The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Babies Have found a ... in our new department ... Goods. A haven of refuge for ... mothers seeking the best ... things. Every day more ... every day greater values. ... children's caps—a great ... entire sample line of a ... manufacturer—caps, hats, ...s—finest materials, lace, ... and ribbon trimmed ... worked in French mull, ...ss, China silk, colored ... latest ... ½ Price

...Aprons—Checked Nainsook ... colored Percales ... 25c
...prons, trimmed ... 49c
...muslin Drawers ... & button holes, 10c

...es' Furnishings. Night Gowns— ...ed lot in all shapes, ...rts of lace, inserting and ...es and sleeves—worth ... 98c
...k sateen Skirts—full ... y stitching— ... 44c
... Skirts—variety of col... nuine Monday ... worth 75c ... 44c
... Umbrella Skirts—fine ... $1.85 values— 1.25
...broidered Walking Skirts— ...style—always ... 75—Monday.... 2.45
...kirts—none at the price ... s ours—better look at ... then you'll buy ... Co.'s at ... 2.50

...ality ...ery— Silk, Lisle, and Cotton ... in this sale are all ... bargains:
...ack Cotton Hose, double ... We imported these ... 25c a pair—Monday ... be—6 pairs for.. 1.00
... fancy Lisle and Cotton ... doz. assort... and colors ... ring designs ... est effects— ... in black with ... embroidered ... ome fancy ... h in black and ...—imported to ... will never ... fer them ... 25c
...lack Lisle Thread Hose, ...bbed tops, double heel ... we've always sold them ... Only for Monday ... 'll be, per pair.. 37½c
...ning—and a great value— ...lack Silk Hose with split ..., or black Silk Hose with ...le—can be worn with slip... ow shoes—soft and easy for ... also one lot of colored silk ... sky, pink, lavender, gray, ... tan— ... are worth 85c ... Monday's price.... 50c

...ings. No skimping in quality ... ou these Monday prices.
... Bengaline, 30c ... fening. Monday.... 15c
... Silcott, the ... Monday........ 12½c
...aced Silesias, best ... ity. Monday........ 18c
... Skirt Lining—the 36-inch ... ity. ... 18c

...ement ...ues are stronger ... an usual for Monday ... s and suits you'll find ... their proper heads— ... ere are these besides:
... Prints—2 cases—all new ... d every way perfect ... d from 5c—Monday.. 3c
...itings—Monday only—40 ... ll new work, worth ... er yard ... 8c
...ns—10,000 yards standard ...yles—new designs, best col... worth 10c a yard— ... 5c
...urtains, Net Remnants ... Remnants Upholstery ...—a great big lot Monday ... HALF PRICE.
...e—50 pieces fine new stuffs ... nt patterns— ... 7c
...s—One case Ladies' Fast ... ose— ... per pair ... 5c
... d Muslin—Still the demand ... s and still we let it go the ... de— ... h, at ... 4½c
...ched Muslin—Fine thread, ... d wide— ... 6c—Monday ... 4½c
... Fine bleached, ... Monday each ... 35c
...tta, 95c Sheets, ... each ... 55c
...el Remnants—the ac... tions from heavy selling— ...rt ends and odds— ... yard ... 5c
...ent Linens— ...ent selling to intelligent ...—the perfection of trading— ...e bargains?
...n large size Towels, ...10c, 8½c, and 5c
...tched Huck, ...els ... 15c
...-inch Table ... 16c
... Lunch Cloths, ... values ... 65c
...les Bed Spreads, 12-4 ... $1.25 quality Mon... 75c
... Imported Bed Spreads, ... $12.50, $10, and $8. ... $6.50, $6, and 1.65 ...nds of Crashes and Dam...eap.

TO CONFER ON CASH.

Monetary Commission Measure Adopted by Congress.

BIG GRABS WEEDED OUT.

Hawaii Cable Plan and Blaine Property Deal Fail.

PENSION FOR M'CLERNAND.

Sugar Men to Get Bounty on Last Year's Crop.

TWO BATTLESHIPS AGREED ON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—As the result of long hours of conferences Sunday night and Monday morning practically all the differences between House and Senate have been adjusted, and there is nothing to prevent the formal adjournment at noon with all the appropriation bills disposed of and not the slightest necessity for an extra session. The Senate has backed down from all its big grabs at the public Treasury, and the House has swallowed the sugar bounty. Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland is the only one who has put through a big personal scheme, having saddled on the navy half a dozen gunboats it did not want simply because two of them will be built in Baltimore yards. The International Monetary Conference is an accomplished fact and the Senate has selected three rock-rooted silver men, two Democrats and a Republican, Jones of Arkansas, Daniel of Virginia, and Teller of Colorado, as the representatives of that body in the conference. Speaker Crisp will head the House delegation, that selection having been made by a resolution. He is seeking for an available Democrat to be associated with him and confesses the supply of material is scant.

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The Republican will be Hitt of Illinois, or Hepburn of Iowa. Petitions for both are in the field, but operations have been suspended until later to get all the Republican names on one or the other petition. Hitt is the personal choice of Speaker Crisp, who is anxious to avail himself of the diplomatic experience of the Illinois Representative. Hepburn is the favorite of the silver men, who want to imitate the action of the Senate in appointing three firm friends of silver on a bimetallic conference. The attitude of the silver men in the Senate in insisting on the selection of Jones, Teller, and Daniel and that of the silver men in the House in demanding at least two silver men from that body is causing the true bimetallists to feel that there is mighty little chance of anything accruing from that conference. The Republicans in the House are criticising the Speaker with severity because he insists on appointing two Democrats of the three Congressmen on the conference; they say the Republicans should be in the majority from the House membership, because the men come from the membership of the next House and will have to report to that body. Speaker Crisp could not see a point like that. It has too much of the refinements in it.

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To the casual looker-on the spasmodic dying hours of a Congress are full of interest and excitement and the panorama that rapidly unfolds presents an infinity of views where humor and pathos blend and human hopes and aspirations are depicted in all their degrees of exaltation or depression. Looking down from the gallery of the House the eye is puzzled by the tangle of men and measures. The hoarse voiced Clerk monotonously reads a dull, heavily-phrased paragraph. At its close there is a babel of voices coming from men who gesticulate and gyrate for all the world like the participants in a negro revival meeting. They dance and yell and wave their arms frantically. The Speaker, or whoever is in the chair, pounds with his gavel and pleads for order until he grows red in the face, but not until the crazy horde in front of him is physically exhausted does the hubbub cease. Congressional gallery crowds seldom know what is going on. They come singly and in couples, in fours and delegations, and force their way into seats and overrun aisles until there is room for no more, and there they sit and swelter and grow more uncomfortable than they ever were in their lives before in order to hear a debate they cannot follow upon something of which they are entirely ignorant. Some of them, however, are as familiar with the puzzle in progress on the floor as the oldest parliamentarian engaged in it. The old white-haired man, whose bright eyes shine eagerly from the deep hollows beneath his brows, and who watches the action with the air of an expert, knows what is going on. He is waiting for the favorable report of his claim to be brought up and passed upon in the House.

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He will sit there so until noon tomorrow, dozing off, perhaps, and awaking in a tremor, not knowing whether the bill has passed or not. The old man will see the Speaker's swiftly descending gavel sharply rap the cloth-covered desk; he will listen to the dire words: "I now declare the Fifty-third Congress adjourned without day." He will then grope his way out and eke out a miserable existence until Congress convenes again and go through it all once more. The old man is only a type of hundreds who are here tonight, all patiently waiting the fate of the claims that have become as the blood in their veins. They are all in the galleries, for their work down in the corridors below has long been finished. All through the corridors and in the passageways around and behind the pillars of the marble room and closeted in darkened committee rooms the work of the lobbyists goes on, for the closing hours of Congress is where the lobbyists, the "attorneys," the "promoters of legislation," or whatever you may choose to term them, get in their most successful strokes. All day today and tonight they are swarming the Capitol, and the buttonholes of members and Senators are getting frayed from their assiduous attentions. There is an old ex-Senator, Mahone, one of the most picturesque characters who has ever moved in public life, working like a weazel to secure favorable action upon a measure which will force the government to buy his property for a project for which it is absolutely worthless and a few steps away his son is laboring just as earnestly for the same purpose.

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Strung out through the corridors and even in the sacred cloak rooms of the House itself their smart and eager satellites are mesmerizing members to prostitute themselves in its favor. And while this scheme is being pushed the "attorneys" engaged to further the passage of the sugar bounty are as arduously active. From Louisiana? Bless your soul, no! The best known of New-Yorkers is at their head, and while he believes his battle won he allows no weakening in the assault upon the battlements of legislation. So it goes while the gallery crowds thin out. The well dressed men and women who have caused the ministers of Washington to preach to scant congregations tonight go grudgingly homeward rebelling against being compelled to leave a Sunday night gathering whose speeches were so much more exciting than sermons. The late stayers nod in their seats, except the claimants, and soon a schoolboy will be able to count the occupants of the cushioned seats above Congressmen's heads. But down-stairs therere is no cessation in the hot animation. The debates grow hoarse but lose none of their ardor; the lobbyists redouble rather than relax their efforts as their visions of contingent fees grow stronger. Voices in the restaurant begin to grow louder, and the liquorish laughter from the tabled groups goes out rudely to awaken strange echoes in the vaulted corridors. In the House a coat is laid aside by one member and another removes his collar and tie. A glance through the doors of the cloak rooms shows shoeless recumbent figures on the sofas and settees. Pretty soon the lounges at the rear of the House are occupied by weary legislators whose particular pets of legislation have either been well cared for or ruthlessly slaughtered, and the Speaker yawns as he looks at the clerk and sees the hands have long passed the midnight hour. Such are some of the closing scenes of the American Congress, and the pelican in the painted coat of arms of Louisiana that gleams from the lofty glass ceiling tells her brood to keep mighty quiet lest the gentlemen down below should gobble them up too.

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Without so much as the call of the yeas and nays the Senate receded from its amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill providing for the construction by this government of a cable to Hawaii. At 10:30 it became evident the House would not yield, but would allow the appropriation bill to fail and force an extra session rather than allow the cable to be built. As indicated in these dispatches last night the Republicans, while firmly in favor of the cable project, reached a tacit understanding that it would not do to force an extra session on such a matter as a cable project. When they found this evening that Mr. Hitt was unable to make any material change in the vote in the House, they prepared to yield as gracefully as possible. Senator Hale made a last plea for the cable plan, of which he was the father, in the Senate, but when White of California, representing the State chiefly interested, and who had worked for the cable in the most vigorous manner, announced in a short speech that it would be impossible to force the House over to the Senate's way of thinking, the bottom dropped out of the whole fight, and the Senate, after swearing it would never consent, consented at 10:40 Sunday night, after nearly a week of futile conference. So the cable under government control in 1895 goes to join a cable under subsidy in 1891, both in the limbo of good things that were not pushed along.

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Don Cameron's clever little scheme by which he expected to have the government purchase the old Blaine property for the purpose of protecting his Lafayette Square mansion from the contamination of a theater next door was summarily knocked in the head by the opposition of the House. The Eastern idol of the silver fanatics had no difficulty in squeezing the job through the Senate, for that curious old club always stands by its own members in any purely personal scheme. But the House had no reverence for the son of old Simon, and the members generally prefer theaters to mansions, historic or otherwise. The conferees on the sundry civil bill, into which Cameron's scheme was dovetailed, did not haggle long over the matter, but dropped the Senate amendment as soon as it was seen it was seriously opposed in the House. The Chicago contractors will therefore be permitted to go ahead with the work of building the theater, and Lafayette Square, in the minds of the F. F. V.s, will soon have suffered its first desecration. But the government will be saved several hundred thousands of dollars which would have been needed to purchase the site of the house once owned by Seward and Blaine just to oblige Cameron.

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Some of Speaker Crisp's friends may have occasion to regret the action of Democratic irreconcilables at the close of the Fifty-first Congress. It is customary in the House of Representatives, just before noon on the 4th of March, to pass a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for the able, efficient, etc., way in which he has filled the onerous etc., duties of his great, difficult, etc., office. As a matter of courtesy one of the members of the minority usually offers the resolution which is supposed to be carried practically by unanimous consent. At the close of the Fifty-first Congress the Democrats were sore over the way in which Speaker Reed had managed to conduct business with a narrow majority under his famous rules. Not one of them could be found to offer the complimentary resolution, and so McKinley of Ohio was obliged to stand sponsor for it. Most of the Democrats and a few Republicans voted against the resolution as a mark of special indignity to Speaker Reed. It was so understood at the time, as the action of the minority was unusual, the only precedent for it being a similar insult to the Speaker and afterwards President Polk. Now the tables are turned. Many Republicans and a number of Democrats who have suffered from the autocratic rule of Speaker Crisp and his Committee on Rules say they will oppose the resolution of thanks which will be offered tomorrow, and after demanding a yea and nay vote will go on record against it, thus humiliating Crisp and retaliating for the insult to Reed.

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Tennessee Democrats have been given a practical illustration of the fact that the way of the transgressor is hard. Had there been no factious opposition to the seating of the Republican Governor-elect the Centennial Exposition of the State would have received the recognition of the government and an appropriation of $125,000. As it is Tennessee is out in the cold and the exposition itself may be abandoned. Senator Bate presented in the Senate and dropped into the open mouth of the sundry civil appropriation bill an elaborate act making the appropriation, and giving the exposition the benefit not only of official recognition but of exhibits from the various scientific departments of the government. It was allowed to remain in the bill through the traditional Senatorial courtesy, but it was well known it would be wiped from the bill sooner or later. As a matter of fact the House jumped on the scheme with all of its 712 feet. Both sides tumbled over each other to give poor old Tennessee a black eye. The Republicans argued that a State which defied the laws and started a double-barreled government could not be trusted with either the appropriation or the government exhibit, and it is being alleged that people who would steal a Governor would not hesitate to squander the money or pawn the pet fossil fish of the Smithsonian. The Democrats declared the Tennessee Centennial was a purely local affair not in any way worthy of Federal recognition. The amendment was promptly dropped in the conference and Tennessee will have to run her centennial without help from Uncle Sam.

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Early in the afternoon the conference on the big sundry civil appropriation bill reached an agreement which was generally favorable to the Senate. As the result of the fight between the two Houses the proposed international monetary conference becomes a fact provided for by law; a bounty is given to the sugar producers of the country on the last year's crop, and officers of the revenue marine service now on the lists will be retired on half pay, thus enabling the Treasury Depart-

[Continued on fifth page.]

HE WAITS ON PALMER.

MAYOR HOPKINS WILL DECIDE ABOUT THE VETO TODAY.

Is Interviewed at Centralia, and, While Attempting to Be Non-Committal, Virtually Admits That He Will Be Guided by the Corporation Counsel—That Official Has Opinions Prepared Favoring a Veto of the Two Notorious Boodle Ordinances.

What action Mayor Hopkins will take in reference to the Cosmopolitan Electric company's ordinance and the ordinance granting a franchise to the Ogden Gas company will not be known, at least so far as the public is concerned, until the Council meets this evening. Mayor Hopkins was seen on the train last evening while en route for Chicago, and this is what he had to say in reply to the questions of the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE:

"When I left Chicago I requested Corporation Counsel Palmer to carefully examine the ordinances and report to me on my return as to whether the interests of Chicago were properly protected. That information I expect to have tomorrow. As to what my action will be I cannot say until I have a conference with Mr. Palmer. If I find any valid objections to the ordinances as they stand I will officially place them before the Council tomorrow evening."

"Since you left Chicago there has been a great deal of agitation over the manner in which the Aldermen rushed the ordinances through the Council," suggested the correspondent, "and a meeting was held at Central Music Hall this afternoon to advocate steps to reform the Council, and also to demonstrate to the Mayor that public sentiment is favorable to a veto in each case."

Proud of His Veto Record.

"I always listen with respect to the opinions of the citizens of Chicago of every class, taking into consideration, of course, their means of information and motives. I had supposed and still believe that the record made by me in the numerous veto messages sent to the Council during the last year has convinced the disinterested citizens of Chicago that I am watchful of their interests. As to the motives of the Aldermen in passing the ordinances, I as the chief executive do not deem it proper to comment except officially."

"What do you mean by disinterested citizens?"

"I mean those citizens of Chicago who are not financially interested as stockholders or bondholders in corporations now enjoying similar franchises, nor those citizens of whom it is plain that they have been influenced in their actions by those directly interested in consequence of their close business relations. I appreciate that my final action will be fully criticised either by the friends of the holders of the present franchises or by the citizens who are demanding cheaper light and power, but I will discharge my duty without fear or favor according to my best information."

"It is understood no effort will be made to pass the measures over your veto."

"I would consider that a compliment of the Council."

Does Not Know the Backers.

"Do you know anything as to who is back of the ordinances?"

"I have not the slightest idea."

"Do you expect anything to come of the Lowenthal resolution offered in the Lower House at Springfield Friday looking to an investigation of the Council?"

"I cannot say as to what probable action a Republican Legislature will take in investigating a Republican City Council."

Mayor Hopkins and his party left New Orleans Saturday at 6:25 over the Illinois Central. They will reach Chicago this morning at 7 o'clock. Miss Adelia Hopkins and Miss Kate Hopkins, accompanied by Mrs. Daniel Corkery and Mrs. Roger C. Sullivan, who were with the Mayor in New Orleans, have gone to Honduras for a few weeks' visit. In the Mayor's party are ex-Corporation Counsel Rubens and his daughter, Commissioner of Public Works McCarthy, L. P. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brachtendorf. There are several other Chicago officials still in New Orleans, but they were not with the Mayor. Among them are: Ald. John W. Hepburn, Ald. Mulcahy, Ald. Casey, Ald. Chadwick, Assessor Skeeles of Hyde Park, J. C. Brayden, Secretary of the Republican committee, and Circuit Clerk Gaulter.

HE PREPARES HIS OFFICIAL OPINION.

Corporation Counsel Favors a Veto of the Two Boodle Ordinances.

On authority which can hardly be questioned it is stated that Corporation Counsel John M. Palmer is preparing vetoes of the Ogden gas and Cosmopolitan electric ordinances, which he will submit to Mayor Hopkins with the recommendation that they be sent to the Council tonight. It is said Mr. Palmer, when the Mayor gets back from New Orleans this morning, will appeal not only as Corporation Counsel but as an individual for vetoes.

Mr. Palmer spent yesterday in his office at the City Hall preparing his opinion. When asked whether he was preparing a veto message he refused either to deny or admit, saying that the opinion must first go to the Mayor for action.

He admitted that his work was in connection with the ordinances, and the urgency of the situation necessitated his working Sunday. He said there would be nothing extraordinary in his reporting adversely to the ordinances and the Mayor signing them in spite of his opinion. Such an event, he thought, would be nothing to cause comment by its novelty.

DEMERITS OF THE TWO ORDINANCES.

Subcommittee of the Civic Federation Prepares a Report on Them.

The subcommittee of the Civic Federation appointed last Tuesday to look into the merits of the Ogden and the Cosmopolitan ordinances prepared a report for presentation at the Central Music Hall indignation meeting. Owing to lack of time it was not read. The report was not formally indorsed by the Civic Federation, but received the full approval of President Lyman J. Gage. The committee will later make a full report on the cost of gas based upon additional evidence to be secured before the next meeting of the federation.

The Main Features.

The main features of the report are appended:

The Ogden gas ordinance provides for only 90-cent gas; the other provisions are, on the whole, not superior to those of the existing ordinances, but the present companies are under contract to reduce the price to $1 Jan. 1, 1897, or as soon as a new company could be started, and one or more companies on the South Side are now charging 90 cents. A possible saving of 10 cents in other parts of the city is not sufficient to justify the tearing up of the streets or the increase of the legal difficulties which a new franchise of the broad character of the Ogden would present to future thorough-going action by an honest City Council.

The Ogden ordinance runs for fifty years, altogether too long a period; twenty years is ample for any municipal franchise, except for an elevated road.

While it is provided in the Ogden ordinance that the city shall have the right to purchase at an appraised valuation at the end of fifty years there is no specification, as there ought to be, restricting this appraisal, to the cost of duplicating the physical plant.

The report says the ordinance is in some respects even worse than the "Universal," and declares the "gravest suspicion is cast upon the motives of the City Council," because a better ordinance has been pending before it for nearly two years. The fact that the identity of the backers of the measure is unknown is pointed out as important and significant.

Competition Cannot Work.

Then the report goes on:

Experience has demonstrated that competition will not work in the gas business. Combination, open or tacit, always follows, and the only results, after a brief war of rates, is a useless tearing up of the streets and sinking of capital, for which the public has to pay in some form or other.

As to the Cosmopolitan Electric ordinance, your committee would call attention to the fact that it provides not only for electric light, telephones, and for the transmission of heat and power by electricity, but for a telegraph system as well, since it provides for the "transmission of sound and signals, or any or either of them." Is it wise to grant such an ordinance for doing anything and everything to a company whose backers are not revealed? Furthermore, there is no limit to the charges that such a company might impose; and it is believed if the city should use all its legal rights, it could secure better relief from the present burdensome telephone rates in a far more effective manner than is promised by this ordinance. The same criticisms apply—though perhaps with slightly lessened force—to the electric light features of the Cosmopolitan ordinance. While it may be, and apparently is, restricted in charges below those of the present private company of Chicago, it is not believed by the committee that the charges are lower than what the City Electric Light plant, now owned by the city, is prepared to furnish, if allowed to sell commercial lights. The backers of the electric light part of the ordinance are unknown, and there are no good provisions for the proper appraisal of the value of the plant at the expiration of the fifty-year franchise.

Other Considerations.

In conclusion your committee would repeat that there is no use in denying that there are serious grounds for complaint with regard to the existing franchises in gas, telephone, and electric lights; and where the city allows the profits to be so much larger than those of competitive business it is no wonder that there is an enormous temptation for either raids by the City Council in their own interests on these existing franchises, or for the efforts of unscrupulous parties to secure from the Council corruptly a chance to share in these profits without benefit to the community; but the remedy does not lie, at least for the present, in granting new franchises, but in electing a city government—and a county and State government as well—to find out and exercise such rights as the people enjoy or can secure over the companies holding existing franchises. It may not be amiss for your committee to further call attention to the importance of so changing the city charter along the lines of the bill that the Civic Federation has introduced at Springfield as to take away the possibility of such reckless and hasty granting of franchises as Chicago has witnessed during the last few years.

EDWARD W. BEMIS,
SIDNEY C. EASTMAN,
LEON HORNSTEIN,
WALTER S. HOLDEN,
GEORGE F. RUSH.

BRITISH STEAMER VENETIAN LOST.

Breaks in Half in Boston Harbor and Is Abandoned—Saving the Cattle.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—The British steamer Venetian of the Furness line, Capt. Farrington, from Boston to Liverpool, which struck on "Lower Middle" ledge yesterday afternoon, broke its back about 8 o'clock this morning and is a total wreck. Two of the crew were badly burned by the bursting of a steampipe as a result of the force of the blow when the steamer struck, and twenty-one head of cattle and a number of sheep were scalded to death in the same way. The injured are:

DOWELL, ISAAC, fireman, 38 years old, London, burned about the head.
HODGES, JOHN, 25 years, London, burned about the head and arms.

The financial loss is estimated at over $500,000. It struck fairly amidships, almost directly beneath the engine-room, and lay balanced upon the ledge until this morning, at which time it was expected that by lightering the steamer could be floated. Shortly before 8 o'clock, however, the officers and crew who were still on board heard a loud report and the sound of smashing plates and breaking beams and the stern of the steamer settled, as a jagged crack about a foot wide appeared running from keel to upper deck. Tons of water rushed through the aperture and the vessel was flooded to the second deck, on which most of the animals were quartered. The vessel and cargo were fully insured. The Venetian has been in the service of the Furness line for two years, prior to which it was of the Leyland line.

This afternoon William H. Lincoln, agent of the Leyland line, which owns the steamer, abandoned the Venetian to the underwriters. Its cost when built was $300,000. The value of the cargo is estimated at nearly $300,000. The heaviest shippers were Swift & Co., V. G. Hammond, and Nelson Morris & Co. of Chicago. The crew of forty-nine men have been taken off and are now being cared for by the British Consul. Only the Captain, three officers, and the cattlemen, who are taking out the stock, remain aboard the vessel. There is thought to be danger the halves of the vessel may separate and roll off the ledge.

TWO MEN KILLED BY ACID EXPLOSION

National Tube Works the Scene of a Disastrous Accident.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—By the explosion of a tank of sulphuric acid at McKeesport today two men were instantly killed and two injured. The killed are:

MORGAN, W. H.
NILL, WILLIAM.

The injured:

LAVEETE, WILLIAM.
SOVEREITCH, MIKE.

The three first named were employés of the National tube works and were engaged in transferring a carload of sulphuric acid to a tank inside the works. Suddenly the tank exploded and the men were hurled many feet. Nill was terribly mangled and died instantly. Morgan had his neck broken. Laveete was thrown twenty feet and seriously injured.

The head of the tank, weighing 2,000 pounds, was blown through the roof of the works and alighted on the roof of a Hungarian boarding-house nearby. Sovereitch was sleeping in an up-stairs room and when the huge piece of metal crushed through the roof a piece of plastering struck him on the head, inflicting a deep wound. No cause for the explosion is assigned.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN ROBBERY FAILS.

Two Masked Men Routed by an Engineer in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 3.—Train No. 3 was held up near Antelope Station at 10 o'clock this morning by two masked men dressed in long ulsters. They climbed over the tender into the cab, and before the engineer or fireman was aware of their presence they had the trainmen covered with their revolvers and ordered the engineer to slow up. One of the highwaymen kept the engineer under guard while the other took the fireman to the baggage car and there compelled him to uncouple it from the train. He returned to the cab with the fireman and ordered the engineer to go ahead. After running a short distance the engineer was ordered to stop, but as he slowed up the fireman grappled with one of the men, who laid him low with a blow from his revolver. The engineer attempted to hit his man with a wrench, but he jumped to the ground and with his companion escaped into the woods. The engine with the baggage car, untouched, backed down to the train and then proceeded to Antelope and word was wired here.

Cardinal Gibbons Preaches at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Cardinal Gibbons preached today in the cathedral. The "Reading of the Holy Scriptures" was the subject.

DOSE OF "STRAP OIL."

PRESCRIPTION FOR WIFE-BEATERS IN WILLOW SPRINGS.

White C—s and "The Large Ten" Take Theodore Lavine in Hand and Show Him Tricks in the Beating Business—Michael Mertaugh Just Escapes and Is Serving Time in the County Jail—Warnings Posted Upon Trees to Other Evil-Doers.

Willow Springs is not a healthy section of country for men who have a penchant for beating their wives. Theodore Lavine, of that ex-paradise of picnicking politicians, and Michael Mertaugh, at present a guest of Cook County in its overcrowded jail, are competent witnesses to the veracity of this statement. Under the guise and by the authority of "The Large Ten" and the "White C——s" punishment has been meted out to them and public notice has been given to all others who may have similar tastes.

Lavine got a larruping with a trace strap a few nights ago at the hands of "The Large Ten," and Mertaugh would have received his medicine but for the interference of the police, who, with the aid of Justice Naylor, hustled him off to the County Jail to work out a fine of $100.

Willow Springs was once situated upon the banks of the Desplaines River, and in those days was noted for the picnic grounds belonging to George Edmanson. Now it is a hustling little village overlooking the big trench which is to develop into the Drainage Canal. The river has been diverted into a broad, shallow ditch a half a mile away. A good many of the canal laborers have taken up their quarters there. Last fall Michael Mertaugh moved in and soon after it was learned that he frequently beat his wife in a terrible way.

Went to Jail.

Finally the woman lodged a complaint against him and Michael went to the bridewell for thirty days. When he got out he was advised that it would conduce to his physical comfort if he refrained from such misdirected muscular energy.

During the last winter there were a number of outbreaks of the kind, the chief offender being one Theodore Lavine. A week or ten days ago he thrashed his wife severely and whipped his two grown-up daughters. That night a number of husky residents of the village went out to Lavine's house, which is nearly a mile out of the village. They persuaded Theodore to accompany them to the woods back of his house. The night was cold and a nipping wind whistled through the old oaks. The husky strangers wore masks and did not say much. They bared various portions of Lavine's anatomy to the wintry winds and then kept him warm with a thick, well-oiled trace strap wielded by muscular arms and by the rapid application of switches which grew conveniently near. Eighty times, it is said, that curling, stinging trace-strap rose and fell, and every time Lavine howled.

Notice to Wife-Beaters.

The next morning in a prominent place in the village a notice to this effect was found posted:

> BEWARE YE GUILTY
> OF
> WIFE-BEATING.
> WE WATCH ALL SUCH.
> REMEMBER LAVINE'S FATE.
> THE LARGE TEN.

Skulls and crossbones ornamented this sinister notice.

Last Tuesday night Michael Mertaugh came home in a bad humor and vented it upon his wife. He beat her and finally, it is said, put one finger in her ear and a thumb in her mouth and tried to tear her cheek open. He tore her ear badly. Mertaugh also lives some distance from the village and at the hour the news of his act reached the village it was too late for immediate action, but the morning light displayed this new notice:

> WARNING TO WIFE-BEATERS!
> MICHAEL MERTAUGH
> BEWARE—BEWARE OF LAVINE'S FATE,
> BY ORDER OF
> WHITE C——S.

The usual skull and crossbones and a muscular arm with a cat-o'-nine-tails added emphasis. Sergt. Nelson of the Drainage Police took down the notice and went out with a squad of men to Mertaugh's place and arrested him. Next day his wife appeared against him before Justice Naylor and he was fined $100, to be worked out at the County Jail.

No Organized Whitecaps.

There is no regular Whitecap or other organization of the kind in Willow Springs, but there are some mighty muscular men who live there who purpose to summarily wipe out the reprehensible practices of such men as Lavine and Mertaugh.

Sergt. Nelson, who was a candidate for Mayor of this city eight years ago on the Labor ticket against John A. Roche, expresses the hope that the men who have been active in the Lavine and Mertaugh affairs will not get the "big head" and attempt to wreak private vengeance on other people. The residents of the village are not saying much about Whitecaps either, but every man and woman in the place has a quizzical gleam in the eye as they ask:

"Was Lavine really whipped? Well, he deserved it and perhaps it won't be long before the Lavines, Mertaughs, and the rest of that kind leave; that if the men of this place can't suppress them the women will take a hand."



MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: Cold wave, light snows, high northwest winds. Sun rises, 6:31; Sun sets, 5:54.

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MEET IN MILWAUKEE TO MARRY.

Lieut. Manley, U. S. N., and Miss Ellen Cody and John Reder and Miss Tresseit.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—Lieut. James Harry Manley, United States navy, and Miss Ellen Cody were married at the Y. M. C. A. rooms by the Rev. A. C. Ranton, a Methodist evangelist, shortly before midnight last night. Lieut. Manley, who is stationed at New York, came here by appointment to meet his sweetheart, so they could have a quiet wedding, as they did not wish their friends to know anything about it until after the ceremony. The bride gave her residence as Ireland. It is believed the young couple left for Chicago or the East, as they cannot be found at any of the hotels.

Miss Tillie Tresseit of Chicago and John Reder, a St. Paul traveling man, were married by the Rev. Mr. Hunsberger last night. The couple also met here by agreement. Miss Tresseit arrived before her intended husband. They met at a rendezvous and were driven at once to the minister's home. They will make Baltimore their home.

STRIKE OF MILWAUKEE PAUPERS.

They Refuse to Unload Coal at the County Hospital.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—Milwaukee County has a peculiar strike on its hands. Fifty of the paupers who are enjoying the hospitality of the almshouse in Wauwatosa were requested to help in unloading coal at the County Hospital and they flatly refused to do the work. The trouble is the result of a quarrel between Dr. Connell, superintendent of the hospital, and Supt. Wetenkemp of the county farm. The latter at first refused to allow his paupers to work, but after thinking the matter over ordered them to go to work. Then the paupers refused, saying it was not their business. This rebellion is to be made the basis of another investigation, which will be begun by a committee of supervisors tomorrow.

NEW STEAMER IN PLACE OF CHICORA

Company to Lease a Boat While a Large One Is Being Built.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—The Graham and Morton Transportation company is negotiating for the lease of one of the large steamers of the Detroit and Cleveland Transportation company to take the place of the lost Chicora. The steamer will be put on the line between Chicago and Benton Harbor until the season of 1896, when the company expects to have a new steamer built on the same plan as the Fall River steamers.

ACCUSED OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Soukup and Thomas Mulvihill Are Placed Under Arrest.

John Soukup and Thomas Mulvihill are accused of holding up M. D. Begley, commission merchant, the night of Feb. 24 and taking a gold watch and chain worth $45, a necktie pin, a revolver, $8, deeds and papers valued at $200, and two match cases. A revolver which Begley identified as his was found in Soukup's possession, and Soukup was identified by Begley.

American Cruisers to Be There.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The United States is to be represented at the opening of the Baltic and North Sea canal June 20 next by two of its finest cruisers, the San Francisco and the Marblehead, Secretary Herbert having just issued orders to that effect.

LAST EDITION.

CLAMOR FOR A VETO.

Citizens' Mass-Meeting Formulates a Hot Request.

MEN TO SEE THE MAYOR.

Repeal Ordinances for Vicious Ones, if He Refuses.

BAD ALDERMEN EXCORIATED

Incensed Speakers Hurl Cutting Epithets at Them.

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY INDORSED.

Organized opposition to Aldermanic corruption found a voice yesterday. Five thousand citizens crowded two great halls to protest by their presence against the final approval of the Ogden gas and Cosmopolitan electric ordinances. Eloquent men, representing every shade of political opinion, gave non-partisan expression to the feeling of out-



LYMAN J. GAGE PRESIDES.

raged municipal honor. They summoned honest citizens to act as a unit in securing common honesty in the City Council, and to the disgraced Aldermen, who are responsible for the passage of the disgraceful ordinances.

Here are the Aldermen who passed the measures and made the meeting possible and necessary:

Coughlin,	Epstean,
Wall,	Best,
Deist,	Smith,
Reed,	Cooke,
Martin,	Engel,
O'Neill (Seventh),	Kamerling,
Morrison,	Keats,
Slepicka,	Lammers,
Rohde,	Schermann,
Dorman,	Hage,
Knowles,	Ehlert,
Gosselin,	Muelhoefer,
O'Connor,	Schendorf,
Brennan,	Larson,
Powers,	Peck,
Ryan,	Currier,
Kelly,	Kleinecke,
Bigane,	Merchant,
Mulcahy,	Chadwick.

Probably never before have such epithets been applied on the public platform as those which fell from the lips of the speakers who denounced last Monday night's infamy. Here are some of the most striking:

Jackals,	Boodlers,
Common scoundrels,	Vampires,
Upas trees,	Barroom bummers,
Hyenas,	Rapacious beasts,
Harpies,	Pirates,
Effluvia,	Slimy things,
Parasites,	Thugs,
Thieves,	Insects,
Sandbaggers,	Traitors,
Disease germs,	Sluggers,
Bloodsuckers,	Perennial gangsters,
Vultures,	Bacilli,
Publicans,	Mosquitoes,
Wolves,	Vermin.

Greeted with Cries of Delight.

Each of these epithets was greeted with wild cheers and cries of delight by the 3,000 people who packed the big hall and stood in crowds lining the walls. At the Second Regiment Armory on the Lake-Front 2,000 attended an overflow meeting and heard practically the same speeches.

Scattered among the thousands in Central Music Hall were the following Aldermen: Ballard, Marrenner, Campbell, Kahler, Shepherd, and O'Neill of the Thirty-fourth Ward. Of the six all voted against both ordinances. Ald. O'Neill, however, felt that the honor of the Council as a whole had been impugned, and just before the close of the meeting he made his way to the stage and attempted to get an opportunity to speak. In this he was prevented by the ruling of Chairman Gage.

At the Central Music Hall meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting of citizens of all parties and classes denounces the recent action of the City Council in granting to unknown parties the right to use practically all that remains of our public thoroughfares in reckless disregard of public right and the future interests of our city.

Resolved, That we honor those Aldermen who conscientiously resisted by voice and vote the consummation of this iniquity.

Resolved, That we approve the proposal for a legislative inquiry as to the methods and influences which induce this extraordinary legislation.

Resolved, That we call upon Mayor Hopkins to protect the interests of our people by the interposition of his veto.

Relegate Them to Private Life.

Resolved, That every Alderman who voted for these ordinances should be relegated to private life by the voters of their respective wards, and in order to prevent the recurrence of such shameless abuse of public trust, we recommend the closest scrutiny of Aldermanic candidates at the coming election. Where good men are nominated by party conventions, voters should unite in support of the best man, irrespective of party. Where no trustworthy candidate is offered by either party, citizens should nominate an independent candidate by petition and leave no stone unturned to elect him.

Resolved, That for the preservation of municipal purity, municipal prosperity, and municipal property, subordination to party must, where necessary, give way to the higher sentiments of civic patriotism.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five to present this protest to Mayor Hopkins, and that the committee draft an ordinance repealing the two ordinances, to be presented to the Council with the information that this body desires the passage of the same in case the Mayor fails to veto the ordinances now before him.

Ask for a Veto Today.

As such committee Chairman Gage appointed Frank W. Walker, W. T. Baker, Sigmund Zeisler, L. C. Collins Jr., and T. W. Harvey. This committee will meet at the office of the Civic Federation in the First National Bank Building at 9 o'clock this morning. Before noon it will call at the City Hall and ask Mayor Hopkins to veto the objectionable ordinances. In case of his se-

fusal the repealing ordinances which will be prepared by the committee will be presented to the Council at the meeting tonight, probably by Ald. James R. Mann, who was one of the leaders of the fight made against the original passage of the ordinances. It is understood the committee will be satisfied with nothing less than an unconditional veto or repeal of the ordinances.

The speakers at the Central Music Hall meeting were:

Lorrin C. Collins Jr., John W. Ela, the Rev. Dr Hillis, Henry D. Lloyd, Frank W. Walker, Sigmund Zeisler, and the Rev. P. S. Henson.

Some of them advocated civil service reform as a cure for present evils; others suggested woman suffrage and municipal ownership of heat, light, and transportation facilities. But all were unanimous in urging every honest citizen to act on independent lines in the coming municipal election and in pouring upon the thirty-eight men who voted for each of the obnoxious ordinances such savage and bitter denunciation as would seem to require the liberal use of oil to allay consequent Aldermanic inflammation.

The men who buy the votes of Aldermen were marked as equally guilty, and honest people were asked to shun and ostracize them as moral lepers and traitors to the republic.

Some of Those on the Stage.

Among those seated on the stage besides the speakers were:

W. T. Baker,	C. S. Darrow,
J. J. P. Odell,	Prof. Richard T. Ely,
F. T. Simmons,	John G. Shortall,
George E. Adams,	A. A. Goodrich,
Solomon Lowenthal,	David Shanahan,
Graham Taylor,	George O. Cole,
Charles Henrotin,	A. Holden Byles,
Washington Hesing,	W. R. Stirling,
Henry W. Bishop,	The Rev. Dr. W. G. Clarke,
Murray F. Tuley,	Byron L. Smith,
W. S. Forrest,	E. O. Brown,
Charles B. Walker,	W. A. Giles,
George R. Peck,	Frank W. Walker,
Slason Thompson,	R. M. Easley.

At 1 o'clock, more than two hours before the time set for the meeting, crowds commenced to gather about the entrance to the hall. Scores of people waited outside in the cold for the doors to open. By 1:30 o'clock the entrance was packed with men and women and not fewer than 500 were impatiently waiting at that hour. From that time until 2 o'clock, when the big iron gates were finally unlocked and the doors opened, the throng increased rapidly in force. Considerable restlessness became apparent. No police had yet arrived and the management of the hall was frantically telephoning to headquarters for assistance.

Once inside the hall the people became quiet and orderly, as if at a religious service. The people present seemed possessed of but one idea. They wanted to hear their own opinions of the Council expressed in flights of oratory and they knew they had come to the right place.

The rush continued. In less than fifteen minutes after the first of the crowd entered the hall every seat on the lower floor and much of the standing room was taken. Then a man was stationed at the door to divert the ever increasing stream of people from the entrance to the main floor to the upper galleries. Soon every nook and corner, as well as the seats and aisles, was filled.

Necessity of an Overflow Apparent.

An hour before the meeting was called to order it became evident to the persons in charge that an overflow meeting would be a necessity, and arrangements were made hastily to provide for the surplus by securing the Second Regiment Armory, where Sunday-school exercises were being held. Supt. Daniels dismissed his meeting, and gave way to the crowds that soon arrived, after being turned from the main meeting, where the doors were locked and police put on guard shortly after 2:30, long before the meeting was called to order.

Lyman J. Gage arrived at 2 o'clock. He expected to be ahead of everybody, and was not a little surprised to find the building already comfortably filled. He went direct to the dressing-room at the right of the stage and remained there to meet the distinguished citizens who had been invited to seats on the stage.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the speakers took their places on the platform. Washington Hesing arrived a few minutes late. His appearance on the platform was a signal for the first storm of applause. From that moment, when the silence was broken for the first time, everybody seemed good-natured and noisy. Every new arrival on the stage was cheered and applauded lavishly, and the climax was reached when Lyman J. Gage walked from the side door through the narrow aisle between the chairs and took a seat behind the speakers' desk.

The people who made up the audience were a representative Chicago crowd. Every class and almost every nationality was represented. Perhaps the majority consisted of substantial citizens. There were a large number of women present who seemed to enjoy the meeting and the speeches as much as anyone.

To Descend on the City Hall.

Beginning with the quiet and conservative opening address of Chairman Gage the meeting warmed up gradually under the spell of the successive orators until at the close, when the Rev. Dr. Henson poured out the vials of his wrath upon the disgraced Councilmen, the people were apparently ready to rise in a mass and descend upon the City Hall to demand and enforce their rights.

One incident during Dr. Henson's address roused the most uproarious laughter and called forth cries of derision, that were all the more cutting because backed by an evidently deep and serious purpose. Dr. Henson had said there were in the Council upright and honest men, who were making a brave fight for common decency and common honor. A man in the body of the house called out the name of an Alderman. In an instant there was confusion. Above it sounded the voice of the speaker.

"Yes, name them," he cried. "Let the people know the names of the honest Aldermen."

Half a dozen answered with the names of the representatives of their wards. Then there was an instant's silence, broken by a deep voice far under the gallery.

"Little Mike Ryan," it groaned.

Dr. Henson grasped his nose with his right hand as if a foul odor had suddenly filled the hall. The audience shrieked with laughter and applause.

"The man who would uncork such a bottle as that," he said, "is a public nuisance."

Credit for the practical action taken in the matter of preparing repealing ordinances for introduction tonight in case Mayor Hopkins fails to repeal the obnoxious ordinances must be given to Frank W. Walker, who made the suggestion and on whose motion an amendment ordering such action was added to the resolutions passed.

CHAIRMAN GAGE'S CALL TO ORDER.

He Says Citizens Are Assembled to Consider Their Rights and Duties.

Chairman Gage, in calling the meeting to order, said:

"Citizens and friends: You have been called here that you may together consider your rights—such as have not been voted away [applause]—your rights in that great civic organization known as the municipality of Chicago. It has been thought you might desire to utter some word of protest against the liberality of your servants in dispensing gifts in franchises, of which there is too much reason to believe they themselves are to be the chief beneficiaries. [Applause.] A statement of scripture declares 'the servant is not greater than his lord,' but it is in evidence that the reverse of this proposition is officially cherished as a more profitable maxim. [Laughter.]

"You are invited also to the consideration not of your rights only but also to a study of the duties and responsibilities which, by virtue of your citizenship, you are most solemnly bound to recognize and discharge. We all begin to percieve that unless municipal government in our great cities can be reformed thoroughly the Republic itself is in danger, and it does not require prophetic vision to foretell its ignominious future. It, however, has been the disappointment of our enemies, in every past danger, to witness among our people the saving power of a latent energy rising in critical hours to sublime heights of self-sacrifice and patriotic devotion. [Applause.]

"It is to rouse to activity these virtues that we are here, to clear our vision, to strengthen right purposes, to study true methods for the preservation of a good civic life. These are the purposes which bring us together. In the effort to secure these high benefits party distinction and differences may well be forgotten. On this occasion they are forgotten. [Applause.] The representatives of all political ideas will bear witness from this platform today in behalf of that high form of citizenship which it ought to be the noble ambition of all political parties to serve. When this shall be attained, when political managers shall aim to truly serve the State rather than to secure the spoils of office, then and then only will our civic foundations be safe. [Applause.]

"Before I introduce the speakers a word or two of explanation to the audience is due. We have on our list seven speakers and they are limited each to ten minutes of time. If they all observe that limit one hour and ten minutes from now will see these services over. The Chairman may indulge those speakers who find themselves in a flight of oratory a moment, but I pledge you that no speaker shall be allowed to speak over fifteen minutes, for thereby he will prejudice those who follow him, even if he does delight you.

"I wish to say also that from the place where I am now standing I can command this audience room perfectly. There isn't room for another person here, and some hundreds have been turned away from the door, and invited to the Armory, where some of our speakers now are and where we hope those who here address you will go to address them. For this outpouring of civic pride and patriotism in the City of Chicago we all ought to feel profoundly grateful. [Applause.]

"I now have the honor to introduce, as the first speaker of the occasion, Lorin C. Collins Jr." [Applause.]

COLLINS FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

No Fealty for Party Thieves in His Political Code of Ethics.

Judge Collins' address was as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Were you or I to walk our homeward way of an evening and be stopped on the highway by a robber, our purse taken from us, and simply raise an outcry, and were told by our despoiler, 'Sir, I am a Republican, and you ought not to make this noise,' would that explanation satisfy you, or think you it satisfies me? If, then, you or I, tired of that party that robbed us, should join another and still go our homeward way and meet another man, who took from us our watch, and when we protested much he says: 'Nay, nay, you have joined my party; we are Democrats' [laughter]; would that satisfy you, or can it satisfy me?

"Are we enleash to any political party that makes us the servile tools of a few people? Is it necessary that our will should be thwarted; is it necessary that our voice should always be stilled; is it necessary in a free government that we cannot express our sentiments and be good party men? If so, I know not how it is with you, but with me, I say, the day has come in the history of Chicago that the call is for men and not partisans. [Applause.]

What Was the Inspiration?

"As an illustration of the drift of my thought two ordinances were passed at the last meeting of the Common Council. I have read those ordinances. I am not now, to be frank and honest, prepared to say that those ordinances are vicious, and that in some respects the rights of the people are not better protected in those ordinances than in some others, but that is not the point. What committee of the Common Council ever considered those ordinances? Did you, the master, ever hear that there were such ordinances pending before that body until you read it Tuesday morning that they had passed? Is the servant, as Mr. Gage says, greater than the master? If the Common Council of this city can bring ordinances out of the mysterious depths of their own—I cannot say the word, whatever it may be [laughter]—and spring them on a Council meeting and pass them in a single reading under the previous question, where, think you, men of Chicago, did the thirty-eight men that voted for those ordinances read them? Did they listen carefully to the reading by the clerk, and thus, in their astuteness and perspicacity, become informed? [Laughter.] Whence, think you, came the inspiration to pass two important ordinances, and the full knowledge of their contents, so that the line was never broken? Why, they stood like the Old Guard at Waterloo! [Laughter.] Where did that spirit of heroism and courage come from and that knowledge of the contents of those ordinances? [A voice—'Dollars and cents.' Judge Collins—'You may have the platform after I get through.' [Laughter.] We must do something. We ought, if we cannot do anything else—we ought not to permit the streets of this great city to be torn up by these ordinances without the consent of the sovereign people. [Applause.] We cannot be in a constant state of building our streets.

Defeat the Bad Alderman.

"Gentlemen and ladies—I get the ladies sometimes last because I am more in the habit of talking to gentlemen—we want some good Aldermen in this city. We want to defeat every bad Alderman, and we want to make it expensive for every bad Alderman we cannot defeat. [Applause.] And we want civil service reform. [Applause.] It is absolutely idle to give to the politician the patronage of this great city, to put it in his hands to employ men, who work while you sleep, who work in season and out of season, whose one end and aim is to further and strengthen and advance the interests of the man who appointed him. It is impossible to fill your City Hall, your County Building, with an army that respond at the snap of the finger, as against you good people who have to earn your living honestly. We must take away from the politician the spoil and the patronage or we simply will have to become like the politician, ceaseless and tireless workers in politics ourselves. [Applause.]

"We desire civil service reform. It is one of the texts of this meeting. It is one of the things that we want this audience to indorse, and we want them to go from this hall and talk it and advocate it and urge it everywhere. There are some Senators, I believe, from this great County of Cook that we are told are opposed to civil service reform. Has any of them consulted any person in this audience? Has any one of them ever consulted his people upon that subject? Is there a Senatorial district in this county so debased and so low that it does not favor civil service reform by 90 per cent of its population? We want that civil service reform bill passed, and we want it passed quick, if there is any power behind the throne. If the leaders of either political party in this great county are trying to throttle the will of the people at Springfield call upon the leaders of those parties and machine men and ask them to explain to you. [Applause.]

They Laugh in Derision.

"We have no offices to give. We have no patronage to bestow. We are arraying ourselves against those that have patronage and that have power, and it seems to them an unequal warfare. They smile in complacency and laugh at us in derision. Maybe they know not the power of intelligent public opinion. Maybe they have not considered from a gathering like this will start out through all the varied channels of thought, ideas, will, energy, that will just simply convert this entire community and leave these people stranded on the barren rocks. [Applause.]

"There is nothing in this world like public opinion. Thrones have toppled, Kings and Emperors have fallen, and it may be that we can shake off our tyrants and stand free men in God's sunlight if we will simply apply to this situation our energy and the strength of public opinion." [Applause.]

JOHN W. ELA CALLS IT "A TONIC."

Last Council Rascality Stirs Up the People to Rise in Arms.

Chairman Gage next introduced John W. Ela, "who has led the onset, perhaps, for civil service reform, better known as the merit system." Mr. Ela said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: There used to be a well-grounded suspicion that Chicago people were inclined to boast of their city whenever a feasible opportunity presented itself. I think I remember to have heard of an instance or two of that kind. I am not bragging about Chicago today. I read an account in a newspaper the other day of a conversation between a New York woman and a Boston woman. The New York woman said to the Boston woman:

"'And so you think Heaven is like Boston, do you?'

"'Well,' said the Boston woman, 'I used to think so; but, do you know, there have been a good many improvements in Boston in the last twenty years.' [Laughter.]

"I do not remember to have met a man ever who was reckless enough to compare Chicago with Heaven. But there are periods when the fight is lively—business is on between the two gangs, the City Hall gang and the City Council gang—when I have heard a comparison suggested with another place of less likely reputation, and which differs from Heaven principally in the matter of climate. [Laughter.]

Find Names of Their Aldermen.

"An eminent jurist in this city, who has held distinguished public positions here for many years, said to me yesterday that of the sixty-eight men in our City Council, fifty-eight of them at least composed what he called the 'perennial gang,' and he said, 'In my observation of the last thirty years I want to yell you that there haven't been two successive years during that entire period when the composition of that Council has not been substantially as it is today.' And this is the legislative body of our city, the body which disposes of the millions of dollars in taxes which we pay in every year for city purposes, the body which controls the complex public duties of this great municipal corporation. How many people are there in this great audience today who, when they read in their morning paper that our enterprising city fathers had perpetrated a fresh outrage on the public the evening before, and when they run down the column of the names of the perpetrators, don't find at least one of the Aldermen from their ward on the shameful list? And we may thank our lucky stars if we don't find both of them there. [Laughter.] I haven't had an opportunity to thank my lucky stars on that account in my ward for two years at least; and the gentleman on my left tells me that in the Fourteenth Ward two were always on the wrong side. There are many wards in that position in this city, and have been for years.

Two Parties to a Corrupt Deal.

"It is not only that it is a great public loss and a great public disgrace, but this sort of thing demoralizes private business. It lowers the social tone of the entire community. It is no excuse, however, for the men who pay the money for these franchises [applause]; for, let me tell you—and I see you appreciate it—that those men are at least equally guilty with the men who take the money. The fact that there are men in the community who will purchase is just as sure an indication of a low moral standard in the community as the fact that there are men who sell. [Applause.]

"There are able men in that Council, and they are making a constant and a gallant fight for decency and for clean methods. [Applause.] It is cowardly of us to stand by and let that magnificent little minority battle for our rights against such fearful odds. We today have it in our hands to absolutely and radically change the balance of power in that Council in the next thirty days at least, if we say so. [Cries of "Hear! hear!" and great applause.]

"I know we have been talked to for many years about the necessity of our attending the primaries; we have been getting pretty sick of this talk, but I notice that we are not attending the primaries all the same. This recent outrage on the part of our representatives in the Council is perhaps just the tonic we needed at this juncture. There seems to be since that time a great, general uprising in this city; there seems to be already started and abroad an irresistible determination on the part of our citizens to make a break, so to speak, for a clean Council this year, if never again. [Applause.]

He Hopes for a Veto.

"I care very little for the details of these recent measures that we are talking about, or how cunningly they have been constructed for the purpose of evading a veto—which I trust in heaven will come all the same. The method by which they were passed and the evident and obvious purpose of their passage stamp them as belonging to the infamous class with which we are already too familiar in this city. [Applause.]

"Fortunately the nominations for Alderman in the large majority of the wards are not yet made; and I say there seems to be an invincible determination that when the next nominations are made they will reflect the indignation which this latest outrage has awakened—the bosom of the citizens of this city. [Applause.] We are citizens for the next thirty days. We are fighting for our city. We will sort ourselves out, politically, after the battle is over. We haven't got time to read each other's party badges until the polls close. [Applause.]

"The Chairman tells me I have one minute more. [Cries of "Go on!"] Never mind, you have got plenty of able men back here who want to talk on all sides of this question. Let me tell you in closing, my political friend, my professional political friend [laughter], that a nomination isn't equivalent to an election this year [applause]; no matter how large your party majority may be, go and make your political nominations if it still pleases you; but let me say to you they will certainly have to stand a test, and if they do stand the test which we shall apply to them they will probably win; anybody will win this year, we hope, who has got a settled habit of putting his hands in his own pocket. [Laughter.] If they don't stand the test then let me tell you that a healthy crop of independent Aldermanic candidates will spring up in a night, so to speak [applause], and their success will not only astonish the genial spoilsmen but, with the aid of the great civil service reform, it will give us the best promise of good city government in this city—better than anything that has ever happened to us in a quarter of a century last past." [Applause.]

HILLIS SMARTS UNDER THE DISGRACE.

Comparisons That Put Chicago in an Unenviable Light.

Chairman Gage then introduced the Rev. Dr. Hillis, saying:

"I have great pleasure in introducing the next speaker, the Rev. Dr. Hillis of the Central Church, better known as Swing's Church."

Dr. Hillis addressed the meeting as follows:

"It is evident that we are all smarting under a sense of deep personal disgrace. The name and fame of our city, that hath been for the last two or three years praised in every foreign land, are today touched with infamy, and while one class of citizens, with their wisdom, intelligence, wealth, and thrift have done so much to capitalize the finest instincts of American civilization another class have come in to make our name and fame a hissing and a by-word in connection with foreign peoples. The danger today is that our representatives, elected by the body of the common people, really represent us. The hopeful sign of it is that we repel it, are indignant at it, and claim today that they misrepresent us in their methods and in all their spirit. [Applause.]

In Abject Humiliation.

"Cicero said at one time that when anybody, any community, elects rulers who loot the wealth of the city, its civic treasure, all the people share in the common infamy and ought to come together attired in sackcloth and in ashes. It cannot be, but in the very nature of the case each one of us who loves this town feels that today we are disgraced, in connection with the rumor of trouble, of corruption, during the last week, and our humiliation is the more abject by reason of the fact that over against the records, flashed to foreign countries, stand their records; that their best citizens give their labor to Glasgow, Manchester, and Birmingham; that they have succeeded with their street car system in bringing it down to a point where the workingmen ride home in the evening for a penny a ride after 4 o'clock, saving up a saving fund, paying interest on their money, and at the same time serving their people, having in connection saved up enough as a civic corporation to make it a paying matter of investment and to build a system of public parks and a system of public bathhouses, and, in addition to all that, to in some way clean their city, and let their tenements for one-half what it costs us to live in one of the dirtiest cities in the world. How striking is that comparison. [Applause.] It may be that their institutions are monarchical, and that ours are free [laughter], but with their method of government they do well what we do but half and viciously, for half the amount of money. Certainly their monarchical institutions loom up, as Prof. Swing once said, 'like palms waving over a brook in a wild, dreary desert.'

Something Dangerous Is Abroad.

"One thing is certainly true, and that thing is this, that there is abroad something dangerous, known as public sentiment. We are told that public sentiment is generally like a summer day, but when on a summer day one bank of clouds meets a pure line of heat or cold, out of the two leap the thunderbolt, and when integrity is met by iniquity public sentiment can smite as no thunderbolt ever did. [Applause.] The situation in a nutshell seems to be this: One class of citizens, because money, riches, power, and success, may be the almoner to art, literature, and science, give themselves to commerce and finance. Then, because the city has a vast amount of money to be spent, another class of citizens endeavors to get control of the spending of that money. And then a third arises, a class of citizens known as the best citizens of the community, who form a collusion with the politicians to get control of those gilt-edged franchises, knowing they are better than gold mine stock. So the best element and the element at the bottom—the publican and the harlot, often in the east, paying for protection from the police—those sometimes called the best citizens and the lower element slug and sandbag the community, and we are despoiled on both sides.

Held Up to Universal Execration.

"When, in connection with the United States Commissary Department in 1864, we had sent from the North jellies and linens, cooling balms and lotions and wines for the poor soldiers in the field, and it was discovered that a little band of men who had control of that drank up all the wines and wasted all the linens and the lotions, then there was a hot indignation meeting held in New York City and those names were held up to universal execration. But when a crowd of men get together in such a way as to spoil cities, loot their treasure, and deliver the working men and women over to the hands of corporations then the day has come for those names to be held up for execration and for good citizens to resent it.

"When we speak of harpies living upon the quivering vitals of their victims, and of pirates that lure ships upon a rocky shore, and when we speak of traders who open castle doors to let an enemy in, we do but feebly type the men who receive public offices, to stand between us and wrong, and then deliver the widow and the children, the orphans and the poor, in other parts of the city, for personal aggrandizement, bound hand and foot into wrong. These deserve contempt only. The memory of the wicked shall rot. Their names shall be held in everlasting contempt, and every citizen who is proud of his city will in a time like this remember that politics, right and wrong, has no more to do with Democracy and Republicanism than gravity or the laws of light and heat. God reigns and the thunderbolt of an indignant people shall smite iniquity and consume it utterly if we consecrate ourselves to the best things, to the right service, to noble endeavor in the interest of the best civilization that we love." [Tremendous applause.]

LLOYD IS FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

He Inveighs Hotly Against the Franchise Grabbing and Giving System.

Henry D. Lloyd was next introduced by the Chairman and spoke as follows:

"This uprising of the people of Chicago is more than a protest against certain ordinances, outrageous as those are. It is more than the outburst of irrepressible indignation against the shamelessness with which all the proprieties and loyalties of representative government were mocked in the manner of their passage, indecent as that was. The people see at last that a system which makes private property for private profit for a few out of that which belongs to the whole people exclusively, and which should be operated for the profit only of the whole body of citizens, is inherently vicious, rotten in root and branch, and capable only of producing rotten fruit; rotten fruit, for instance, like the gigantic fortunes of the gas trust, street railway, and other monopolists, and the misery of multitudes of the people they tax to death. These fortunes and these miseries are Siamese twins—children of the same father and mother. They are as much the fruit of the Upas tree of privilege as the corruption of the Aldermen and city officers. These ordinances are indefensible; the manner of their passage was infamous. But they are better than many other ordinances that have passed the Council and are now in force. They should be thrown overboard as our forefathers threw overboard the poisonous tea of George III.

Gas Trust Is Frightened.

"But this new gas ordinance provides that 3½ per cent of the gross earnings of the new company shall be paid to the city. If that were in force on the business of present gas companies it would yield the city about $250,000 a year. The city now gets nothing from the gas companies. The new ordinance reduces the price to be charged for gas to 90 cents a 1,000 feet. The gas trust now charges $1.20. This difference of rates on the whole consumption would save the people a difference of about $2,500,000 a year. The new ordinance permits the city to become the owner of the plant in fifty years. There is no such concession in the old charters. Let the people know the whole truth. The gas trust is as frightened about these ordinances and as determined to down them as this assemblage of citizens is. If the gas trust could have captured this great mass-meeting and have turned it into a mere 'kick' against these ordinances it would have done so. I have better authority than street gossip for the statement that the gas trust paid a sum rising into the hundreds of thousands of dollars to extinguish the Universal gas ordinance. I am informed that powerful influences are already marshaled to secure from the State Legislature the passage of a law which will confirm the gas trust, it hopes forever, in its monopoly of Chicago by taking from the Council the power to grant such franchises. I, too, would take from the Council the power of ever again giving such a franchise, but not for the purpose of making the monopoly of the gas trust perpetual competition-proof, and boodler-proof.

"Let these ordinances be killed, but the public would have been deceived and betrayed again, as it has so often been, if this demonstration had been ditched into a mere effort to repeal this legislation and punish the men guilty of it. Public opinion demands that these obnoxious ordinances be vetoed or repealed, but it demands even more determinedly that they be repealed only to be replaced with an ordinance to put the whole business of light and electricity, including that of the gas trust, under the control and, ultimately, ownership of the city. I speak advisedly when I say that such an ordinance can easily be drawn and enforced. Let this be but the opening gun of a campaign which the people, with leaders or without leaders, will not close until they have come again into full possession of their own—their streets and their public powers, which must be held inalienable, because given by all for all.

New York Sets a Pace.

"Every man of the world knows that cities compete with each other for business as fiercely as individuals do. If Chicago expects to realize its ambition of becoming the great metropolis of this continent it must offer the people more for their money than they can get in any other city. New York City has just decided upon a great public improvement which no city that expects to rival it can afford to ignore—the construction of a four-track underground rapid transit road which will carry passengers from one end of New York island to the other in twenty minutes.

"There are eleven cities in the United States which supply themselves with gas and have no gas trust. There are between 150 and 200 which manufacture the electric light, some for public use, some for public and private use, and they do not manufacture penitentiary scandals in their Council chambers. There are 185 cities in Great Britain which supply their inhabitants with gas, and they include all the great places, except half a dozen. No such mass-meetings as this of robbed and excited citizens are ever needed there. In these cities, both in Great Britain and America, such an orgy of Aldermanic debauchery as that we have met to protest against is unheard of. Where the carcass is there are the vultures gathered together. As long as we permit our Aldermen to grant to any one these franchises of priceless value there will be bribers and bribed, boodle, corruption, scandal, betrayal of the people, and disintegration of public and private virtue. The remedy is for this mass of men and women we call Chicago to fuse themselves into citizens of Chicago as a people, and to declare that a stop shall be put to the whole maggot-breeding system. Monopoly ownership bleeds us; municipal ownership feeds us."

FRANK WALKER'S WAY TO BEAT THEM.

Repeal Ordinances Should Be Used if There Is No Veto.

Mr. Gage next introduced Frank W. Walker, who was received with great applause, and spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have before me certain ordinances which were passed by the Common Council last Monday night. Tomorrow night those ordinances become laws, when that Council adjourns, if they do not receive the veto of the Mayor of the City of Chicago. While I trust and hope that the Mayor of this city will find it his duty to veto these corrupt and fearful impositions upon the people, I think I can suggest a remedy that this organization can take in hand and make effectual. [Applause.]

"Under the law by which the Council of Chicago is regulated, when an ordinance has been reconsidered and carried over the reconsideration, there is no other opportunity of bringing that ordinance before the Council. But an ordinance repealing it can be introduced and carried, and that should be done if we mean to do effective work here and now in the face of this present corruption. That is for tomorrow. The first Tuesday in April we can take care of these scoundrels that perpetrated it. [Applause.] But for tomorrow, if the Chairman of this organization would appoint a committee to get a number of Aldermen together in the City Council with the strength and force of the moral tone here today back of them, demanding that they introduce a repealing ordinance for this purpose, it would be a remedy.

Discusses the Law in the Case.

"Away back in the early days of American constitutional law there was a case known as the Dartmouth College case upon vested rights, and with the exception, as the Supreme Court of the United States has been able to stretch that, after a corporation has received a franchise and does any act towards the direction of perpetuating it by the payment of money, as a forfeit, or by the purchase of something under it, the right becomes vested and then the power of repeal is gone. Tomorrow there should be passed in that Council an ordinance repealing this ordinance, and the men that got the ordinance through the Council should be notified that there is such an ordinance pending for this reason. Under the law a very peculiar thing exists. There was a gas ordinance with a different name before a committee. There was an electric ordinance called I think the Norwood ordinance. That went to a committee. Every ordinance is to be referred to a committee. Those two were referred. When they came up they were not voted on, but another ordinance was substituted for this and they passed that ordinance upon the ground that it was an ordinance relating to the same subject matter. So those two ordinances became a law in that way. And these will become laws Monday night if we cannot stop them. Now, if a committee could get together with a number of Aldermen in this city—because fright, gentlemen, fright has a great deal to do with confession of guilt [applause]—I think something could be done. There should be reported an ordinance to the men who own these ordinances. Somebody owns them, and he has got them up for a price. I don't know who he is. But he is waiting for bidders now. Otherwise the name, if it was responsible people, would have been known and told us, and we would know all about it.

They Are Passed to Be Sold.

"But these ordinances, in my judgment, are passed to be sold [applause], and the Council of this city should repeal those ordinances Monday night, and this body should compel that. Enough Aldermen should be compelled to do it. But that would not be enough, gentlemen, because the ordinance to repeal will be readily, quickly, and speedily referred to a committee, where it would be held until these ordinances became effective. But to remedy that evil, when the ordinance to repeal is to be introduced notify the owner of these ordinances—both of them. When he comes to accept it have the City Clerk refuse to accept it, his money and his bond. Notify him again of the repeal, and then if he takes the ordinance he takes it with warning and the repeal will not affect vested rights. [Applause.] When we have taken care of these two ordinances—and, by the way, since it has been productive of this meeting, it took just this particular counter-irritant to awaken the public pulse of the City of Chicago—I think this meeting should go one step farther. I notice that the Legislature of the State of Illinois referred a resolution offered by a member of its body to investigate this Common Council. [Applause.] I came near calling this assemblage the Common Council. [Applause, and a voice: "Uncommon Council."] I accept the amendment to my speech. [Applause.] But I demand the repeal of the ordinance.

Council Should Be Investigated.

"The Legislature of this State has under hand such a business as the investigation of that body. It should be investigated. A resolution should pass the Legislature of this State with power to go far enough back to find out how almost all these franchises have been passed. [Applause.] And after we have discovered the evil we will find the remedy when it has been exposed. In that investigation, for it ought to take place, there should be a suggestion, in my opinion, that it was about time that at least in Illinois the legitimate and proper civil service should control the public offices of this city. [Applause.] The spoils system is largely responsible for the successes of the scoundrels.

"Now I would like, Mr. Chairman, to make the matter effectual as far as we have gone, and have something passed by this meeting which will forever kill the corrupt and filthy legislation of the Common Council of the City of Chicago. I thank you." [Applause.]

ZEISLER TREATS IT AS A DISEASE.

His Remedy for a City Infected with the Bacillus Aldermanicus.

Sigmund Zeisler was introduced by Chairman Gage and spoke as follows:

"Once more in an hour of deep distress and great danger have we met to give expression to our indignation and wrath over the faithlessness and treasonable conduct of those whom we have unwisely appointed as the trustees of the people's sacred rights. We are assembled to draw inspiration each from the other's earnestness, to form strong resolutions that we, that all good citizens, must stand together and unite in a determined effort to purify the air of the stench of City Hall miasmas, to discover the method of fighting that most vicious and malignant germ of municipal disease, the Bacillus Aldermanicus. This bacillus is a most impudent and rapacious animal. It lodges itself in every tissue of the body politic, enters with peculiar predilection the very arteries of our public life—our streets and highways—totally destroys their usefulness in some places, materially reduces their substance in others, causes all the symptoms of acute poisoning everywhere. While it flourishes and grows to unhealthy proportions, the body which it has insolently invaded is subjected to terrible suffering. These baccilli are not of a stationary kind, but of a migratory nature. They are scattered all over the body and ordinarily putrefy only the particular locality in which they have grown up. But once a week they migrate to the heart of the body of the community and there, with united strength, emboldened by each other's iniquity, they tap its life blood.

He Calls It Alderitis.

"The disease, which might be called alderitis, is with us not epidemic, but endemic, all the conditions being favorable to its existence. Present in our body politic more or less all the time, the disease always appears in its most virulent form during the last few weeks prior to the beginning of April. The bacillus aldermanicus, contemptible little parasite though it may be, is not without that intelligence and craftiness which is born of greed. It knows that a subcutaneous injection of anti-toxine is sure to be applied, with more or less effect, once a year the first Tuesday in April, and is liable to oust it from the seat of nefarious activity. It is when thus realizing the danger of losing its opportunity that this nasty little microbe develops the appetite of a monster. Then it is that our disease becomes most acute. Then it is that our suffering seems unbearable, and the air is rent with a cry of agony so loud and deep that its echo is heard in the legislative halls of Springfield.

"We shall again apply the anti-toxine April 2. Will we oust the present bacilli only to make room for others of equal malignancy?

"Science teaches us that the antitoxine injection is by no means a sure remedy. The antitoxine must be of the purest kind, most carefully prepared and applied with all the safeguards of antiseptic treatment. The ballot-box is our injecting instrument, the ballot our antitoxine. But the ballot must be prepared with the care and caution of intelligence and patriotic purpose, the names upon it must not be poisoned with the covetousness of their bearers, the spirit of independence of a free people, a strong and widespread thirst for municipal purity, and determined vigilance at the ballot-box must protect us against the sepsis of corruption.

Pass Civic Federation Charter.

"Let us see to it that the Legislature pass the new city charter prepared under the auspices of the Civic Federation, which takes from the City Council the initiative in the matter of granting franchises. Purify the air, moreover, by branding as a traitor him who would bribe an Alderman. The man who directly or through a lobbyist buys a franchise, corrupts our trustees, be he high or low, is as bad, as poisonous as the most corrupt Aldermanic bacillus. And he who cowardly hides himself behind an attorney while the disgraceful jobbery is performed, but knowingly takes its benefit when the cloud of indignation has scattered, is no better, be he a bank President or a railroad magnate, a merchant prince or a corporation lawyer; ostracize him, oust him from your clubs, refuse him entrance to your homes, don't recognize him in the street; shun him as you would a leper.

"And in our coming election let us break the fetters of party rule. If party conventions attempt to force upon us bad nominations they commit a crime against the party and the community. Fealty to party then becomes participation in crime. Newspapers supporting bad candidates on account of party are guilty of treason. Let the spirit of independence arise, let us be worthy of the name of a free people, let us free ourselves from the infamous rule of corrupt party machines."

HENSON'S VOCABULARY OF EPITHETS.

He Ransacks It to Express His Opinion of Aldermanic Rascals.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, who was received with tremendous applause and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am reminded that the earliest preacher of the gospel dispensation, the herald of the mighty masses, dealt with corrupt conditions and thundered the truth in the dull ears of mutinous soldiers and mercenary public officials and declared that now the ax was to be laid at the root of the tree and every tree that brought not forth good fruit was to be hewn down and cast into the fire. Fellow-citizens, we have met today to sharpen our axes. [Laughter and applause.] The trees with which we have to deal are of the upas stock, and you know the wards in which they grow. [Laughter.] Fell the trees, cut them into kindling wood, and make a bonfire the first Tuesday in April, whose flame shall lick the heavens and New York shall see it and wonder what's the matter. [Laughter and prolonged applause.]

"I remember that my royal Master upon one occasion flamed out in righteous wrath, overturned the tables of the money changers, and with a scourge he drove them forth from the places they had defiled and disgraced. We have met today to placard and scourge, and we propose to go forth with it and lead the rascals to their dens and stop them up. [Laughter and applause.] Coleridge in his 'Rime of the Ancient Mariner' luridly describes a condition that prevailed at sea:

"The very deep did rock with things
That hath the shape of creeping things
Which crawl with legs upon a slimy sea.

"Did you ever see the like of that in Chicago? [Laughter and applause.] When such conditions prevail it is time for the clouds to come in black squadrons, charged not only with wind, but from the black bosom of the cloud there should be the live thunder bolts to purify the air and save us from pestilence. Our malodorous Stock-Yards, our unspeakable river [laughter], are as nothing to the foul effluvia of the City Hall [laughter and applause], where unscrupulous scoundrels [A voice: "That's so"]—let all the people say Amen. [Loud cries of Amen and applause]—the unscrupulous scoundrels and many of them with unpronounceable names [laughter and applause] group together in riotous assemblage to administer the affairs of this most magnificent city of the American continent. [Applause.]

Chicago with a Head of Mud.

"Nebucnadnezzar had a dream. [Laughter.] He saw an image with a head of gold, with shoulders and breasts of silver, and feet of iron and clay. I had a dream. It was Chicago that I saw, Chicago with feet of gold and head of mud. [Laughter and prolonged applause.] Fellow-citizens, we propose to put a head on that image [laughter and applause] that will be worthy of its otherwise magnificent proportions and material. I am aware that in the City Council, Common Council, uncommon council [applause], for there has seldom been known such a Council, there are—I don't know how many there are—there were forty thieves. [A voice: "Thirty-eight."] I am aware that there are men among them that are honest. [A voice: "Very rare."] Will the people hear? [Loud and confused voices of condemnation of the Council.] Thank the Lord! They are like Lot in Sodom. [Laughter and applause. A voice: "Mike Ryan."] I protest against anybody making a nuisance of himself by uncorking such a bottle. [Laughter and applause.]

"There are honest men, courageous men. All honor to them. They deserve well of their countrymen. They deserve to have their names perpetuated on imperishable tablets. They deserve to be triumphantly returned. They deserve to be ranked as heroes along with the great rank of Gentiles who fought with beasts at Ephesus [applause], heroic as Daniel in the lions' den. Only we do injustice to that noble beast, for they are not lions [laughter and applause], but jackals, hyenas, wolves, and another animal that it would not do to mention [laughter], not of savory reputation. [Applause.]

"Now, it is not a pleasant thing for gentlemen, scholars, merchant princes, and bank presidents to be thrust into such a menagerie and we understand their shrinking sensitiveness. I don't wonder that gentlemen shrink from Aldermanic nominations. Now, if Chicago were running the menagerie we might excuse these distinguished gentlemen, who ought to serve us in this capacity, for the foremost men of Chicago ought to be its center. But when the menagerie runs Chicago it is time for Chicago to assert itself, and I am not sure but we have reached the point where we must demand that such men as Lyman J. Gage [long continued applause] should enter the arena and throttle and strangle and choke off the voracious beasts that have been sticking their teeth long enough in our vitals and fattening upon our blood. It is not a pleasant job, Mr. Gage [laughter], but you will remember when the country was in peril from rebellion how the foremost men leaped to the front, saying, 'Here am I, send me,' and they did not ask who was to fight beside them in the ranks. They went to the front and sacrificed not only the comforts of home but laid down their lives for the salvation of the country. [Prolonged applause.] And let me say, fellow-citizens, the country is not worth saving if it is to be run by thieves and thugs and bar-room bummers. [Prolonged applause.] But, thank God, Chicago is waking up."

TO BE BUSY WEEK AT SPRINGFIELD.

Some of the More Important Measures to Be Considered.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—The Jones libel bill as amended will probably be passed by a good majority early this week. Mr. Kaiser's bill to prevent minors under 14 years of age from carrying deadly weapons comes up once more Wednesday, but as it is said to infringe constitutional rights it will probably not pass.

The bills prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarets are still in the hands of the Committee on Judiciary, and Wednesday the House Committee on Manufactures will consider the baking power and vinegar bills. Mr. McLaughlin's bill to prohibit the use of explosive oils in coal mines has reached the order of third reading in the House, and will be put upon its passage some time during the week. Several other measures affecting the coal miners will come up on second reading. Altogether there are forty-one House bills and eleven Senate bills on second reading in the House.

The Senate will be engaged with a number of legislative measures of great importance this week and it is likely an unusually large number of new bills will be introduced.

One of the most important matters for this week is the counting of the ballots in the McKinlay-Wilson election contest by the subcommittee of the Committee on Elections. The county officials who have been subpoenaed will be here with the ballots Tuesday.

The bill revising the revenue laws contains a complete revision of the revenue laws of the State. There will be several days' debate upon it before it is reported to the Senate and House. Senator Craig's bill providing for the establishment of the Eastern Illinois Normal School, and appropriating $100,000 for the purpose, will be considered this week. The Committee on Manufactures will, Wednesday, consider the anti-cigaret bills. It is understood the committee proposes to combine all these bills into one and the provisions thereof will be radically modified.

[Henry C. Ruston has prepared a bill for the State Legislature, which, he says, will be introduced next week by Gilbert R. Mauritson of the Eleventh Senatorial District. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of an examiner whose duties it shall be to examine the books, accounts, and all other data and memoranda pertaining to the public moneys received and disbursed by State and County Treasurers. The new office is to be conducted after the plan of that of the National Bank Examiner.]

Mrs. Hervey Loses and Recovers Jewels.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., March 3.—Mrs. James F. Hervey of Chicago, who owns an orange grove in this city, where she spends the winter, dropped a satchel containing diamonds and other jewels valued at $3,000 while out driving Saturday afternoon. This morning the little daughter of a Salvation Army officer found the satchel and returned it to Mrs. Hervey, receiving a reward of $50.

Gov. Silas Holcomb Is Ill.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—Gov. Silas Holcomb is seriously ill. For several days he has been confined to his home from the effects of la grippe. Mrs. Holcomb was telegraphed last night and arrived from the old home today. His condition is not alarming, though complications are not unexpected.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

AT A BIG OVERFLOW.

CROWD CHEERS ROUSING SPEECHES AT SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.

Two Thousand of the People Who Could Not Get Into Central Music Hall Show Their Enthusiasm for Honest Government by Forming a Second Meeting—W. T. Baker, President of the Board of Trade, Presides—City-Hall Gang Called a "Fraternity of Thieves."

A great overflow meeting of more than 2,000 people who could not get into Central Music Hall, and many of whom had come long distances to take part in the demonstration there, was held at Second Regiment Armory. While there were many women present an overwhelming majority of the crowd was composed of earnest business and professional men.

The speakers were William T. Baker, John W. Ela, Henry D. Lloyd, the Rev. James P. Brushingham, ex-Judge Lorin C. Collins, Sydney C. Eastman, a lawyer; the Rev. Dr. Hillis, and Telford Burnham. Some of the things they said in condemnation of corrupt machine politics, of boodle Aldermen, of crooked officeholders, and of gang rule were cheered until the old armory walls fairly trembled.

W. T. Baker, President of the Board of Trade, presided and said in part: "This question of municipal corruption is one in which every citizen of Chicago is interested [Applause.] I have seen standing the last few days in the columns of the newspapers two lists of names of Aldermen who have voted to sell the property of this city, that belongs to you, for their own private benefit. These lists were headed respectively, 'Republican' and 'Democratic.' Now, there was nothing Republican and nothing Democratic in it. There is no politics in this question. [Applause.] It is a question of family and the family is Boodle, no matter what they call it. That is the family name. Now it is the duty of every citizen of Chicago—and I see women here—it is the duty of the women of this city to send their husbands and brothers and sons out to do their duty on this boodle question."

"Fraternity of Thieves."

Mr. Brushingham said: "This problem of human brotherhood has been solved in Chicago during the last week—the brotherhood of crime, the brotherhood of baseness, the brotherhood of theft. There was no faction, no nationality, no race, no Democracy, no Republicanism in the City Hall during the last week; there was simply a fraternity of thieves. [Great applause.] Now perhaps you will not cheer the next sentiment as earnestly as you have this. Let me remind you that when Jesus raised the question, of his being betrayed, of treason amongst his twelve disciples, he said, 'one of you shall betray me,' and every one of them said, 'Is it I?' There are 200,000 voters in Chicago; 20,000 voters run Chicago on its way to the devil. [Applause.] One hundred and eighty thousand voters in Chicago should ask the question that the disciples asked: 'Is it I? Is it I?' [Applause.] Thirty-eight Judases in the City Hall; 180,000 who are guilty of Judas' crime of neglect; those who compound felony by their indifference, because they have staid away and neglected the discharge of their duty of citizenship. It is time that there should be an awakened sense of public conscience sufficient to crowd Central Music Hall and then crowd this battery as it is being crowded this afternoon. It is time the people should awaken to the sense of duty. Clean out the City Hall and then for the sake of all that's good, keep it clean! Do not turn out these men whose pockets are full and let others whose pockets are empty and just as bad come in and take their places; then you will be even worse off."

Chairman Baker then announced: "A messenger from Central Music Hall, Judge Collins." Judge Collins made practically the same speech as at Central Music Hall. When Mr. Collins had finished Chairman Baker called attention to the fact that the two last speakers had dwelt upon the fact that there were thirty-eight votes cast for the ordinances. "Now, I wish you to remember when you go to nominate your candidate," continued the Chairman, "and when you go to vote that there were some ten or twelve others that were sneaking in the bushes out of sight and don't let them get away from you."

To Set an Example for the World.

Sidney C. Eastman was next introduced and said in part: "When Chicago realizes that the time has come to set the example of municipal reform, when the world is looking at us to show how to clean out the unclean places in the city government and to create a model city, it calls upon its private citizens to undertake the task, and I think this task is now in good hands, and that the Civic Federation, which is an entirely voluntary organization made up of all kinds and classes of citizens, only animated by the desire to do good, will accomplish this result. [Applause.] It is a disgrace to our American Republic that there is not a large city or a city of moderate size, or even a small city, that you can point out that is governed honestly and fairly [applause], and it is a reproach to our peculiar American civilization that such is the case. Isn't it time the intelligence of this country shall reform these evils and build up honest, clean governments of which we may well be proud? [Applause.] And to that end we, as citizens, must hold up the hands of the Civic Federation. We must support the gentlemen and help them as well as we can, because they will fall to the ground unless the work that is started is carried on and the seed that is planted is watered and made to bear fruit. We will undoubtedly accomplish reforms that will surprise the old boodlers. We don't want to reform the city for today. We want to reform it for all time, and if we would reform it for all time we must have it understood that every citizen is responsible for this government, and no matter how humble and how small his wages may be, that he has the future in his hand and controls the affairs of the city of which he complains. It rests with every department, from the Assessor to the Collector, in the City Hall, all of them, and all tainted with the same corruption."

The Rev. Dr. Hillis was the next speaker. He told of how an Englishman had been up through the Northwest Territory and slept in huts in which the Indians came in freely, and that he had never lost so much as a pin. But when he came to Chicago he brought up at the City Hall robbed of his valise and trunk and the only thing he had left was his nightshirt which he had left with a Pullman car porter. The rest of his speech was practically the same as given at the Central Music Hall.

Then Chairman Baker introduced John W. Ela, whose speech appears in the Central Music Hall report.

City Is Degenerating.

The next speaker was Telford Burnham. He said: "This city seems to be degenerating in its public government as in nothing else. I have the warmest and closest sympathy with New York in all she has done. We honor her especially in the noble municipal example she has set for a better government. Now what is the spectacle that we present. Years ago, when I was a boy, and I was only 14 years old when I came to the city, I can remember the boys, the children, turned out to go to the mass-meeting; we all watched our public officials better, and it was a topic of conversation. But Chicago has outgrown that. Nothing but constant work; such enthusiasm as we are now having is all right and I hope it will continue, but every father and every mother must teach the children that eternal vigilance is the price of true government, which is as truly as it is the price of liberty."

Henry D. Lloyd was then introduced by the Chairman and was received with much applause. His speech was the same as that delivered at the Central Music Hall.

GEN. M'CLERNAND GROWS WEAKER.

Is Not Able to Assist Himself and Does Not Rest Well.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—Gen. John A. McClernand is gradually becoming weaker. His pulse at 9 o'clock tonight was sluggishly beating fifty times a minute, twenty-two beats below the normal, and lower than it had previously been. He slept at intervals during the night, but his rest was very much broken. He is so feeble he cannot rise to a sitting position without assistance. The attending physician said tonight he would doubtless live a number of days, and might possibly rally sufficiently to be out again. The chances, however, are against him.

WORKS FOR THE

SEDALIA HOPES TO HAVE M CAPITOL BUILDING

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PRINCIPAL BU

WORKS FOR THE DOME

SEDALIA HOPES TO HAVE MISSOURI'S CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

At Each Session of the Legislature Its Citizens Have Worked with Increased Zeal for Removal from Jefferson City—The Lively City Now Feels That Its Dream of Greatness Is About to Be Realized—Advantages the Place Offers as the Seat of Government of the State.

SEDALIA, Mo. March 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—The people of this city are just now enjoying, if not a boom, then something which may be termed a near approach to it, and hundreds of speculators are flocking into the city with the ultimate object of working the State Capital removal scheme for all it is worth. Sedalians themselves are not idle and there is an activity in real estate circles which has already begun to bear fruit. Contracts were let for the erection of twenty residences yesterday, and a number of business buildings are already under way.

In connection with the *coup d'etat* by which the capital removal scheme was adopted by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, it may be briefly said that for years there has been a feeling of discontent among those whose business, near or remote, called them to the State Capital, not so much that the government buildings were inadequate to the needs of the State, but because its location was such that long journeys were necessary to reach it from remote districts.

Sedalia, with an alert people, with the fresh, new blood in its veins which belongs to a city not yet thirty-five years old, realized several years ago that there had been a mistake in the location of the capital and it saw in the general feeling of discontent an opportunity for its own advancement which it was not slow to take advantage of.

It selected lobbies of its best business-men and every General Assembly was "tapped" with the view of securing the persimmon—which its sagacity taught it was ultimately bound to fall—and yet nothing was accomplished. Sometimes the tears and prayers and very frequently the smiles of Jefferson City's fair women shut Sedalia out, sometimes a "Mossback" contingency was the lever of defeat, and at last Sedalia and its claims to the capital became a chestnut so covered with the hoar frosts of age that it was hardly provocative of a thought, much less alarm in the minds of those who had guarded their one ewe lamb so faithfully.

It Keeps Up the Fight.

Sedalia, however, had never ceased to dream of the time when the Capitol dome should reflect the sunshine back from her flower bedecked prairies, and every defeat merely increased its zeal to make the dream a reality.

In the great tidal wave of Republican victories which swept the country last fall it was the good fortune of Pettis County to elect John Homer Bothwell, one of Sedalia's best, most aggressive and progressive citizens, to represent it, and when the time came for the usual removal gamut Mr. Bothwell was ready, and before the astonished residents of "Rabbitboro," as the capital city has been called, knew what was on foot the House had passed Mr. Bothwell's resolution by a vote of 92 to 40.

In the meantime Senator Charles Jenter, another bright and able Sedalian, was in on the "ground floor" and Sedalia's friends were everywhere using their influence, and when the time came to consider the resolution it was quickly comprehended that victory was about to perch on Sedalia's banner and that the Senate would cause the rabbit traffic in Jefferson City to henceforth be a mere memory. The vote when counted was 26 to 7, and despite the fact that in its wail Jefferson City is denouncing everything and everybody connected with the capital removal resolution and asserts that "boodle" spelled with a very big B was used to put the consciences of both branches of the Assembly to sleep, yet it seems to be generally conceded by those who are conservative in their opinions that throughout the State there is a sentiment that Sedalia is strong where Jefferson City is weak, and that if the capital were not already located it would certainly come to this city.

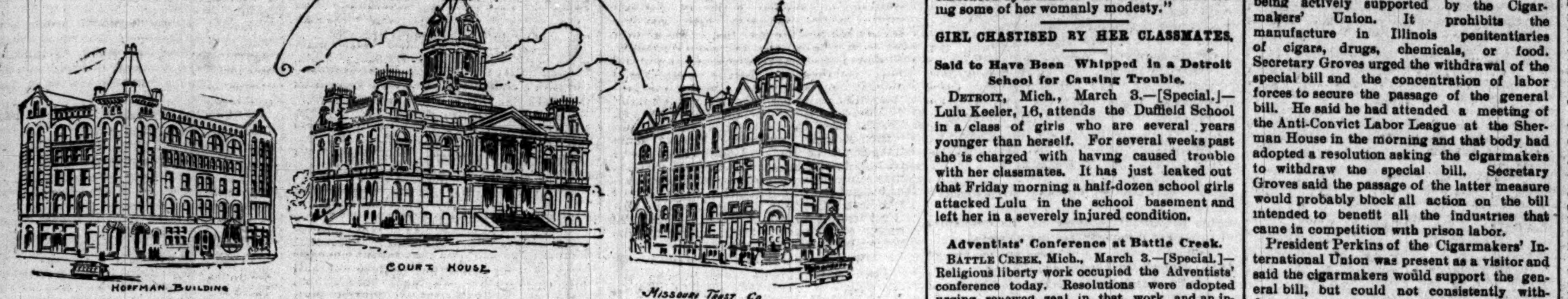
As it is, the question of removal will be debated seriously and with a clear comprehensiveness of its importance until the general election in 1896, almost twenty months from this time, and by that time the people will have carefully gone over the field and settled in their own minds what had best be done. They will be able to weigh the advantages which Sedalia has over Jefferson City, what financial burdens the State must assume, and how productive of good results the removal will be. They will have had time to discover whether or not "fraud" was on the face of the removal question, how many legal questions will be involved, and by the most powerful of all weapons—the ballot—the question, which for nearly a quarter of a century has hung fire, will be forever settled.

Sedalia Has Advantages.

To sum up Sedalia's advantages over its rival it is well to go back a bit in its history and say that Sedalia was founded in 1862 by Gen. George R. Smith, and that from one lone farmhouse in 1857 there is now a city of 20,000 pushing, "living" people—people who have kept pace with the times; kept pace with refinement and intelligence, and who are honestly proud of their success, and with true Western fervor are not afraid to say so. The frame buildings which a few short years ago bore the wear and tear of prairie breezes have within the last few years been replaced by handsome brick and stone structures, and while there are as yet no "star hunters" there are numerous three and four story buildings in the business heart of the city which would be creditable in point of finish and modern appliances to any metropolis. In addition to two lines of railway connecting Sedalia with St. Louis, two lines connecting it with Kansas City, a line which extends into the very heart of the mining district, a narrow gauge which runs through Cole County, one of the richest of farming districts, it has in contemplation, with plans and specifications all completed, a line running north and south, and a Missouri, Kansas and Texas line connecting it still closer with Chicago and Kansas City. It has a court-house which was erected at a cost of over $100,000; it has seventeen fine church properties; it has a school system which is notably creditable; it has over a dozen miles of paved streets; it has two beautiful parks; it has upwards of twenty miles of electric railway; it has a fine public library; it has a commercial standing which is recognized throughout the country as good; it has five banks and the Missouri Trust company with a paid up capital of $200,000; it has blocks of business houses; it has a farming community which will stand by it in its guarantee for the construction of the Capitol building free of cost to the State, and it also has land which can be utilized for a Capitol site and which will, in accordance with the resolution, cost the State nothing.

Something to Give in Exchange.

There could, of course, be many other reasons cited why the people look upon capital removal with favor, but these will be sufficient to show that it is no mere boast which stands behind Sedalia's confidence in the people's judgment, and that it has something to give in exchange for the State's approval of the scheme. It may be said in connection with the State that a few years ago, when Missouri was supposed to be the kindly incubator for the hatching of banditti, and in consequence was shunned by immigrants as the saints would shun hades, there was a feeling among the people which, more or less, partook of apathy, and its great natural resources were not appreciated, neither by the people of the East nor yet of the West. It awakened one day to a realization of the situation, however, and it put on its armor and entered the world's arena with a weapon which was as potent as that of Samson. That weapon was new blood, blood which ran with hot flow through the veins of those who realized that a new Missouri must arise to take the place of "poor old Missouri," and that its magnificent resources held possibilities which were to have glorious tulfillment. Today there is no need to recapitulate what it has done. It has compelled its detractors to keep silence. it has filled its highways and byways with white-topped caravans, and it has taken rank with its grand old sister State of Illinois, second to none. In conclusion, Sedalia does not expect to convince people by mere vainglorious boasting that it is the proper place for the capital. It expects to do it by dispassionate reasoning and a plain statement of facts, figures, and comparisons which it believes will have a telling effect, and it has that beautiful faith in itself and its people which goes so largely hand in hand with success.



PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OF SEDALIA, MO., THE PROPOSED NEW MISSOURI STATE CAPITAL.

GETS HIS STOCK AT A PISTOL POINT.

Bank Assignee Robbed by the Former Owner of the Securities.

LEWISTON, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—Another sensational feature growing out of the failure of the banking firm of Turner, Phelps & Co. a year ago took place here at a late hour yesterday afternoon. Thomas A. Brown, a prominent farmer residing six miles south of this city, walked into the office of the assignees of the defunct bank and asked to see fifty-six certificates of stock of $100 each in the Duplex Scale Lumber and Coal company of this city. Mr. Stewart, who is one of the assignees, took them from the safe. Mr. Brown jerked them from his hands, drew a revolver, and backed out of the room, keeping both of the assignees at bay with the gun until he was out of the room. This stock was formerly owned by Brown, but he had left it with the defunct bank as collateral for a $5,000 over-draft, and, with the failure of the bank, it fell into the hands of the assignees. Mr. Brown failing to make good his over-draft, it became part of the assets of the defunct banking institution. J. M. Stewart, the assignee from whom this stock was so boldly taken, is a man of the highest standing and character. He has been Sheriff of Fulton County and also has been County Treasurer. The stock has not been recovered from Brown.

GIRL'S STRANGE ACTIONS IN SCHOOL.

Her Friends Not Known and She Is Temporarily Suspended at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 3.—[Special.]—A mysterious case of mental aberration has developed at the State University. Miss Louise Lauritzen has been intermittently registered there for about three years. For some time the faculty and students have been exercised over her peculiar actions. On various times she has occasioned disturbances in the classes. Her peculiarities have been most noticeable on windy days or when the elements were turbulent. Occasionally she persists in taking down her hair and dressing it during class time. Chancellor Canfield has at last been compelled to ask her to withdraw from the classes, hoping to learn the whereabout of her friends. Hitherto she has steadfastly refused to give their names or place of residence. They are supposed to live at or near Grand Island.

GIRL SUES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Miss Harrington Asks $5,000 Damages from Philip Manger at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—[Special.]—Philip Manger, a young merchant of Booneville, Mo., and wealthy, has been sued here for breach of promise. It is the termination of a schoolday romance. Miss Lulu Harrington, by her mother, Mrs. Olive A. Harrington, filed a suit last night for breach of promise against Manger, asking for $5,000 damages. Miss Harrington is 17 years of age. She alleges she became engaged to Manger Nov. 17, 1894. Manger, however, jilted her and married another girl last month in Booneville. Miss Harrington said Philip had apprised her of his contemplated marriage, but she had refused to release him from his engagement to her.

GIRL ARRESTED FOR BURNING BARNS.

She Confesses Her Guilt at Terre Haute, Ind.—Mrs. Morgan the Victim.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 3.—[Special.]—The police today arrested a girl, 13 years, for burning barns. She was taken from the Orphans' Home six years ago by Mrs. Morgan, a widow living in the country. A year ago the barn was burned. Yesterday a new one was destroyed by fire, and within three hours the farm residence was three times set on fire. The girl denied her guilt, but after the police brought her to the city she confessed. She said her schoolmates had told her she was badly treated.

STUDENTS DEFY THE PRINCIPAL.

Serious Trouble Threatened in the Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich.

YPSILANTI, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—The students and Principal Boone of the State Normal School are having trouble. This year students classify themselves, and two young men advanced themselves to the second term in algebra without getting satisfactory marks in the first. Dr. Boone demanded a public apology, which the boys made at chapel after considerable delay. Then the students present, 250 strong, cheered the two boys and hissed and jeered Dr. Boone. When he demanded an explanation half a dozen boys accused him of unfair play. More serious trouble is expected.

RUNAWAY MAY RESULT FATALLY.

Horses Plunge Down an Embankment, Injuring Four People in Nebraska.

STEELE CITY, Neb., March 3.—[Special.]—J. J. Knight of Fairbury was driving to this place this afternoon when his team became frightened and plunged down an embankment. The rig was upset and the occupants thrown out. Knight is seriously injured internally and it is feared fatally. His daughter, Mrs. Bloss of Fairbury, was cut and bruised about the head and face. Her son escaped with slight injuries. Gertrude, daughter of G. B. Lewis of Fairbury, had one arm broken and is otherwise badly bruised and will probably die.

Fatal Assault by Highwaymen.

CAYTON, O., March 3.—[Special.]—David Miller, a stock dealer of Osnaburg, cannot recover from three gunshots inflicted by two colored highwaymen Saturday night. He made a desperate fight with his whipstock, but they were too much for him. He offered his money, about $100, but as he reached for his pocket the negroes opened fire. They evidently thought he was reaching for a gun.

DON'T LIKE THE DANCE

PASTOR KEMPTON OF EAU CLAIRE STARTS A MERRY WAR.

His Fight on People Who Indulge the Light Fantastic Toe Stirs Up the Community—He Says Scores of Souls Have Been Lost Through Footing It Featly—Sharp Replies Made, in Which the Bible Is Quoted as Authority for the Merry and Musical Pastime.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—An agitation about dancing has been begun in Eau Claire, a city whose social circles are perhaps more intensely devoted to the dance than those of any other city in Wisconsin. The Rev. Arthur C. Kempton, pastor of the First Baptist Church, is the apostle of the movement against the dance. As he is the first and thus far the only clergyman here to make a formal attack upon dancing, it may be said to be practically a new dispensation in Eau Claire. Right here it is proper to state the additional fact that it has come as an unwelcome surprise to many society people who not only still cling to the dance but, through a forceful and subtle champion, Henry C. Putnam, the millionaire banker and pine land king, take up the gage of battle thrown down by the eloquent young clergyman. But there are distinctions in the case which must be marked.


THE REV. ARTHUR C. KEMPTON OF EAU CLAIRE.

It has been said a crusade has been begun. Mr. Kempton declares he has not initiated a general warfare on the dance, and that he has said all that he has to say. In his sermon on the subject, he distinctly said the title of his discourse on the question was, "Should Christians Dance?" He clearly announced that he was addressing himself to Christians only, and especially to the younger Christians, a large number of young people having recently joined his church; that he would not ask the question, "Should worldlings dance?" and that he was not prepared to say that the worldling should not dance. But what were the poor worldlings to think or say when the clergyman supplemented this with the incidental explanation that he did not address himself to them because they did not claim to be free from selfishness, from sin, or from sensuality? They were but slightly softened when the minister dismissed the subject of worldlings with the pitying words: "My sole anxiety for them is that they may be brought to the Lord Jesus Christ, who will show them richer joys and nobler pleasures than the joys and pleasures of the ballroom."

Sharp Replies in Order.

Thus it has happened that, while Mr. Kempton did not seek to open a campaign against dancing, his sermon has evoked from the worldly side a sharp reply couched in impatient words. Mr. Kempton is young, earnest, courageous, spiritual. This is his first pastorate. He came to Eau Claire from Rochester, N. Y., last June. He is about 30 years of age. He has under his charge the largest Protestant congregation in the city. Strange as it may seem, only a few of Mr. Kempton's congregation indulge in dancing. His sermon was a prophylactic rather than a remedy. His Christians do not dance and he does not intend they shall if he can help it. In his sermon he thanked God that dancing was not a crying evil in his church and said that his object was instruction rather than correction—prevention rather than cure.

It is the merest justice to Mr. Kempton to say he is not sensational and that he is regarded as having the best of the argument thus far. It is true he said: "I believe that scores of souls will rise up in judgment to curse the dancing Christians over whom they stumbled into hell," but he said it because he honestly believed it. In a word, Mr. Kempton has spoken because he believed it his duty and not for the purpose of sensationalism. He has been greatly surprised at the attention which he has attracted outside of his own church and the city in which he lives, and the unexpected interest centered upon him is unquestionably distasteful to him. He said today, when informed that a reply to his sermon was being prepared by a very prominent society man, that he had said what he thought and said all he intended to and would pay no attention to criticisms upon his sermon. Many members of other churches and many who are not church members have spoken about the sermon and fully agree with Mr. Kempton, and one prominent society lady, when asked by her father to tell just what she thought about Mr. Kempton's sermon, said: "He is right, and if I ever become a professing member of the church, I will not dance again."

Mr. Putnam Makes Reply.

Mr. Putnam, who is a kindly, witty, white-haired, and white-bearded gentleman of 60, but young in spirit and happy of heart withal, felt that something should be said in reply to Mr. Kempton. Mr. Putnam, in a communication to a local newspapeg, starts with quotations from Scripture, thus: "Seems to me there is an old story, something in the Bible: 'Praise him in the dance,' 'And a time to dance,' 'David danced before the Lord,' 'Thou shalt go forth in the dance,' etc., etc. Something like that." Then he says he never danced till he was 40 and much regrets that he did not begin long before. And adds:

I notice that the bigoted man is an ignorant one. Some men like to talk about things that they know nothing of, things hatched out of a mawkish sentiment and weak imagination. This is not truth, principle, love. There is a class of men, nice boys enough. They go right into school, then some college, winding up the study in a theological seminary and then go to talking to people out of that rut they started in and ended in. Never have they come in contact with nature or real humanity (as Christ did or had before he commenced talking), and we put these "rut" educated men up to talk to us of God, nature, and humanity, and we let them do our thinking for us (nine-tenths of us). Why don't they get acquainted with Christ and teach him, pure and simple? You preachers, give us Christ, let the dancers alone, get better acquainted with him, show him up so clearly that one and all shall see him, and if dancing is wrong and offends our Friend we will not dance."

In closing his communication Mr. Putnam says: "I have danced whenever it was good for me. I have never had purer thoughts than when in the dance—though I have never 'Hugged to Music,' but my wife has before she got too fat, and she says: 'Just as many would love to "two-step" or "gallop," simply taking hold of hands as in the other attitude.'"

Mr. Putnam is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, has given it large financial aid, and teaches a class in the Sunday-school. The pastor of this church, the Rev. W. N. Sloan, is greatly opposed to dancing.

The local press is being liberally supplied with communications and interviews on the subject of dancing, a symposium by leading society ladies is being written, and it is understood that several deliverances from the pulpit are in course of preparation for Sunday. One lady, Mrs. Fanny E. Russell, has taken part in the discussion. She gives to the press today a communication in which she says: "The prince of darkness is the general manager of the ball-room. They utter an untruth when they say it is the dance itself that they enjoy. They go there to enjoy themselves in a way which God never intended they should. Let men of God show these things in their true light. It is impossible for an innocent girl to be so often embraced by a man of the world without losing some of her womanly modesty."

GIRL CHASTISED BY HER CLASSMATES.

Said to Have Been Whipped in a Detroit School for Causing Trouble.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—Lulu Keeler, 16, attends the Duffield School in a class of girls who are several years younger than herself. For several weeks past she is charged with having caused trouble with her classmates. It has just leaked out that Friday morning a half-dozen school girls attacked Lulu in the school basement and left her in a severely injured condition.

Adventists' Conference at Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—Religious liberty work occupied the Adventists' conference today. Resolutions were adopted urging renewed zeal in that work and an increased circulation of literature; also that a competent man be retained at the National Capital in the interest of the denomination. A resolution was adopted that documents be printed explaining the right of appeal from Supreme Court decisions touching constitutional questions.

To Revolutionize Prairie Farming.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—[Special.]—An invention that promises to revolutionize prairie farming has been brought to a successful issue by Mr. Stevenson, a farm manager of Morris, Man. The contrivance combines a plow, seeder, harrow, roller, and reaper, all of which can be worked conjointly or separately. Steam is the motive power and the machine is comparatively light.

Arrested for Alleged Pension Fraud.

NORWALK, O., March 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary E. Somers and her son George have been arrested on the charge of committing perjury in swearing to false affidavits in Mrs. Somers' pension case. The prisoners have been taken to Toledo for examination before the United States Commissioner, where they will be confronted by Somers himself.

New Road Projected by Chicagoans.

LIMA, O., March 3.—[Special.]—Chicago capitalists are at the head of a movement to build an electric road between this city and Bellefontaine, thence to Columbus, using the old roadbed of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee railroad.

Horsewhipped by a Woman at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—[Special.]—C. H. Towner was publicly horsewhipped last night by Miss Emma Marley. She declares he had uttered defamatory words against her character. She was arrested, but released on bail of $100. Towner says it is a case of mistaken identity.

Unique Double Wedding.

CLINTON, Ia., March 3.—[Special.]—A unique double wedding occurred here yesterday, a brother and sister of one family marrying a sister and brother of another family. The contracting parties were Otto Paulsen and Anna Hensen and Charles Hensen and Lena Dana Paulsen.

Two Wisconsin Towns to Unite.

GREEN BAY, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—The proposition to consolidate Green Bay and Fort Howard will be submitted to the votes of both places for ratification this spring and in all possibility ratified.

Chicago Concern to Go to Elgin.

ELGIN, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—It is stated on good authority the General Western Electric company of Chicago has purchased the factory building of the Mason Air Brake company here and will move its entire plant to the new quarters.

For a New Church at Charleston, Ill.

CHARLESTON, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Methodist Official Board it was resolved to build a new church the coming year. Almost the full amount, $15,000, has been subscribed.

Northwest Notes.

The Rev. George Metzger was installed at Decatur, Ill., as pastor of the German Lutheran Church.

The Williams rolling-mill at Muscatine, Ia., has been sold to a Chicago company for $85,000.

The Rev. W. A. Colledge of Cadillac, Mich., has accepted a call from the People's Church at Aurora, Ill.

Nearly all the fish in Rush Lake, near Nepenskum, Wis., are reported to have been killed by freezing.

UNITED ODD-FELLOWS CELEBRATE.

Annual Gathering of Members of the Order at Quinn Chapel.

United Odd-Fellows and Sisters of Ruth held their annual celebration at Quinn Chapel, Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street, yesterday afternoon. The service at the church was preceded by a grand march of the Uniformed Rank of the order, setting out from Freiberg's Opera-House, Twenty-second street, along Wabash avenue to the church, and after the religious service had concluded the procession was resumed, passing along Wabash avenue to Thirtieth street, thence to Dearborn street, and back along that street to Twenty-second street, finishing at Freiberg's Hall. The lodges taking part in the procession were:

Ezekiel No. 1005, the Western Star No. 1443, the Golden Fleece No. 1615, and the Hutchinson No. 1362; the Past Grand Master's Council No. 20, and the Patriarchs' No. 10. The Knights of Pythias Band led the procession.

The sisters of the two lodges of the Household of Ruth awaited the arrival of the procession at the church, and the officers and past officers of all the lodges, wearing the badges of the order, were given prominent seats during the service, at which T. Cooper presided.

The order of the service included hymns sung by soloists and by the choir, prayer led by Brother Terry, addresses on the subject of the order, and an essay by Miss Belle Harper on the motto of the order, "Friendship, Love, and Truth."

Ex-Grand Master Morris delivered the first address, which dealt with the statistics of the order. He said the Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows was the largest organized body of colored men in the world. Continuing, he said:

It has ramifications in all the States and Territories of the Union, throughout the West Indies, in Canada, and has recently been extended to Africa. There are in the United States 156,000 members in good standing, and in the other countries named 70,000. The lodges of the United States have $1,500,000 in cash and possess in addition property to the value of $3,700,000. In the four lodges of Chicago there are 700 members, and in the two lodges of the Household of Ruth 250 members. Although the local lodges are fairly well off financially they have as yet no hall of their own.

Miss Belle Harper eulogised the order for its fidelity to its motto. She referred to its small beginnings in 1843, when Peter Ogden began its organization, and acknowledged the humanitarian principles of the English order which gave permission for the establishment of lodges for colored men in America.

The Rev. Harry W. Knight claimed for the order the distinction of being one of the grandest and noblest institutions ever established by men, among men, and for men. But only those who lived up to its principles were genuine members of the order.

Gone on a Lecture Tour.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, pastor of All Souls' Church, left last night for California on a lecture tour on "The Prophets of Modern Literature," under the auspices of the University Extension Department of the University of Chicago. He will lecture in San Francisco, Pasadena, Los Angeles, San Rafael, the State University at Berkeley, the Leland Stanford University, and other places. He will be gone for about a month.

WAR ON PRISON WORK

LABOR MEN SYSTEMATIZING THE FIGHT AT SPRINGFIELD.

Cigarmakers' Special Bill Is Most Advanced, but They Are Asked to Sidetrack It to Give a Clear Field for the General Bill—Action of the Trades and Labor Assembly and the Anti-Convict Contract Labor League—To Keep Children from Machines.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly in Bricklayers' Hall yesterday afternoon there was a lively discussion over the two anti-convict labor bills pending before the Legislature. The matter came up on a report from the Executive Board in favor of what is called the general bill, which provides for the abolishing of all labor in the State prisons which conflicts with free labor. The other measure, known as the special bill, is being actively supported by the Cigarmakers' Union. It prohibits the manufacture in Illinois penitentiaries of cigars, drugs, chemicals, or food. Secretary Groves urged the withdrawal of the special bill and the concentration of labor forces to secure the passage of the general bill. He said he had attended a meeting of the Anti-Convict Labor League at the Sherman House in the morning and that body had adopted a resolution asking the cigarmakers to withdraw the special bill. Secretary Groves said the passage of the latter measure would probably block all action on the bill intended to benefit all the industries that came in competition with prison labor.

President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union was present as a visitor and said the cigarmakers would support the general bill, but could not consistently withdraw the special bill. He said a million and a half cigars made in the Joliet Penitentiary were sold at auction in Chicago last week, and this fact was being used by dealers as an argument for cutting wages. He himself had spoken twice before the Legislative comittee in favor of the general bill.

Secretary Groves offered a resolution asking the cigarmakers to withdraw the bill, and after further discussion the whole question was referred back to the Executive Board.

Another lively debate was caused by a resolution presented by Mrs. Dr. Bradley protesting against the bill before the Legislature debarring married women from teaching in the public schools. Opposition to its adoption was manifested by the young women delegates, one of whom claimed many girls were prevented from earning a living as teachers by the presence of married women in the vocation who had husbands capable of supporting them. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 31 to 16.

A communication was read from Typographical Union No. 16 withdrawing from the Trade and Labor Assembly. Accompanying it was the resignation of Victor B. Williams, a member of the Typographical Union, as President of the Assembly. Vice-President M. R. Grady of the Bricklayers' Union was chosen President by acclamation and William J. Downey, District President of the Machinists' International Association, was elected Vice-President, also by acclamation.

The Committee on Abuses and Complaints made a report on the tearing up of streets by corporations in which it recommended that where openings were made the companies be compelled to thoroughly ram and puddle all clay fillings. In no case should clay be used solely, but where the opening was seven feet deep four feet of clay should be used, the remainder to be sand with a top dressing of cinders. The report was referred to the Committee on Legislation for presentation to the City Council.

Delegate Jensen of the Legislative committee made a report on alleged abuses in the Coroner's office in which he charged there was collusion between the Coroner and the owners of private morgues whereby poor people were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for the care of the dead. Accompanying the report were drafts of two bills, one of which abolishes the fee system of the Coroner's office and fixes his salary at $5,000, and the other compels the Coroner to take bodies to the public morgue under penalty of $50 for each failure to do so.

The Retail Clerks' Union sent in a communication asking the assembly to take action in the case of T. L. O'Brien, an employé of Bishop Fallows' Home Salon, who, it was claimed, was trying to get patronage by representing himself as the organizer of the retail clerks. It was said O'Brien had been expelled from the union and also from the assembly. The matter was referred.

TO KEEP CHILDREN FROM MACHINES.

Question Discussed at the Meeting of the Labor Congress.

Measures to prevent children under 16 years of age from working around woodworking machinery were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Labor Congress at No. 187 Washington street. A delegate from the Woodworkers' Union addressed the meeting and named two large Chicago firms which, he said, employed only children around their machines. He declared as many as five a week were injured for life. A bill which it is proposed to submit to the Legislature was then read. It provides that no person under 16 years shall be allowed to work around woodworking machinery. It also provides for a penalty of $100 for each offense by an employer, and is expected to become a law July 1. The petition asking the Legislature to pass the bill has been signed by most of the labor organizations, and the Labor Congress also added its signature.

It had been expected that the Typographical Union would affiliate with the organization at yesterday's meeting, but nothing was done. Officers of the congress say the Typographical Union will surely come in. Penitentiary labor was discussed at some length and Gov. Altgeld came in for a scolding at the hands of Michael Britzius. The speaker declared there must be some hidden reason for the Governor's opposition to a bill which had been prepared and which provided that only work needed by the State should be done in penitentiaries.

The secretary brought forward a grievance of the Cutters' Union, which he declared was threatened with disintegration. A committee of three was appointed to investigate the matter.

TO SIDETRACK CIGARMAKERS' BILL.

Efforts to Make a Clear Path for the General Measure.

The Anti-Convict Central Labor League at its meeting at the Sherman House yesterday passed a resolution asking the Cigarmakers' International Union to withdraw the bill which it has had introduced in the Legislature forbidding the manufacture of cigars in the prisons of the State. The league has a bill pending in the Legislature known as the Bogardus-Lyman bill, which, if passed, will do away altogether with contract labor in the prisons and employ the convicts in the making of good roads and the manufacture of material for goods. George Schilling argued that the cigarmakers' bill was a menace to the safety of the general bill.

Michael Britzius denied that the bill in any sense stands in the way of the general bill. The cigarmakers, he said, have been for many years fighting prison labor in their industry and had succeeded in abolishing the manufacture of cigars in prisons in many States.

G. W. Perkins, President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, followed with a speech in defense of the action of the cigarmakers in introducing a special bill. He said the cigar men were not opposed to the general bill, but on the other hand had been the only organized trade which had gone to Springfield and labored in its behalf. He said the general bill will not pass unless the trades unions support it with hard work, but he contended that the passage of the cigarmakers' bill will not interfere with its prospect in any way.

A general discussion followed and on motion of Mr. Schilling a resolution of Mr. Perkins indorsing the general bill was amended by the addition of a paragraph requesting the cigarmakers to withdraw their bill, and the resolution was then passed.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Campaign committee to work for the passage of the general bill. The committee, which will be appointed at the next meeting of the league, will consist of one representative of each trade which is compelled to compete with prison-made goods.

PLANS FOR A NEW HUSSARS' ARMORY

Libby Prison War Museum May Sell Its Site for the Purpose.

Capt. Brand of the Chicago Hussars has a project on foot which may give the Hussars the finest arena armory and club house of any mounted military in the United States. The stockholders of the Libby Prison War Museum Association have approached Capt. Brand with a proposition to sublease the Wabash avenue property upon which Libby Prison now stands to the Hussars, and Capt. Brand looks upon the proposition with considerable favor. As yet it has not been brought before the Hussars as a body, although it has been talked over with individual members and will be brought up at the next meeting.

The meat of the matter is the fact that the Libby Prison War Museum is desirous of disposing of what is to it an unproductive piece of property and the Hussars are in need of a suitable club-house and arena. For some time the latter organization used Tattersall's, but that was not satisfactory. Libby Prison as a museum was never a paying institution from the time of its opening in 1889 until the opening of the World's Fair. When the Fair opened a season of prosperity commenced, and during that six months $60,000 was cleared above all expenses. The receipts for the last month of the Fair alone amounted to $33,000.

Exactly $100,000 has been expended on the plant, including the cost of the old prison, of the battlement wall which fronts it, and the heating apparatus and electric light plant. The rental of the ground is $7,500 a year, but as this is a ninety-nine-year lease based on a value of $455 a front foot, it is considered a particularly good investment, aside from the museum project, as property in the vicinity is quoted from $1,000 to $1,200 a front foot, and has sold as high as $1,600.

Libby Prison as a war museum has practically seen its day. While it is still open to the public the association has relinquished the management to other parties, but still pays the rent, taxes, and insurance, which it would have to pay if it was closed. The association gets none of the receipts and is simply being saved the unpleasant alternative of closing the institution. While the lease is a valuable one at the present time it cannot be made productive.

The lot is 284 feet long and 175 feet deep. The prison and the heating and lighting plant covers all but 120x175 feet, which is clear. One of the projects that Capt. Brand has in view is the building of an arena on this vacant ground, 155 feet by 120 feet. The remaining twenty feet on the front would be used for the erection of club-rooms to a height of four stories, in the center of which would be a wide arched entrance to the arena. Stables, by this project, could be constructed under the arena and opening on the alley. Capt. Brand has also a project to remove the prison from the property entirely, tear down the battlement wall, build an eight-story front to a depth of 25 feet. On the ground floor he would have stores, and above these he would have a club-house, bachelors' apartments, billiard and reception rooms. In the rear of this he suggests the building of an arena the whole length of the property and 150 feet deep. This would be nearly 300 by 150 feet, with stables underneath.

No plans have been drawn for any of these projects, but Capt. Brand has had several talks with L. Manasse, Vice-President of the Libby Prison Association, on the matter, and it will probably be got into definite shape at the next meeting of the Hussars.

"In case negotiations were closed for the entire property what would become of old Libby Prison?" was asked Mr. Manasse yesterday.

"Some of our directors think the people of Richmond, Va., want it back again, and if we desire to relinquish it at a nominal figure they would buy it. It could be removed and rebuilt for manufacturing or storage purposes. The building cost $23,000 as it stood in Richmond and about $12,000 to transport it here and rebuild it. Of course we never expect to realize what we paid for it."

REUNION OF THE YOKEFELLOWS.

Interesting Reminiscences Related at a Meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

A reunion of the Yokefellows' band was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 542 West Monroe street, yesterday afternoon. The Yokefellows is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., organized by D. L. Moody thirty years ago to go out on the streets to bring in any whom they could prevail upon. Services were held in the basement of the old Farwell Block until the fire of 1871, when the building was destroyed. Quarters were then taken at No. 97 Randolph street until the hall was subsequently rebuilt. Yesterday's gathering was a sort of experience meeting interspersed with songs. The singing was hearty, in time and tune, and pleasant to hear. A. D. Mackay was the first speaker. He gave a short résumé of the work of the yokefellows. He was followed by H. H. Gill, who caused a reminiscent smile among his fellows by referring to the size of the rats which sometimes found their way into the basement room in old Farwell Hall. He referred to their 5 o'clock teas, which he said were often thin coffee or even water with canned salmon or chipped beef for a luncheon. He named a number of the old routes which were laid out by Mr. Moody for them, and instances were related of men who years afterward had exhibited their card which had been handed them by some of the men on these beats. The cards were kept as souvenirs of the turning point in their lives for better things. Among the speakers yesterday were A. T. Hemingway, George D. B. Dodds, Frederick Cleveland, William Dutton, John A. Lockett, George T. Howser, H. H. Gill, C. C. Arnold, W. S. Mather, and Mr. Haystead. Regrets on account of illness were received from the old organist of the association, Mrs. Carrie Tucker Schneider.

Those Fashion Plate Poses.

"I guess I'll have to stop my subscription to the fashion paper," she said with a sigh to the bookstore man.

"Isn't it satisfactory?"

"O, yes. I enjoy it very much. But my husband found a copy and he says that if there is any chance of good clothes making me look like those pictures he'll buy nothing but calico dresses from now on."—*Washington Star.*

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Shakers of Mount Lebanon.

We do not believe in their peculiar religious views. We cannot enter into the spirit of their sacrifices, and therefore we don't study their habits of life.

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Almost the first dose will give relief, and, if continued, a permanent cure will follow. The Shaker motto is "To try all things and hold fast to that which is good." For this reason the Shakers have put into the hands of the retail druggists who sell their Digestive Cordial small trial bottles, which can be had for ten cents each, so that for this small sum the reader can know if the

Digestive Cordial

is adapted to his case.

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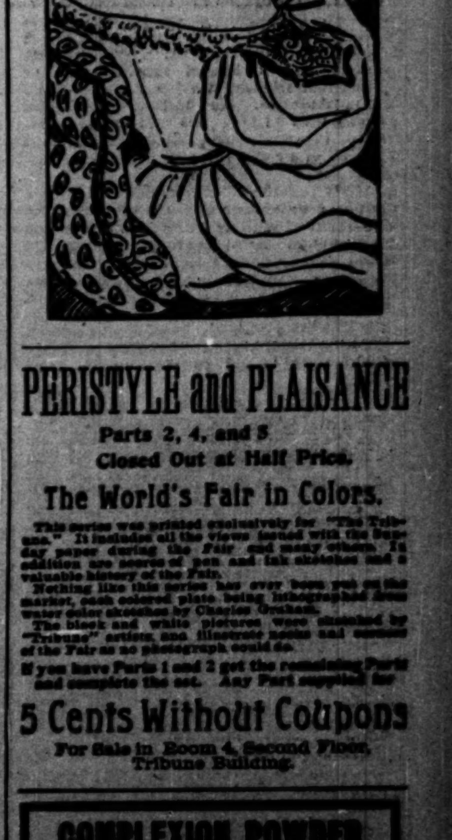
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HOMES OF ELEGANCE

SOME OF THE INTERESTING RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON.

Replete with Historical Associations in Many Instances, and All Famous in Their Furnishings—The Leiter Mansion Conspicuous in the West End—Recollections of the Red House of Lafayette Square—Mrs. Hearst's Residence Near Dupont Circle—Castle Stewart.

Peterson's Magazine: In the last twenty-five years the evolution of Washington mansions has been marked by great improvement in style and location. Before 1870 there had been no definite aristocratic quarter. The houses of the wealthy or eminent were numerous enough, it is true, but they had not been gathered so closely together in the confines of the West End, so-called. The costly residence of the rich man, the small brick house of the poor man, the shanty of the negro, stood in incongruous democratic juxtaposition. They do so now in the West End, or through the northwest section of the city, but the shanty is disappearing and the northwest section is more and more monopolized by the mansions of the eminent or of the wealthy, who like to be near those who have achieved greatness or have had it thrust upon them.

The extreme limit of the fashionable quarter extends a little to the west of Dupont Circle and as far north as Florida avenue. One of the finest houses, however, suffers nothing from standing just beyond the border on Columbia Heights. It is the beautiful home of ex-Senator John B. Henderson, which commands one of the finest propects of land and water anywhere in Washington. So magnificent is this lovely sweep over the city and the hills of Arlington beyond and along down the blue river to Alexandria that friends have named the place Prospect Castle. The interior of Prospect Castle combines some of the best features of European architecture; the wide hall a reproduction of the delicate type of the Alhambra; beyond this and the charming drawing-room on either hand a picture gallery containing some of the best specimens of modern French art and a superb wooden mantel carved by pupils of the St. Louis School of Design and Wood Carving, of which Mrs. Henderson is an appreciative patron. Mrs. Henderson herself is a lady of much culture. Her reception-room is adorned by several choice paintings, the work of her own hands. She is a leading spirit of the Washington club, a very swell society affair for women alone, which requires of its members both offerings—money and brains.

But suppose we drive about a little to note these interesting Capital City homes. In Connecticut avenue is one of the most striking houses in the District. It stands on a point of lawn formed by the junction of Twentieth street with this avenue. It is thoroughly picturesque without. The entrance is through one of the low portals which are so attractive. Then the arrangement of the rooms combines all the modern improvements for the comfort of a family, and almost everything that is beautiful in architectural plans. Here the daughter of Senator Sawyer, Mrs. Howard White, dispensed a magnificent though somewhat reserved hospitality for several winters. When Mr. Sawyer retired from politics the late Senator Stockbridge of Michigan rented the house. It had been expected by society that this beautiful mansion would be the scene of many brilliant social functions, but Senator Stockbridge was injured soon after the family moved in, and from this accident he never recovered. The great Sawyer mansion is tenantless and abandoned-looking, certain to be taken, however, by some wealthy political leader or social aspirant. It is the property of Mrs. White.

Possibly the most notable mansion of the West End is that lately built by Levi Leiter, the retired Chicago merchant, once of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co. The Leiter mansion is colonial and of palatial size. The lot is said to have cost nearly $100,000 and the house with its furnishings nearly $300,000 more. As at the White House, great white columns support the porte-cochère, and a high, white brick wall, the subject of litigation among neighbors, partly shuts off the rear view. The Leiter mansion contains many interesting souvenirs of travel, for Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, with their beautiful daughter, spent much time in Europe. The family are averse to having these described for the edification of the public, insisting that they are only private citizens and not fit topics for curiosity. Still, the fame of the mansion is conspicuous, and the objects of interest in the interior cannot remain unknown, especially since the great house is thrown open once a week during the season for the reception of scores of guests. Mrs. Leiter modestly prides herself upon her housekeeping qualifications, and finds little time in consequence to belong to women's clubs, but she is a regent of the Mount Vernon Association, and published the latest book descriptive of the home and tomb of Washington.

The residence of Col. John Hay, the private secretary and biographer of Lincoln, stands imposing and comfortable at the corner of Sixteenth and H. It would attract attention anywhere by reason of its low stories and the portal with its wide sweep of arch. Inside one almost feels the intellectual atmosphere. Possibly one doesn't notice the rich and modern equipments, they seem so very appropriate. But the good cheer of the open fireplaces and the companionship of the books—the library occupies the sunniest and most honored place on the south side of the house—are surely notable. Mr. Hay is a topic of inquiry by strangers. Personally he is one of the most delightful of men; he is partly interesting by being interested. His home is the resort of the literary and the intellectual rather than of the fashionables merely. In the season the hospitality of the Hays is famous, their home dignified and delightful, and the surroundings all that a guest could desire.

The great Hearst mansion in New Hampshire avenue, near Dupont Circle was, remodeled out of an older house. The work was not completed when Senator Hearst died, but Mrs. Hearst, who possesses unusual business qualifications, caused the work to be finished, and now this residence, unique and grand, is an important social center. Mrs. Hearst is distinguished for her good heart as well as her great wealth and business capacity. Deserving charities seldom appeal to her in vain. She interests herself in young people if they are gifted and ambitious, and with the valuable assistance of her son, the editor and proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*, manages the estate of Senator Hearst with great ability. Mrs. Hearst is a noted collector of tapestry. Her collection is second only to that of Mr. Ffoulke, her neighbor in Massachusetts avenue, who has no rival in America. He built a large salon especially to hang his antique hand-wrought tapestries properly. Mrs. Hearst did not build a room for the purpose of displaying her collection, but she adorns an exquisitely modeled music-room of noble proportions with them, and it is there that the young belles of the city enjoy some of their happiest hours. Mrs. Hearst's functions are planned with a woman's tact; they are always successful—partly because the Hearst mansion is always filled with the atmosphere of refinement and stimulation, for the mistress of it is identified with people of brains as well as of fashion, and brains, especially in Washington, are said to add to the enjoyment of society.

Another Pacific coast woman, full of business tact and plentifully provided with riches, the wife of Lieut. Clover of the navy, owns the beautiful white residence at New Hampshire avenue and Q street. It is just above Dupont Circle, not surrounded by any grounds nor any parking even, but sufficiently elegant and well appointed to be classed as one of the finest homes in the city. Mrs. Clover is the daughter of Senator Miller of California, and she manages ranches and other properties which have been left to her care with consummate ability. The Clover mansion is a pleasure to all society people by reason of the well-known hospitality of the Clovers, and to a connoisseur in architecture and art it is a continual delight. The architect was Schneider, whose own residence exactly opposite attracts much attention, who has built many blocks of smaller houses in the city and who has lately completed Washington's first "sky-scraper," the Cairo.

The Stewart house, on the northern side of Dupont Circle, was the pioneer mansion of this locality. It has survived the hard fate of being classed among the unlucky residences of Washington, of which indeed there are so many. Not long after it was built Senator Stewart lost one of the three or four fortunes which he has made in his busy life and was compelled to give up "Stewart's Folly," so called because it had been built at such great expense, so far removed from the fashionable center. But Mr. Stewart soon recovered himself, and "Stewart's Folly" became Stewart Castle or Castle Stewart, with the tendency of the fashion and wealth of the city to inhabit the neighborhood. The new-comers put its old-time grandeur rather to the blush, but it was made sufficiently notable by the Chinese Minister, who occupied it for several years, and whose receptions were long among the most fashionable as well as unique in the Capital city. A second time, years ago, Senator Stewart moved into Stewart Castle, but the family was burned out the night after. Now, however, for the third time the Senator and his family are moving in. The somewhat old-fashioned and abandoned look which has long hung about the mansion has disappeared at the touch of the artisan. Castle Stewart is again the center of fashion and wealth. The entrance is flanked by alabaster pitchers of immense size standing on pedestals on either side of the marble flight of steps, and one enters at once a rotunda, where a flight of broad stairs climb three stories picturesquely. A grand salon on the left hand is furnished in Marie Antoinette style in gold furniture, and beyond is a fine ball-room and then reception and drawing rooms. The library, the dining-room, and other living-rooms are to the right, separated by rich hangings of silk or tapestry and furnished in the most elaborate style. A sprinkling of couches and divans well stocked with pillows indicates that it would be no breach of etiquette if one took his ease in comfortable fashion here. Mrs. Stewart has been in public life so many years as wife or daughter that she is equal to any social demand, and she has traveled much. This lady is considered quite an oracle by new-comers to Washington. Invitations to her functions are deemed real compliments. It is said of Mrs. Stewart that she has probably chaperoned and married off successfully a larger number of Capital City belles than any other woman. Her youngest daughter enters society this season.

The old colonial house in Lafaytte Square, called the Red House sometimes, with its full façade and two dormer windows in the roof, which seem to lift their eyelids in astonishment at the pageantry of things present, the Blaine house is the most sorrowful, perhaps the most notable of all the Washington mansions. There many years ago Clay and Webster lodged. It was a club-house then. There Secretary Seward lived in the war-time, and there the dastard assassin tried to take his life when Lincoln was murdered. There Seward saw his wife and daughter die, and there for a climax to all this life of tragedy and sorrow James G. Blaine drank the last bitter draughts of his bitter, splendid life. There death took away within two months his daughter and his eldest son, his last and greatest political aspiration died, and a second son followed the first to the grave. Finally the great Secretary, broken in spirit, lonesome to death, took to his bed never to rise again. The old mansion, if the latest reports be true, is now to be torn down and in its place will rise a temple of amusement. Perhaps it is better so; but lovers of historic Washington will not believe it.

Just above the Blaine house is the present residence of Senator James Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania. It is a colonial mansion painted cream-white, recently rejuvenated by the masons and the carpenters. It is one of the most delightful houses in the city, partly by reason of the quiet hospitality of its owner, but chiefly for a mistress of surpassing wit and beauty. The other Don Cameron residence faces Scott Circle. It was built several years ago and cost over $100,000. It is probably one of the most completely appointed houses in the city. Its magnificent dining-room finished in mahogany was famous, though the Senator and his bride, a niece of Gen. Sherman, occupied it but a year. Then a tempting offer for it came and the Camerons gave it up. They have since lived in their quaint old Tayloe mansion in Lafayette Square.

The Washington McLean house in McPherson Square is one of the most elegant and fashionable of the older mansions. The John R. McLeans live in it now, the head of the family one of the busiest and richest denizens of the capital. He manages the local gas company and cable railroad with no greater ease than he controls the minutest affairs of his great property, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, over a special telegraph wire. The McLean mansion has a magnificent ball-room, where, for one thing, and perhaps the chief thing, John R. McLean Jr. gives a Christmas party every year, which is the pride and joy of a dozen or two of about the smallest and richest lads and misses to be found in Washington. The heir of the house presents them each with gifts, and no prettier or cheerier sight is ever seen than this annual children's ball at the McLeans'.

The late President of the Board of Managers of the World's Fair, ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, built one of the costliest mansions in Washington. It, too, fronts on McPherson Square, simple and stately in its elegance, attracting less attention than many another house, but beautiful in the extreme. Here lived the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Secretary of War during the Harrison administration.

Senator and Mrs. Palmer made this house famous for its rare hospitality; the Elkinses suffered it to lose none of its prestige. A striking feature of the interior is the immense dining-room, which seems so well proportioned in its rich mahogany finish and is a most enticing spot with its great inglenook fireplaces at the further end.

The Warder house in K street almost always attracts the attention of strangers, and its beauties grow upon those who are familiar with it. Its owner died in Egypt about a year ago, but his family still live in Washington. They were among the first of the very wealthy in the present generation to make Washington their home. Mr. Warder amassed his fortune in order to enjoy it, and he sought the social delights of the Capital city for the purpose.

The marble mansion of Senator John Sherman of Ohio, which faces Franklin Square, and is one of the chief adornments of the very fashionable K street, was built but lately. The Senator and his wife are persons of the same quiet tastes which characterized their life in Mansfield, but Mr. Sherman has grown rich with his investments in Washington real estate, and naturally enough the requirements of his home have seemed to be expanded. His adopted daughter was lately married, and society thronged this elegant and commodious Sherman mansion. The great hallway set about with comfortable chairs and the library of the Senator himself, filled as one might think with the rarest as well as the most useful of books, are the chief features. The Senator has worked almost unceasingly for forty years in public life. He is a close student and a hard worker now, but it is a pleasure to those who know him in politics or socially to see him filling the days of his declining years with so much of everything that is comfortable and comforting. He is a perfect type of contentment in this great K street home of his.

The old Stone estate at Fourteenth street, just across Florida avenue, is adorned by Belmont, the home of Mr. A. L. Barber. The old Stone house, called Calumet, now the home of Mrs. John A. Logan, stands near by, overlooking the city with quite as much dignity and quiet beauty as Belmont itself. Calumet is full of historic interest, for in it during the early days of the war Theodore Winthrop, who was killed at Little Bethel, wrote that celebrated work known as "Cecil Dreeme," and in the Logan memorial room, which the devoted widow has traced so carefully by book, souvenir, or relic, one of Washington's earliest artists, Stone, pursued his calling. Belmont was the first residence of Chief Justice Fuller. It is a stately stone mansion occupying the hilltop which looks southward over the town. From the upper windows one may see commanding pictures of the Potomac as it flows placidly southward in the winter's sun. Twenty acres or more surround this house, and trees—fine oaks a hundred years old—beautify the slopes. This is the property which it has lately been proposed by Senator Quay of Pennsylvania to buy for a new Presidential home. Unquestionably this would be a most sightly spot for the location of a new White House, and the natural advantages could be charmingly enhanced by the possibilities of modern architecture.

The famous Corcoran house, the present residence of Senator Brice of Ohio, yields to no other in Washington in its historic or personal interest. It was the home of Webster, and here the choicest people of the land were the guests of Mr. Corcoran himself. Senator Brice, perhaps the most lavish entertainer of the present time in Washington, refitted the mansion at great expense, but the general appearance of the exterior is fortunately preserved. One enters only through the portecochère, which seems but a driveway to the stables; but within a great suite of drawing-rooms, perhaps the largest and finest in the city, greet the guest, who is sure of a hearty welcome. Mr. Brice's family, a wife and three engaging daughters, would make the life of any Senator very happy and successful. The house faces the historic Lafayette Square. Within a block or two are the homes of Col. Hay and of Senator Cameron, already referred to elsewhere in this article. Near by are old St. John's Chapel and the Cosmos club, once the residence of Lewis Cass. Diagonally opposite is the old Decatur mansion, and just across Connecticut avenue the home of Bancroft, the historian.

Thumbology as an Indicator.

Leslie's Weekly: Just as there is a method of reading noses, so there is a means of identifying people by their thumbs. It may be said, indeed, that men and women are known as much by their thumbs as by their works. The nose is no more susceptible of modifications by changed conditions of life than are the thumbs. This is especially noticeable in well-born gentlemen and gentlewomen who have two or three generations of good breeding back of them. It is also seen in the immigrants who come to this country to better their condition. Among the rude, ignorant, and peasant classes the thumbs are coarse, heavy, and undeveloped. On the other hand, the conditions of ease, luxury, and culture tend to produce a fine, delicate thumb—a thumb showing refinement and taste as much as the nose does. There are different types of thumbs, just as there are different physiognomies, which stamp the races of men. Compare the thumbs modeled by the ancient sculptors with those on modern statues. You find also that the Greek thumbs are not the Roman thumbs, nor is the Hindoo thumb the same type as the German thumb. The Chinese thumb is peculiar. It is well developed, showing civilizing influences, but somehow Chinese thumbs and fingers seem beautifully fitted for picking pockets, or as Bret Harte would say, for slyly putting cards up the sleeve. There are thumbs that curve downward, revealing shrewdness or miserliness, and in some cases a desire to grasp everything in sight. Then there are thumbs that bend up. They indicate usually inquisitive dispositions, a desire to pry into secrets. The small, narrow thumb is the thumb of weak character. No really great man or woman ever had such a thumb. The strength of will power is supposed to be indicated by length of upper joint. That no two persons have identically the same shaped thumb can be easily proved by examining thumb prints. The Chinese for many hundred years have used the thumb print not only for the purpose of identification, but sometimes as a signature. So, too, the police identify criminals by their thumbs.

Ambition and Incompetence.

Hearth and Home: There is no more tragic combination in the world than that of incompetence with ambition, and nowadays these two ill-assorted bedfellows are perpetually to be met with, each making the other hopelessly miserable. It used to be the fashion to assert that the mere presence of ambition in a nature denoted the presence also of talent and that ambition was a sort of indicator by which the amount of talent could be surely shown. Whether this was at all true in the past or not we are scarcely prepared to say. One thing is certain—it is not true in the present. Ambition is a disease of the age and a disease that does infinite harm, both to the mental health of individuals and also to the public. It is a pestilence that walketh at noonday and it afflicts young and old, male and female. The incompetent seem quite as determined to become famous as the competent, and genius itself is not more set upon scaling the heights of glory than is idiocy and blatant advertising stupidity. Many people pride themselves upon being ambitious. They think it a sort of virtue. They hug it and they foster it. Alas! they also talk about it quite as freely as they talk about the weather. Sometimes we cannot help feeling that life might be almost bearable were it not for other people's ambitions. We are all, rich and poor, clever and foolish, the talented and the sterile, so fatally determined upon getting on. We think of little else, aim at nothing except that. Of course some of us must get on or starve, and some of us mercifully possess talents, and ought most emphatically to use them to the full and cultivate them to the utmost; but we would say to those fairly well off in competence, in all sincerity, "Learn to keep quiet." And especially would we murmur the words of advice to the ambitious women, who today are as the sands of the sea for multitude. There is nothing so very shameful in having accomplished nothing in the eyes of the world. What is shameful is to have accomplished something quite badly. Yet how many ambitious women recognize this fact? To have written a silly book, painted a fourth-rate picture, composed a valse like thousands of other valses, or acted atrociously in a farce for a charity, or on the stage of a theater, is considered to be a feather in the cap of the achiever. It is nothing of the kind. It is rather a badge of shame.

Toilet Suggestions for Men.

Milwaukee *Journal:* To wash the hair easily and have it feel light and airy take a fresh egg, break it in the wash-bowl, beat light with the nail brush, then apply vigorously to the scalp. Rub it thoroughly, then lean over the tub and let the hot water run over your head until the egg is thoroughly cooled—i. e., scrambled through your hair. Then try to brush it out with your best hair brush. After half an hour's brushing and profanity telephone for your barber and let him scrape the egg off with his thumb and first finger, hair by hair. When finished pay him $2 for the job and don't ever shampoo your own head again. Send for a pretty barber-maid who knows her business and needs the money it may bring her.

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To make the teeth feel like porcelain and shine like ivory, brush once a week in granulated sugar, then rinse well in tepid water. Don't swallow either of these ingredients unless a pony of brandy is added. Don't use a toothpick—especially at the table—it injures your teeth, and plays havoc with the nerves and sensibilities of your hostess, who feels responsible for your conduct.

Another thing: If your molars chance to be artificial and sometimes uncomfortable, don't take them out while you read your newspaper and lay them on the chair nearest at hand. One old gentleman habitually did this, to the discomfort of the entire household. One of the children was moved to say: "I don't dare sit down on any of the chairs before I look, because I'm so afraid grandpa's teeth will bite me." Now don't do it!! Chesterfield didn't!!

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It is no longer the fashion to polish nails until they look as if they had been dipped in warm fat, nor is it considered the correct thing to whittle them to sharp points to add emphasis to a grip or greeting. Biting the nails to the quick is also entirely out of vogue. Even the monkeys at the Zoo seem to have laid aside this pleasing fashion. But if you will notice the dudes—the nice, clean, well-groomed dudes—you will see that their nails are thoroughly well cleaned (with laundry soap and concentrated lye if necessary), and it has become quite the fashion to bring well-kept hands and nails to formal dinner parties. Gentlemen not doing this are expected to sit upon their hands, or keep them out of sight somehow.

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Napoleon worshipers are springing up everywhere and constantly—and they are even influencing the latest hair-cutting for men. Curls, puff, coiffeurs are quite out; prize-fighters' cropped mane is no longer considered artistic; football players' long hair is also passé. The thing to do is to study the best pictures extant of Napoleon and from them cultivate that long, drooping neglige front lock so fetching and so free. Studied negligence with a Napoleonic atmosphere is quite the latest fad.

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As to mustaches, of course the Svengali droop is the one and only ambition of the knights of the razor.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

LAST OF YALE'S MASCOT, OLD DAVY.

Short Sketch of the Famous Darky Vender of Candy and Apples.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—With the strange death of "Old Davy" last week the most familiar figure on the Yale campus and the Yale athletic field passed away. Yale graduates for the last fifteen years remember the stooping, gray-haired, and bearded old darky who, with his pair of baskets, beamed upon them at every athletic contest and joked them into buying popcorn, cakes, candy, or apples. On ordinary days he took his stand in front of Sheffield Hall, but on state occasions, like great athletic contests, he was at the Yale field, and by the courtesy of long precedent was allowed to walk along just inside the ropes. Davy's watchword was his incessant cry: "Just a few mo' left." Repeatedly in the baseball matches Davy would sit quietly with his baskets near the Yale players till a Yale player made a winning play, and as the noise subsided he would jump out on the field, wave his hat, and yell: "That's the kind; just a few mo' left."

HE HURLS A JAVELIN.

RABBI STOLZ'S STURDY FLING AT THOSE WHO IDOLIZE SUCCESS.

Corrupt and Unchristian Methods of Attaining Wealth and Power Pierced by Sharp Shafts from the Jewish Leader—The Rev. W. G. Clarke Calls for the Eradication of Gang Aldermen—Dr. Canfield Hopes That the Gould-Castellane Union May Be a Happy One.

"Idolizing Success" was the subject of the sermon preached by Rabbi Joseph Stolz at Zion Temple, Washington boulevard and Ogden avenue, yesterday morning. He said in part:

"Success is not to be disparaged. It is a wonderful stimulus. It adds many horse-power to your working capacity. It oils the machinery. It whets your appetite for your occupation and gives you zest to work out your ambition and realize your ideal. It also brings honor, glory, reputation, influence, wealth; and therein lies the danger. It is sought at the expense of righteousness. We glorify the successful and ask not how they achieved their success. We know that some get rich because 'they sell the righteous for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes and pervert the cause of the poor.' We know that some ride to prosperity on the back of the sweater, squeezing down the wages to such a point that the husband, wife, and children must slave from sunrise to midnight to earn enough to keep body and soul together in a wretched hovel that with no stretch of the imagination can be dignified into a home. We know that some have grown to immense wealth by combining to raise prices, sending their agents into legislative halls to bribe legislators in their favor, corrupting juries and tax assessors, procuring franchises by fraud, manipulating stock markets, influencing railroads to discriminate against competitors, and utilizing every advantage to get rivals out of the way.

"If these men were execrated for the methods they pursued in acquiring success, as the prophets execrated the unrighteous men of their time, there would be no danger. But they are not. They are called smart—they are envied for their smartness, and they become the ideals of the boys that are growing into manhood. They are the foremost men in the club. They own the first pews in the church. They have access to the most desirable places. They are all the time courted by the people who would get a charitable contribution from them. Their daughters are courted by Counts and Princes and their sons, though they be dissipated rakes, will be taken in marriage by virtuous young women who deserve a much better lot.

"Aldermen who vote away valuable franchises are certainly execrable, but much more to be execrated are the so-called respectable men who offer the bribery and get an immense income that rightly belongs to the people. If there were no bribe-offerers there would be no bribe-takers; and if the former were abhored and shunned as they deserve the latter would soon cease to be. Success won at the expense of righteousness is an abomination. 'Business is business' is not an honest principle. Religion must not be left outside when you enter your store. There are the greatest temptations and there you need it most. Rather be unsuccessful than use the methods of unscrupulous, inhumane competitors. Competition may be a necessary law of life, but in this last decade of the nineteenth century it does not necessitate a use of the brutal weapons of savage times. Competition does not justify the strong to annihilate the weak. Competition does not warrant the powerful to take advantage of the defendant. That is savagery, not civilization, and the evil is not to be condoned.

"Charity does not atone for injustice. First do justice, then love kindness, says Micah. Fie on that charity money that is the fruit of oppression, that has been squeezed from the sweat and blood of human beings—God loathes it. Better no universities, far better no charitable institutions than such that are grounded on public plunder and human degradation. They who take no interest in the condition of their fellow-men and have no care to lighten their burdens and no desire to see justice triumphant—lo, 'they shall go captive with the first that go captive, and the revelry of them that stretched themselves shall pass away.' That is God's punishment of those who in their prosperity are content to see the maladministration of justice without a resolute effort to reform it. Whoever defies the moral law and asks 'Am I my brother's keeper?' must suffer the penalty, even as he must who defies the law of fire and sticks his hand into the flames. There is no salvation for selfishness. It is its own destruction. Nor will the prosperous easy-going American be spared who cares not how his municipality is run and is perfectly unconcerned who his Alderman is and what he does, and will not take the trouble to show his indignation at high-handed political depravity and in every possible way enter his protest against defiant corruption."

CLEAN OUT THE "GANG ALDERMEN."

The Rev. W. G. Clarke Fulminates Thundering Sentences Against Them.

As a prelude to his sermon in the People's Institute yesterday morning on "The Power of the Cross" the Rev. W. G. Clarke delivered an address on "City Hall Franchises." He said in part:

"Corruption in Council proceedings has often been flagrant, but seldom so audacious and defiant of justice as in this last instance. Faithless officials are usually cautious enough to conceal the wrong that they practice under the pretext of some worthy motive, but this act outherods Herod, forswears prudence for plunder, and treats the public with contempt. The perpetration of such outrages has in the past excited public wrath to the extent of inflicting swift punishment upon the spoilsmen. This insult and injury to its interest the public must resent. It is fortunate that public sentiment is already inflamed by continual agitation on the subject of municipal reform. By concerted and speedy action on the part of the law-abiding citizens and law-enforcing officials the honor of the city may be vindicated and the brood of corrupt and boodling Aldermen punished. Not only has the press of all parties been disclaiming any partisan responsibility for the execrable action, but it has been stimulating public opinion and giving definite form to the movement to redress the wrong.

"The pulpit, which is in politics to stay, and unites all efforts of honest reform with its religious duty, is pointing today to this transaction as the convincing evidence of our need of municipal regeneration. The Legislature proposes to investigate the suspicious origin and management of the Cosmopolitan and Ogden bills and riddle the matter with light. The duties of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged corruption ought to be enlarged to include a thorough and fearless investigation of all forms of legislative corruption in this city. How much corruption would be exposed by such inquiry it would be difficult to foretell, but that enough to warrant a diligent effort and enough to arouse the wrath of the citizens would be conceded by all.

"The Civic Federation, true to its instincts and loyal to its precepts, is engaging vigorously in its crusade against our malfeasant officials. In the great mass-meeting under its auspices in Central Music Hall this afternoon the gang Aldermen were put on the rack and denounced by lawyers and economists, politicians and preachers. Mass-meetings are the terror of evil-doers and the scourges of their sin. Intrenched wrong fears nothing more than the indignant public in mass-meeting assembled, for an enlightened public with conscience stimulated and zeal inflamed is indomitable in the conquest of official wrong in this land of freedom.

"But the people and the pulpit and the press protest against this wholesale though indirect robbery of public funds and debauchery of public office. Let them ascertain and declare who are the beneficiaries of this gigantic steal that will damn the City Council for a score of years. Let them demand an unqualified veto for the ordinances, a sure and swift punishment for the boodlers, and eternal obloquy for official thieves. Let them build a monument of skulls and cross-bones over the corrupt carcass of municipal misrule, for with the death of the gang in the Common Council is the birth of a new hope for the regeneration of Chicago. Then, having learned by experience, let them fill the offices at public command with men of honesty and competency, whatever their political affiliations may be, who will regard the property and the honor of the city as superior to any private gain. In this crisis we turn our eyes to him who occupies the seat of municipal authority to see if our Mayor will be admonished by the ancient sage and 'know his opportunity.'"

HOPES WELL OF THE GOULD WEDDING.

Dr. Canfield Refers to the Union in Yesterday's Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield of St. Paul's Universalist Church preached a sermon on current events yesterday in which he claimed that the agreements and differences among men render life interesting and helpful. He referred to the Anna Gould wedding and spoke of the recent pastoral letter of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Churches as "a dead stump of medievalism thrown directly across the path of modern progress." He closed his sermon with a point blank statement regarding the suspension of the Rev. Mr. Alcott of Elgin from the fellowship of the Universalist Church.

During the course of his sermon Dr. Canfield had this to say:

"At the very foundation of society we find the most perfect agreement in the marriage union. According to its original idea marriage is based on a diversity in the whole being, by means of which each individuality supplements and completes the other. To-morrow a great wedding will take place in New York between the daughter of an American citizen who became rich by questionable methods and the remote descendant of one of the oldest branches of European aristocracy. The bride is probably not a whit the worse because of anything her father did; the groom is in no way to blame for the inhuman selfishness that provoked the earthquake of the French Revolution. Strip them of those accidents of birth and they are simply two young persons who are presumably in love with each other, precisely like thousands of others who stand before the law and pledge their plighted troth. The peculiar features of this wedding are that it partakes of the nature of an international alliance and is not only a union of opposite sexes but of rank and wealth—the foremost factors of modern society. When two loving hearts agree to walk together their future pathway appears more attractive if it be strewn with the roses of an exalted rank and paved with the glitter of gold. Let us hope it will be well with them and that the issue may not justify the rather sad augury of so much pompous publicity. The purity of wedded love, whether glossed with dishonest wealth or graced with honest poverty, forms the unit of the social organism. It is from such a unity that society springs, branching out into families, communities, and nations."

DENOUNCE THE CORRUPT ALDERMEN.

Franchise Granters Scored for Their Scandalous Insolence.

"Short-Ranged Skepticism vs. Long-Ranged Faith" was the title of a Lenten sermon which the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones gave at All Souls' Church yesterday. The thought centered round an illustration drawn from the pioneer memories of early Wisconsin, where a tender-hearted emigrant coming to this country with large purposes died in the woods, was buried by a brother's hand, but left a request that upon his tombstone should be inscribed, "Though he slay me yet will I trust in him."

In the course of his sermon Mr. Jones referred to the recent franchise-granting in the City Council as follows:

"A short-ranged study said to the Chicago Aldermen who last Monday outraged with scandalous insolence the demands of honesty and integrity betrayed their trusts by exchanging public weal for private pelf: 'It does not matter! What is principle! In politics it is get all you can and hold all you get. If you do not get it somebody else will.' But there is a longer vision, which already has doomed to perpetual shame and soon will relegate to everlasting forgetfulness these latter-day members of the Robin Hood band who would dance in the merry greenwoods of politics over plunder extorted from the public by their merry audacity, justifying their conscience, if conscience they have, that it is thief robbing thief, and that to take boodle is just as respectable as to give boodle. In so far they are right and we have not yet in this city long enough ranged vision to see that the iniquity of the men who would buy an Alderman is as great, to say the least, as the Alderman who will close the deal. For the time being the one as the other says there is no God but success, but some day both will see a face back of success, whose terrible frowns are benedictions, whose curses are the beatitudes which will teach them first to grope blindly in the darkness, ultimately to find that they can 'touch God's right hand in that darkness and that thereby they will be lifted up and strengthened.'"

TALENT AND THE LAW OF INVESTMENT.

Dr. Hillis Discourses on the Need of Security to Encourage Mankind.

Dr. Hillis preached at Central Church yesterday morning on "Talent and the Law of Investment," from the text: "Give and it shall be given unto you."—*Luke vi., 38.* He said: "In every age man has been stimulated to sowing by the certainty of reaping. To-morrow's sheaves and shoutings support today's tearful sowing. Certainty of victory wins battles before they are fought. Armed with confidence patriots have beaten down stone castles with naked fists. But uncertainty makes the heart sick; takes nerve out of arm and tension out of thought. The mere rumor of war along the border lines of nations destroys enterprise and industry. Men will not plow if war horses are to trample down the ripe grain. Men will not build if the enemy is to warm hands over blazing rafters. Why should the husbandman plant vines if others are to wrest away his fruit. The individual and the race need the stimulus of hope and a rational basis of security that nothing shall cut the connection between the causes sown and the effects to be reaped. Therefore, this pledge from God, 'Give thy gift and nature and providence shall invest it securely and give thy talent back with interest and increase.'

"Christianity deals in universals. Its principles are not local or racial or temporary. They are meridian lines taking in all forces, men, and movements. This is nature's law: 'Give, and it shall be given unto you.' The sun gives heat to the forests, and afterwards the burning coal and tree give back heat to the heavens.

"How rich is history's interpretation of this principle. In every age man has received from society what he has given to society. This continent lay waiting for ages for the seed of civilization. At length the sower went forth to sow. Landing in midwinter upon a bleak coast, the fathers gave themselves to cutting roads, draining swamps, subduing grasses, and rearing villages until all the land was sown with the good seed of liberty and Christian civilization. Afterwards when tyranny threatened liberty, these worthies in defending their institutions gave life itself. Dying, they bequeathed their treasures to after generations. At length an enemy lifted weapons for destroying. Would those who had received institutions nourished with blood give life in return? The uprising of 1861 is the answer—when the people rose as one man, the plow stood in the furrow, the hammer fell from the hand; when workroom and college hall were alike deserted; when a half-million men laid down their lives upon many a battlefield. Similarly, honor given to Washington tells us that the patriot who gives shall receive. From the day when the young Virginian entered the Indian forests with Braddock to the day when he lay dying at Mount Vernon the patriot gave his health, his wealth, his time, his life, a living sacrifice through eight and forty years. Having given himself honor shall he receive through all the ages. Each year the people rising up early and sitting up late rehearse to their children the story of his life and work."

EFFORT TO REORGANIZE THE PARISH.

Society of the New Jerusalem Church Worships in Its Old Chapel.

In the little frame chapel on Clark street, opposite Lincoln Park, which St. Chrysostom's Church has recently outgrown, the North Side parish of the Society of the New Jerusalem Church held its first meeting yesterday afternoon. The chapel is an old friend to the members of the parish. Nineteen years ago the parish built the chapel and for ten years held regular services in it. Nine years ago, with the South and West Side parishes, it combined to make the Central Society of the New Jerusalem Church.

Its building at No. 13 Van Buren street was recently torn down and the congregation is worshiping in an adjacent hall. During the years that St. Chrysostom's Church had been using the chapel the ownership remained vested in the society. The increasing number of members on the North Side has led to the effort of yesterday to reorganize the old North Side Parish. The service was held at 4 o'clock and the little chapel was well filled with members and friends of the congregation.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer of the Central Society conducted the services. He congratulated the members in having such an excellent church home and on the bright prospects of the future. His sermon was on "The Supreme Religious Need of the Day."

BARROWS SICK AND ASHAMED OF IT.

He Calls on Good Citizens to Redeem Chicago from Its Degradation.

The Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church preached last evening on the "Regeneration of the City." Among other things he said: "I have never in my life felt so keenly as now the degradation into which Chicago has fallen. It makes a man sick and ashamed simply to look at the immeasurable dirt on the earth and in the air which is the environment of all our lives. Now, if this physical and moral dirt is ever to be removed, I believe it will be because the people determine it shall be moved. Some of the things that must be done are these: First, we must have a city administration that means business and not politics. In the next place we must see our city physically cleansed. Then I want the rich men of Chicago perpetually committed to work for good government. I want to see men of unquestionable ability and repute who are willing to make sacrifices even to the extent of holding office. I want those things done which will effectively work for the thorough cleansing, morally, of this town. Ignorance, and lawlessness, and drunkenness, and gambling are not good foundation stones for a self-governing city. Every piece of machinery for the manufacture of vice is in perfect running order in Chicago.

"More damage is being done by the open Sunday saloons than can be repaired by all the churches and schools during the week. Poverty, debauchery, and misery walk hand in hand. We have a great work set before us, far greater than the building of the Columbian Exposition. It is a big job and we shall never be able to begin it until we abolish politics from municipal affairs; determine that laws and ordinances shall be executed; that public vice shall not be tolerated; that our children shall be trained in civic as well as national patriotism, and that the time shall not be far distant when Chicagoans shall be as proud of good government in their city as the men of Glasgow, Manchester, and Toronto are today."

TWO MORE ROUSING MASS-MEETINGS.

Christian Citizenship League Keeps Up Its Lusty Work—Dr. Martyn's Talks.

The Christian Citizenship League held two union mass-meetings of churches yesterday, one at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian church in the afternoon and the other in the evening at the Trinity M. E. Church. The object of this campaign is to unite individual Christians in local citizenship leagues for promoting Christian politics. The canvass is meeting with remarkable success. At the two meetings yesterday Edwin S. Wheelock, President of the league, and Henry W. Spooner, Vice-President, spoke, as also did Dr. Carlos Martyn. Dr. Martyn said in part at each meeting:

"In recent years, as the result of imported alien influence of a socialistic and anarchistic stamp, America has been measurably unchristianized, so that it needs to be evangelized anew. Can we do it? Yet there are between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 Protestant church members in the country. There are 8,000,000 Catholics. The adherents of the church number twice as many more. This gives the church the overwhelming majority. It is a mere question of arousing and organizing the majority. We can better the existing badness if we will. Is the City Hall the headquarters of municipal misrule? Is the Common Council a den of thieves? Is the Police Department the ally of the vices? Is subtraction, division, and silence the municipal rule of three? We are to blame, for, having the power, we don't prevent these abuses.

"A man cannot pray like a saint and vote like a sinner, yet be a Christian. We do not aim at a union of church and vote. We do not propose to govern the vote through the church, nor do we wish to bring the church into politics. What we seek to do is to persuade individual Christians to combine in Christian citizenship leagues and infuse into economies, industries, policies, and administrations the spirit of Jesus Christ."

HE WOULD KNIFE THE OLIGARCHY.

Dr. Harris Wants to See the Party Managers Dethroned.

Owing to the continued illness of Dr. Thomas the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of the Universalist Church of the Redeemer preached at the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, yesterday morning. The topic was: "Reform in Political Affairs." He said in part:

"Times like these, when corruption rides high-handed in our midst, ought to fire every true citizen with determination to elect only men of principle, men honest in purpose and action, men true to conscience and duty. In truth they are the only men who ought to be tolerated in this important department of public action. Our primary meetings are as a rule managed by those 'who have an ax to grind.' It is in the indirect power which professional politicians have over better men than themselves that the chief evil consists. We have today in this city an oligarchy of party managers. It is our first duty as good citizens to rid ourselves of this element. So long as political life affords the present facilities for dishonest gain, the rogues will throng to it and will outwit and shove aside the honest men. So soon as the means can be devised of taking away from party leaders their present excessive power, there will no longer be the temptation to those who have only selfish aims. Our Civic Federation is a John the Baptist crying out and demanding reform. May all good citizens rally to the standard.

"When the people shall honor principle above all else, when the primaries shall be a kind of political church, when the ballot box shall be sacred as the altar of God, consecrated to justice, truth, and right, then our city will be administered in the love of righteousness and in the fear of God."

SPIKE CITY HALL GUNS OF TREASON.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham Preaches with Emphasis Before Odd-Fellows.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham preached at the Fulton Street M. E. Church last evening for members of Central Park Lodge, I. O. O. F., who attended the service. He said in part:

"Will the citizens of Chicago lay aside their shibboleth of 'party spirit' long enough to say with thunderous emphasis: 'Thou shalt not steal!' Such creatures could never have crawled up from the slime of municipal corruption into their present position of doubtful supremacy if the citizens of Chicago had but done their duty. The crime of long-continued and unpatriotic and sinful neglect and selfish devotion to private gain lies at our own door. Let us not blame others for our own misdemeanors, but let us seek to atone for the past by prompt and united action in the present.

"To arms! to arms! O, Chicago! Spike the guns of treason in the City Hall. Turn back the seething tide of wickedness in high places ere it is too late. Let every robber Alderman at least feel the stinging rebuke of your combined civic indignation at the polls. Let there be no distinction of race, religion, nor nationality among us now. Let there be no native nor foreign-born, no Irish nor German, no Scandinavian nor Bohemian vote; no Democracy, no Republicanism, no Protestant, no Catholic, no Jew nor Gentile; but simply Chicago citizenship, until Gangocracy be dethroned and righteousness established."

GEORGE HAVILL IS CAUGHT HERE.

Wanted for an Attempted Bank Sneak Job at Rochester, N. Y.

George Havill, one of the cleverest safe-blowers in the country, who is wanted in Rochester, N. Y., was arrested last night by Detectives Meyer and McKeough at Clark and Monroe streets. Havill was walking with two local horsemen when the detectives sighted him. He made no resistance. About three weeks ago "Kid" O'Brien and Havill went in a bank in Rochester. Havill is said to have engaged the cashier in conversation while O'Brien made an attempt to "sneak" a large amount of money out of the safe. O'Brien was caught, but Havill escaped.

RARE FEATS OF MIND.

C. B. KING FINDS HIDDEN THINGS WITHOUT THE AID OF FITS.

He Gives an Exhibition of His Telepathic Accomplishments at the Kenwood Club and Puzzles a Committee That Watches for Trickery—He Duplicates Bishop's Feats, but Does Not Require the Informant to Touch Him—Peculiar Sensations of Those Who Follow Him.

Kenwood society is agog over a performance by Carl B. King, a mind reader, at the Kenwood club Friday night. It was given under the direction of a committee selected from members of the club.

The committee consisted of Dr. George F. Washburn, J. G. Steever, C. S. Roberts, Warren B. Kniskern, P. L. Marshall, John D. Hibbard, C. H. M. Tobey, and Dr. S. C. Plummer. Dr. Washburn asked to participate for his own conviction.

This first exhibition of Mr. King's power consisted in finding an article which was secreted by Dr. Washburn while Mr. King was in another room in charge of two members of the committee. The object selected was a 50-cent piece, which was taken from C. C. Whitacre's vest pocket and hidden in Mrs. Washburn's hair. Mr. King was brought in blindfolded and not only found the 50-cent piece but returned it to Mr. Whitacre, putting it back in the pocket from which it was originally obtained. The laugh was then on Dr. Washburn.

The method employed by Mr. King differs from previous mind readers in that he does not require his informant to touch him at all. The person who communicates intelligence to him by telepathy is required merely to hold his hands about two feet apart, one above and one below Mr. King's hand and then to follow him. A considerable difference in ability to communicate intelligence to Mr. King was noticeable among the members of the committee. Those who tried it describe the sensation in their hands as that of holding hot plates or the poles of an electrical induction coil. With a good subject Mr. King, although blindfolded, moves rapidly about the hall, sometimes on a run, avoiding chairs or obstructions with the greatest ease, and springing on or off the platform without the slightest stumbling or hesitation.

Fifteen Hidden Articles Found.

Mr. King next found and returned to their rightful owners fifteen articles selected by P. L. Marshall. Mr. Marshall had confidently announced beforehand that he would "make a monkey out of that man," and for a time did not concentrate his mind on the places where the articles had been put. When he did, however, the articles were easily found and returned.

Next a pin was procured by Mr. Steever and stuck into the wall, the spot being carefully marked the pin hidden in the audience. Blindfolded, as usual, Mr. King found the pin and, going to the place where it had been stuck in the wall, he made a run of a few steps and drove the pin into the exact hole from which it had been withdrawn.

In explanation of his sensations experienced during the performance of this feat Mr. King said he appeared to see a large ball of colored light, in the center of which was the mark, and that it was impossible for him to miss in that condition, although he was sure that when not blindfolded he would not hit the mark once in a hundred times.

Probably the most remarkable exhibition of the evening was the reproduction by Mr. King of a pantomime enacted by members of the committee and audience during his absence. The subject chosen was the photographing of a Sunday-school class. Several children in the audience were brought to the stage by John D. Hibbard and seated in a row. Then two chairs stacked on top of a third were made to do duty as a camera, and Dr. Washburn, with a cloth thrown over his head, took the picture. This was accurately reproduced by Mr. King, although the chairs and boys were scattered about the hall.

Does All Bishop's Feats.

The knowledge of his mysterious power first came to him, Mr. King says, in watching an exhibition by the celebrated mindreader Bishop in New York. He had no sooner seen Bishop perform some of his feats than he was seized with the conviction that he could duplicate them. Mr. King claims to be the only telepathist in the business who does not have fits. The breakdowns of the nervous systems of other mindreaders he has so far avoided by care and moderation. He does not claim to read all the thoughts of a person, but only those which are dwelt on with great persistency and concentration. His theory of thought transmission is analagous to electrical induction, in which the person experimented with is the battery or transmitting device and he is the receiving part of the mechanism. He has reproduced all of Bishop's feats except the one which finally caused the death of that noted mindreader, the throwing of himself into a trance state in which no signs of life were visible. A measurement of Mr. King's pulse by Dr. Plummer after some of his tests showed it to be above 120, and on one occasion the doctor declared it too rapid to count.

Actively at Work.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF REV. W. J. CHAPIN OF CHATHAM.

His Interesting Story of His Prostration and Restoration to Health.

[*From the State Journal, Springfield, Ill.*]

In the pretty little village of Chatham, Sangamon County, there lives a Baptist divine. His clear eye, keen mental faculties, and magnificent physique all bear witness to a life well and nobly spent. This pioneer in God's eternal vineyard is Rev. W. J. Chapin, whose 72 years are crowded with noble deeds in the Chistian ministry.

To a *State Journal* representative who had occasion to ask him something of his career in the ministry, Mr. Chapin talked in a peculiarly interesting strain.

"In my earlier years I was almost a perfect stranger to any kind of medicine or tonic. As is too often the case, however, I overestimated my physical resources. The crisis came about eighteen years ago. I was preaching the gospel at the time and became suddenly so ill that I was compelled to stop before my sermon was finished. It was a bad case of nervous prostration, and for a time my friends and family were greatly exercised over my condition. It is hard to describe my feelings so that others can have a conception of them. I felt absolutely worthless, physically and mentally. I had so lost control of my muscles that my fingers would involuntarily release their grip upon a pen, and my hand would turn over with absolutely no volition on my part.

"About two years ago to intensify matters I was seized with a severe attack of la grippe. I recovered only partially from it and had frequent returns of that indescribable feeling which accompanies and follows that strange malady. I looked in vain for something to bring relief and finally I read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They gave me additional strength from the start and toned up my system from a condition of almost absolute prostration so that I was able again to resume my duties as a minister. My improvement was marvelous. I am now preaching at Forest City and Loami, and in addition to the exacting character of this work itself I ride ten or fifteen miles on the way there and back."

Mrs. Chapin, a kindly faced elderly lady, said: "They did him so much good that I decided to test their efficacy on myself. I have been troubled for years with what our physician, Dr. Hewitt, calls rheumatic paralysis, but since taking the Pink Pills I have been stronger and the pain in my right arm and hand is less acute. We keep the pills in the house, nearly all the time, and they do me a great deal of good in the way of toning up my system and strengthening me. The pills are used by a good many others in this vicinity and every one speaks well of them."

These pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from

Dr. Williams' Medicine Comp'y,

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

CHICAGO IS IN

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CHICAGO IS IN LUCK.

IT FIGURES PROMINENTLY IN CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

Energy of Its Representatives Makes an Impress on the Body of National Lawmakers—Postoffice, River and Harbor, and Judicial Measures Secured That Will Benefit the Public—Resume of the Work of the Session—Great Schemes Attempted, but Little Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—Though the Fifty-third Congress goes down to history as a peculiarly incapable body, there was a number of pieces of legislation in which Chicago has been fortunate. First of all naturally comes the new public building to replace the old ruin over which progressive Chicagoans long worried in vain. As finally revised by a conference committee, an appropriation of $300,000 is made for beginning work on a new public building on the present site. An additional appropriation is provided for the construction of a temporary building on the Lake-Front and one year's rent for such other offices as may be necessary. The sum appropriated for this purpose is $200,000, in addition to that set aside for the permanent building. The money for the temporary quarters is immediately available. The securing of the bill for the erection of a new building, with a limit of cost of $4,000,000, was the result of a hard campaign, originated by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and successfully engineered by the Chicago delegation, assisted by the Illinois Representatives and Senators.

After many vicissitudes the Columbus caravels and the La Rabida collection were donated to the Field Museum by means of a rider on an appropriation bill. Still another triumph for Chicago in Congress was a negative one, but none the less important. The New York merchants, envious of the Western metropolis, endeavored to take away from it its small share in the distribution of the supplies. The Chicago men responded with a counter proposition to concentrate the whole business in Chicago. This made the New York men run to cover, and the Chicago Indian Bureau will continue in business as before.

River and Harbor Improvement.

Chicago River and the Illinois River jointly received an appropriation of $80,000 for their improvement. Chicago was of course interested in the movement for the building of a new revenue cutter, costing $175,000, and the delegation pressed that bit of local legislation to a successful issue. Calumet Harbor received the usual appropriation for its improvement, and the sum of $10,000 was set aside for the building of a wing for the Marine Hospital at Chicago.

Considerable legislation has been passed through with reference to the World's Fair and its results. Defects in previous laws were cured so that the medals and diplomas could be properly engraved and printed, and an important change made whereby exhibiters and newspapers were permitted to secure electrotypes for advertising purposes, previous regulations having prevented the persons who received awards from deriving the benefit of using cuts of the diplomas and medals. Chicago was one of the cities designated by law for a visit from the Postal commission, and important reforms in the service were instituted. The Blue Island and Calumet bridge was authorized by the efforts of the Chicago members, and they took part in general legislation to a considerable extent, McGann adding the arbitration bill to his list of scalps, Aldrich figuring in the defeat of anti-option schemes, Durborow looking after the commercial travelers and their 5,000-mile tickets, and Goldzier figuring in half a dozen hard fights. The new Circuit Judge was provided for through the efforts of Representative Childs. Chicago has been so successful in this Congress with local measures that the city has become a byword in Congress for getting about all it sets its mind on.

Important Problems Unsettled.

A review of the work of this last session of the Fifty-third Congress must necessarily deal more with what was attempted to be done than that which was accomplished, since most of the important business considered has been relegated to the first-named class. Congress met Dec. 4 last with one imperative task: to frame and enact the various appropriation bills. Next in importance was the financial question, for which no definite plan of settlement beyond many free silver bills and various individual schemes were then in view. Several important bills came over as a heritage from the preceding session. Foremost among them were, in the House, the Nicaragua Canal bill, the railroad pooling bill, and the bill for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific railroads known as the Reilly bill.

The Nicaragua Canal project has not been able to secure a hearing in the House. The pooling bill was passed by the House early in the session, but the Senate refused to consider it by a negative vote of 42 to 24 on the question of consideration. Strong opposition to the Reilly bill was developed in the House, and after a very sharp debate it was recommitted to the committee without instructions.

Several important bills were placed on the calendar of the Senate at the beginning of the term, handed down from the long session when they had been passed by the House. Prominent among them was the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was debated intermittently but finally sidetracked. Another unsuccessful measure was the anti-option bill. There were also on the Senate calendar the four bills which the House had sent over, to place on the free list sugar, coal, iron, and barbed wire, but the attempt to secure consideration of the free sugar bill was negatived by a small majority, and the opposition to the three others was so apparent that they have been allowed to pass into oblivion.

Failure of Financial Bills.

The most interesting chapter of the history of the session is made by the attempt at financial legislation in both Houses. These are too well known to require recapitulation. The principal class of legislation accomplished by the short session was that making appropriations for the support of the government. Not a little general legislation was incorporated into the appropriation bills. These bills in the order in which they were passed by the House were: For the Military Academy (West Point), army, pension, fortifications, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, postal, agricultural, Indian, sundry civil, legislative, executive, and judicial, navy, and general deficiency. When the last week of Congress began the House had passed all except the general deficiency, and the Senate had the last four yet to consider.

The pension bill, as enacted, contained provisions that pensions shall not be paid to nonresidents who are not citizens of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service; directing examining surgeons to state the ratings to which they think the applicants are entitled, and fixing the lowest rate of pension at $6 a month. The diplomatic and consular bill increased the salaries of several foreign representatives, and the Senate placed in it an amendment authorizing the President to contract for laying a cable between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, and to use $500,000 in the work, an amendment which the House refused to accept. The agricultural bill empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce rules for the inspection of live cattle, whose meat is intended for shipment abroad in any form, and regulations to prevent the shipment of condemned carcasses abroad or from one State to another, and fixed heavy penalties for violation of such regulations.

Sundry Civil Bill Legislation.

Considerable legislation was included in the sundry civil bill, and much more was attempted in the Senate by proposed amendments. The naval bill was notable because of the "new navy" provision for two battleships and six torpedo boats and the increase of the enlisted force by the addition of 1,000 men.

The general deficiency bill reported to the House amounted to $6,519,539. An amendment requested by the Secretary of State to pay the claims of Great Britain for $425,000 damages for seizure of sealers in Bering Sea was voted down by the House.

The most conspicuous personal legislation passed was the revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General of the army that Maj.-Gen. Schofield might be promoted to the rank, while the act of greatest interest to the government departments and Congress was the printing bill, which practically places the control of all government printing in the hands of a joint committee of three members from each of the two Houses.

Laws affecting shipping were passed to establish rules to prevent collisions on the Great Lakes and tributary waters and also at sea. The time for making the report of the Board of Engineers, surveying canal routes from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, was extended to the next session of Congress. Numerous bridge bills were enacted.

The commercial travelers' organization secured an amendment to the inter-State commerce law permitting the issuance of joint interchangeable 5,000 mile tickets, good over more than one road.

The House adopted a joint resolution, or an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the States, but the resolution was reported adversely to the Senate.

The most important of the Senate bills which failed to pass the House were: A joint resolution for inquiry into the practicability of deep waterways between the ocean and the great lakes and the bill for the regulation of steam vessels.

Among important House bills which died was one for the reorganization of the line of the army and one to punish train wreckers by capital punishment and attempts at train wrecking by heavy terms of imprisonment.

Dramatic authors of the United States secured a report of a bill for punishment by imprisonment of play pirating by theatrical managers, but in the House considerable opposition was manifested by members who objected to penal punishments for violation of civil statutes, so the bill was withdrawn.

The only legislation affecting the tariff act was a resolution to extend to April 15 the time for making returns to the interrogatories under the income tax sections and modifying the questions required to be answered.

WARM DEBATE ON THE BATTLESHIPS.

Earnest Speech by Gorman in Opposition to Three New Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—When the Vice-President's gavel called the Senate tot order at 2 o'clock this afternoon, by ancien legislative fiction it was still Saturday, March 2. Mr. Gorman (Md.) called up the pending naval appropriation bill, and an amendment exempting the Richmond locomotive works from penalties incurred in connection with the construction of machinery for the Texas was concurred in. The next amendment was one reducing from three to two the number of new battleships to be built.

Mr. Hansbrough (N. D.) thereupon took the floor and argued the United States had nothing to fear from foreign nations in the shape of a warlike attack. England had already captured the United States financially, had undercut our cotton spinners, and made eight millions on one bond deal. She would never make war upon a country which was producing such revenue for her.

Mr. Gorman said although the present appropriation for these ships was but $5,000,000, the government would, he said, be obligated for a total debt of $14,000,000 or $15,000,000, including the ships and their armament. Naval officers themselves were divided as to the propriety of building so many battleships. Several such ships were now under construction, none in actual service, and no one knew their qualities. The introduction of nickel and hardened armor had revolutionized the plan of ships, and it was not wise to go too fast, for in five years some genius might develop the art of construction to a point where these ships would be antiquated. There was no possibility of paying for these three ships without selling more bonds or using the proceeds of those already sold.

Unable to Agree on the Indian Bill.

At this point Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) presented the third conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, a disagreement on two items, one touching contract schools and the other relating to the Ogden (N. Y.) Land company purchase, and a further conference was ordered.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) argued in favor of the three battleships provided for by the bill. Russia, he said, with a small fleet of battleships in Japanese waters today could dominate the victorious fleet of Japanese cruisers.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) took occasion to say a few words in support of land defenses as opposed to ships from the point of economy. He believed the committee had acted very wisely in reducing the number of projected battleships.

Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin said we ought not to go on lavishing millions on these hulks of battleships for the purpose of making a show. This proposition was driven forward by the iron and steel interests, backed by jingoism, and stimulated by magazine articles representing the bombardment and destruction of our coast cities. A further reinforcement was lent by our naval officers, anxious, as they were to expand their commands and their importance.

At this point Mr. Cockrell of Missouri presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) uttered a warning against the projected monetary conference.

Mr. Wolcott (Colo.) defended the monetary conference amendment as it was reported.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation was then concurred in and the naval bill came up again. Arrangement was made to take a vote on the bill prior to 10 o'clock tonight, and a recess was taken until 8:30 o'clock.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) urged the need of being ready for war. There was no knowing when it would come. It was possible any day that some stubborn nation might lay her hands on Hawaii, compelling us to say: "Hands off."

Two Battleships Decided On.

At 10 o'clock the vote was taken on the amendment fixing the number of battleships at two instead of three, and it was agreed to—33 to 29, as follows:

YEAS.

ALLEN,	Faulkner,	Palmer,
Allison,	Gorman,	PEFFER,
Bate,	Gray,	*Pettigrew,*
Berry.	Harris.	*Proctor,*
Blackburn,	Jones (Ark.),	Pugh.
Call.	KYLE,	Ransom,
Camden.	Lindsay.	Roach,
Chandler,	*McMillan,*	*Teller,*
Cockrell,	*Martin,*	Vest,
Cullom,	Mitchell (Wis.),	Vilas,
Daniel.	*Morrill,*	*Wolcott*—33.

NAYS.

Aldrich,	Gordon,	Murphy,
Blanchard,	*Hale,*	*Perkins,*
Burrows,	*Hawley,*	*Platt,*
Butler,	*Higgins,*	*Quay,*
Cameron,	*Hoar,*	*Squire,*
Carey,	Hunton,	STEWART,
Clark,	McLaurin,	Walsh,
Dubois,	*Manderson,*	White,
Frye,	*Mitchell* (Ore.),	*Wilson* (Wash.),
Gibson,	Morgan,	—29.

[Analysis of the vote—For the amendment: Democrats (roman), 21; Republicans (*italics*), 9; Populists (SMALL CAPS), 3. Against: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 10; Populists, 1.]

The provision striking out twelve torpedo boats and inserting six light draught composite gunboats of about 1,000 tons displacement at $230,000 was agreed to. Another provision for three torpedo boats, one to be built on the Pacific coast, one on the Mississippi River, and one on the Gulf of Mexico, was also adopted.

A new amendment was adopted remitting the penalties against the builders of the Yorktown, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newark.

The naval appropriation bill was then passed without division.

Defeat of the Cable Project.

Mr. Blackburn presented another conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, stating that no agreement had been reached on the Hawaiian cable and no prospect that the House would ever yield. The bill would fail, he said, if the Senate persisted on the vote about to be taken in keeping the cable appropriation in the bill. He believed also that the bill was doomed to failure even if the two Houses acquiesced in the bill. Mr. Blackburn warned the Senate that another insistence on the cable might mean an extra session. He thought perhaps that might be desirable, as he believed it would show the next Congress as helpless in dealing with the financial question as this Congress had been. He moved that the Senate recede from the Hawaiian cable amendment.

Mr. Blackburn's motion to recede on the cable item was then put to a vote and carried without a division. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was then agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and the galleries were cleared of the large crowds.

They Had To.

New York *Sun:* There has been more lying by the reporters of some of our contemporaries about the Gould-Castellane wedding than on any other recent subject, incredible as it may seem.

TO CONFER ON CASH.

MONETARY COMMISSION MEASURE ADOPTED BY CONGRESS.

Teller, Jones, and Daniel to Be the Senate Representatives—Crisp Chosen in the House—Hawaii Cable Plan and the Blaine Property Deal Are Failures—Grabs Weeded Out—Gen. McClernand to Get a Pension—Sugar Men Are to Get a Year's Bounty.

[*Continued from first page.*]

ment to get rid of many worthy but very old officers who have rendered the revenue service topheavy.

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All the big jobs have been knocked out of the deficiency bill, and that measure has been pruned of appropriations of many millions. The French and Bowman claims of a million or so, the Southern Pacific claim of $1,900,000, the Pacific coast rebellion claim of nearly $5,000,000 have all gone, and the lobbyists are once more wailing over the loss of prospective contingent fees. The combination of the looters of the Treasury was a strong one, but the better sense of Congress prevailed in the end, and the people of the country have by the work of this one conference committee been saved upwards of $7,500,000. The result in the conference was not accomplished until late in the evening, and then only when the House conferrees made it perfectly evident the bill would be allowed to fail rather than that these old and often discredited claims should be paid. The deficiency bill involves no general government machinery except in spots, and hence could fail to become a law without necessitating an extra session. The House conferrees knew their strength, and beat the Senate on every point after a long conference.

***

Leavenworth will lose its military prison and its place will be taken by a big penitentiary, where Federal convicts will pass the time as pleasantly as is possible under the circumstances. A provision to this effect was in the sundry civil bill as it passed the House. The Senate struck out the section, believing the matter involved too great a change of policy to be accomplished on an appropriation bill. The House insisted on its idea, which has the hearty support of the War Department, and the change will be made, much to the disgust, so it is said, of the Leavenworth people, who were a little proud of their military prison conducted under strict army discipline and containing only about three-score hardened offenders. Under the new law the prison is transferred to the custody of the Attorney-General from the Secretary of War. All convicts serving sentences from Federal courts are to be transferred to Leavenworth from the various State institutions in various parts of the country, where they are now confined under contracts with the government. Military prisoners sentenced by courts-martial for terms exceeding one year will also go to the new Federal penitentiary. Soldiers convicted of minor offenses will be confined at the military posts. The Secretary of War is authorized to detail an officer as warden with a military guard during the time necessary to make the transfer of prisoners, not exceeding ninety days after July 1, after which the military prison will cease to exist and the first general Federal penitentiary will open its doors for boarders for extended periods.

***

Friends of the bill to give an American register to foreign-built vessels are pretty well disgruntled with the manner in which they have been treated by Speaker Crisp and the Committee on Rules. Chairman Fithian of the Committee on Merchant Marine got the bill on the calendar of the House at an early date, and made an appeal at once to the Speaker for a day or two for its consideration. The promise was constantly held out by Speaker Crisp that he would try to give the time for the consideration of the bill, and his assurances led his friends to believe it would in due time receive consideration. They were ready to take it up during the long and quiet months in the House after the passage of the tariff bill, and were ready to avail themselves of the idle days in August while the House was waiting for the Conference committee on the tariff. Speaker Crisp somehow never found time for the consideration of the bill and the session has come to a close with the certainty that the policy of free ships cannot be tested for several years. Mr. Fithian's bill would have passed the House by a large majority and might have also passed the Senate.

***

The speech of Gen. Sickles today in favor of the McClernand pension was an eloquent appeal that fairly made the ceiling ring with the plaudits from the floor and galleries. "Let us pass one good bill," said Mr. Sickles, "as an atonement for all the bad ones we have passed. A grateful country should not allow Gen. John C. McClernand to die in want. I well remember the words of Lincoln to me when he spoke of Douglas, Dix, Logan, and McClernand. In my humble way I had offered my services for the Union, and Mr. Lincoln said to me the action of such men as Logan, Dix, and McClernand and myself had lifted a great burden from his shoulders. 'If this is to be a party war,' said he, 'then it cannot succeed, but when I see great Democratic leaders coming forward from the ranks, I lift up my hands and thank God that such success is within our grasp.'"

***

While the House was working today under a suspension of the rules the bill to place Gen. John A. McClernand on the pension roll was called up. It was explained that this was the Senate bill, and Representative Funk of Illinois and Gen. Sickles of New York made earnest speeches in favor of its passage. Their views found a responsive echo among the Congressmen, and although Representative Jones of Virginia opposed the bill it went through with a hurrah. Only five votes were recorded in the negative, and the Illinoisans on the floor felt much flattered over their success. All the members of the Chicago delegation and three of the Congressmen-elect were in the House when this bill passed.

***

During the small hours this morning a proposition was introduced in the House by Congressman Graham of New York which had been sent to him by the Legislature of the Empire State. It set forth that a united Nation appreciates the worth and noble character of Abraham Lincoln; and his distinguished services as President of the United States during the darkest hours the Nation had ever known endeared him to all citizens. Congress was therefore urged to pass a law making Feb. 12 in each year a national holiday. This action, it was stated, had been sanctioned by both Houses of the New York Legislature.

LAST SILVER SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

Fiatists Bitterly Oppose the Senate Proposal for a Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—As the gray dawn was breaking the House took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the worn-out members hurried home to catch a few hours of rest and nerve themselves for the siege, which promised to last until tomorrow noon. When the Speaker again took the chair at 2 o'clock more than half the members were in their seats.

Mr. Allen, who is widely known as the wit of the House, by a characteristic speech, which convulsed those present with laughter, managed to get through a bill granting 23,000 acres of land to the Industrial Institute for Girls situated at Columbus, Miss.

Little was done in the afternoon and there were but few members present when the House met after recess at 7:30. The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to Indians was called up by Mr. Meiklejohn and passed. Then the conference report on the sundry civil bill was called up by Mr. Sayers. When the proposition for an international monetary conference (to which the House conferrees had acceded) was reached the silver men demanded time.

Mr. Sibley said what the United States should do is to act, not consult, and expressed the opinion that a monetary conference would simply postpone the day when silver could go to the mint for free coinage on the same terms with gold.

Mr. Simpson said the proposition for a conference was the same old game, twice played on the people, of holding out a promise that would never be realized.

Mr. Pence in a ringing speech argued that no good could come from a monetary commission. "Possibly," he said, "it might result, if the Speaker should name as the members of the committee from the House three Presidential candidates, in smoking them out on the silver question. And I trust if the Speaker is called on to make selections he will not overlook the distinguished Republican leader, Mr. Reed." With some biting sarcasm he detailed the history of the address of the silver Democrats issued last Friday.

Mr. Springer called Mr. Pence's attention to the fact that this proposition for a conference had emanated from the silver men in the Senate, not from the gold men.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) favored the proposition for a conference. At a time when the great gold countries of the world were showing the first symptoms of a favorable sentiment toward silver he expressed his surprise that avowed friends of silver like Mr. Pence and Mr. Simpson should oppose the proposition for an international monetary conference.

By a neat parliamentary manuever Mr. Cannon got the floor at this point and yielded his time to Mr. Sayers, who immediately cut off debate by demanding the previous question. The conference report was adopted, and the sundry civil bill was out of the way so far as the House was concerned.

Several bills were then hurried through by unanimous consent, including the following: The Senate resolution calling on the President to insist upon Spain carrying out her agreement with the United States relative to the claim of Antonio Maxim Mora, amounting to $1,500,000.

At 10 p. m. Mr. Holman presented the final report on the Indian appropriation bill. In a preceding report the Senate had abandoned the item to appropriate $48,500 for the Miami Indians of Indiana, thus leaving two Senate amendments still in dispute, one to purchase for $300,000 from the Ogden Land company the title to the lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian Reservations in New York, and the other striking out the House provision to continue the reduction of the appropriation for contract Indian schools proportionately so that all such appropriations should cease at the end of five years.

It showed that the Senate had yielded to the House on the provision for the extinction of the contract school system at the end of five years, so as to remove the time limit, and the House had yielded to the Senate amendment for the purchase from the Ogden Land company the title of the lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian Reservations to the extent of authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to examine into the report to Congress without appropriating any money. The report was agreed to.

GREAT CROWDS THRONG THE CAPITOL.

Sunday Session of Congress Proves Highly Attractive to the Populace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The unusual attraction of the Sunday session of Congress, in the pleasant setting of mild spring-like weather, furnished to Washington a holiday in the modern acceptation of the word. Throughout the afternoon all driveways and walks approaching the Capitol were carriages and the Sunday processions turned their steps from Connecticut avenue into the swell northwest to the other end of town. The broad steps of the Capitol had somewhat the appearance of inauguration day; the great plaza to the east was dotted with strolling groups; lines of carriages were drawn up, stretching clear across the streets, waiting for the business which they would have won had they been favored with rain or slush.

Within the building the jam was so great it interfered with business. The doorkeepers in the galleries were kept fighting to restrain the people for whom there was not room. The elevators were loaded to the limit of their capacity every trip. Two streams of people elbowed their way from the House to the Senate and from the Senate back to the House, while messengers, pages, and members plowed their way at angles through the jam. The comparatively small detachment which could be accommodated in the galleries of both the Houses kept up a babble of chatter, which, combined with the rushing back and forth and clamoring of members like a busy day in the pit of a stock exchange, almost overwhelmed the routine proceedings and kept the Speaker's gavel hammering incessantly.

The House was the theater of the populace which preferred a lively scene, while in the Senate the spectators were more orderly and fewer, though more of the notables were to be seen in the reserved galleries, particularly in the diplomatic seats, where the sky-blue robes of the Chinese Minister were the center of interest.

After nightfall and until the street cars stopped running at midnight the crowds pushed in and out, hung about the rotunda, looking at the historic paintings when they could not secure admission to the galleries, and not a few spectators were holding their seats into the early hours of Monday morning.

REPORT ON THE DISMISSAL OF VETERANS

Carlisle Inclined to Resent the Interference of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Secretary Carlisle has replied to the resolution of the House requesting the names of the soldiers of the late war discharged from the public service in the Treasury Department since March 4, 1893, and the cause in each case of dismissal. The Secretary inclosed a statement and says it will be observed that there have been 135 removals and 115 appointments and reinstatements between March, 1893, and the present time. Mr. Carlisle add:

I do not recognize the right of the House of Representatives to require the Secretary of the Treasury to state the reasons for making removals, appointments, or reinstatements, but deem it proper, nevertheless, to say that all the changes shown were made for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the public service, and that in making removals, no discrimination has been made against soldiers, while in making appointments and reinstatements preference has been given to that class of applicants, due regard being had in each case to their physical and mental qualifications.

AMOUNTS OF MONEY APPROPRIATED.

Figures on the Cash Carried by All the Measures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The following figures show approximately the total appropriations made during the present session of Congress:

Agricultural, $3,303,700; army, $23,252,608; diplomatic and consular, $1,575,073; District of Columbia, $5,916,533; fortifications, $1,904,557; Indian, $9,976,948; military academy, $424,261; pensions, $141,381,570; postoffice, $89,545,997; general deficiency, $8,600,000; sundry civil, $47,140,000; urgent deficiency bills passed early in the session, $2,357,321; legislative, executive, and judicial, $21,900,000; naval, $29,100,000; permanent annual, $113,073,956; miscellaneous, $50,000. Total, $497,994,604.

These figures are exact, except in the cases of general deficiency, sundry civil, legislative, executive, and judicial, naval, and miscellaneous, and these are close to the exact amounts except possibly on the general deficiency bill and miscellaneous.

GROVER BURNING THE MIDNIGHT OIL.

Period of Hard Work for the President and His Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—For the last few days the President has been hard at work on the avalanche of bills that have been poured into the White House from Congress. In his efforts to adhere to his custom of giving every bill personal consideration before signing he has worked early and late. Private Secretary Thurber was closeted with him for this purpose until midnight last night. He is with him again tonight. The President had little leisure today and will probably have little rest until noon tomorrow, when Congress adjourns. He will adhere to his usual custom of refusing to go to the Capitol during the closing hour of the session.

Vindicated.

The doomed man looked into the faces of the vigilance committee.

"Yes," he answered, when the confusion of throwing the rope over the telegraph pole had subsided. "I would like to say that my mother was always afraid I would take a drop too much."

There was a smile upon his face when, having kicked the cracker barrel from under him, they left him to himself.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Rameses Leads Altgeld.

New York *Sun:* Rameses is a live man compared with Altgeld, and can get more votes.

MISS LEITER TO WED.

HER BETROTHAL TO GEORGE N. CURZON, M. P., IS ANNOUNCED.

The Prospective Groom a Son of Lord Scarsdale, and Though Young Already a Decided Political Factor—He Is the Author of Several Works of Travel and History—Marriage Expected to Take Place Soon After Easter—No Surprise to Her Friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—Society was agreeably surprised today by the announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of L. Z. Leiter of Chicago, to G. N. Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale of England. The intimate friends of the Leiters were informed of the event early in the day by dainty little missives written by Miss Leiter. To them the information was not startling. There were many suitors for Miss Leiter's hand, and her preference for Mr. Curzon was suspected. Mr. Curzon holds an enviable position in the political world of England. He is only 32 years old and not wealthy, but he has occupied a number of posts with credit. He is spoken of as a candidate for the Premiership upon Lord Rosebery's retirement. He is now the Under Secretary for India for the British Foreign Office. Mr. Curzon has traveled extensively and has described his experiences in several interesting books. Among the more prominent of these are histories of Persia, Corea, and Japan. He has only recently returned to England from a tour in Canada. It is the custom of the Leiters to go abroad each summer, so that Miss Leiter is well known in Europe. She was presented to the Court of St. James five years ago and made a decided sensation. She is a pronounced brunette, tall, slender, and graceful. She is finely educated. Miss Leiter is a warm friend of Mrs. Cleveland and frequently goes to the White House to play with Ruth and Esther and chat with its charming mistress. At all Mrs. Cleveland's small functions Miss Leiter pours and assists in the entertainment of the guests. Nearly every night there is a dinner or a small party at the big Leiter house on Dupont Circle. Miss Leiter always assists her mother in receiving. The greatest number of her male friends are diplomats and they always gladly avail themselves of invitations to her house. No date has been fixed for the marriage, but it is probable it will take place soon after Easter. Miss Leiter said today that the engagement had been entered into by mail and the date had not yet been decided upon. Further than this she would not discuss her approaching marriage.

[Joseph Leiter last night confirmed the report of his sister's betrothal. He said she met Mr. Curzon in London. Mr. Curzon is in London. The wedding will take place in Washington, but the date, he said, had not yet been fixed.]

EXPEDITION TO GO TO THE ARCTIC.

Ten Institutions with One from Chicago Will Take Part.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—A West Greenland expedition has been started for the season of 1895. The prominent movers in it are largely New-Yorkers and Brooklynites, although Philadelphia, Boston, Princeton, and Chicago will each furnish its quota of scientific workers, money, and supplies.

The first step was taken last Friday, when the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences received a recommendation from the Institute Council to raise a $1,000 subscription for the expedition and send a scientific expert to accompany it. This recommendation will, no doubt, be carried through, and, with the coöperation of the American Geographical Society of New York, the American Museum of Natural History, the Boston Society of Natural History, and other educational institutions, the project is assured of success. The committee under whose auspices the expedition has been started consists of Cyrus C. Adams, a geographical writer and Lieut. Peary's right-hand man, Prof. William Libbey of Princeton, Prof. T. C. Chamberlain of the University of Chicago, Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, and Prof. Franklin W. Hooper of the Brooklyn Institute. Messrs. Libbey, Chamberlain, and Bridgman accompanied the Bryant expedition last summer.

The plan as now worked out is to charter a whaling steamer of several thousand tons burden, built especially for ice work, and capable of accommodating ten scientists, exclusive of the crew, to leave St. Johns, N. F., about the middle of June, and cruise along the Western Greenland coast, studying the glaciers and other varied features of arctic scenery until early in August; then to steam to Lieut. Peary's headquarters in McCormick Bay and bring the explorer and his little band of faithful followers home.

The expenses of the expedition will amount to $10,000. They will be met by contributions of $1,000 each from ten institutions of learning, and each institution will have the privilege of sending a representative.

NEW HEBREW REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Much Activity Is Displayed Among the West Side People.

The Hebrew Republican club of the Seventh Ward held a special meeting at the Metropolitan Theater, corner of O'Brien and Jefferson streets, yesterday afternoon, with about 200 Jewish business men in attendance. Few speeches were delivered. Ever since the campaign of 1891, when Louis Hutt was defeated for Treasurer by the Hebrew vote, the Jewish element has been politically divided, while an immense proportion takes no interest in politics at all. This apathy has been particularly noticeable among the Hebrews of the West Side, who lacked not only interest but organization and active leaders. Hard times bore heavily and forced them, as D. I. Becker said at yesterday's meeting, "to wake up, look around, and ask why these things are so." Jewish clubs are now springing up in every ward. Speeches were made by Messrs. Becker, Carter, and Greenburg. The entire Republican ticket was indorsed without a dissenting voice, and a committee of ten, David I. Becker, Chairman, was appointed to work in the interests of good government among the Hebrew population.

TO FORM A COLONY IN THE WEST.

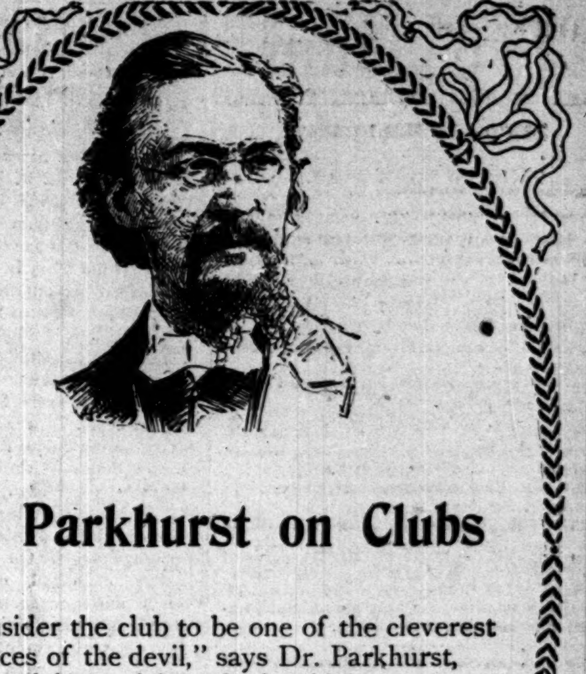
Peculiar Meeting to Be Held at the Grand Pacific Today.

This evening in Parlor No. 44 at the Grand Pacific Hotel there is to be held a peculiar meeting. Men and women who are to form a colony in the West, to be known as Plymouth Colony, will be present. The scheme is a Boston idea and William E. Smythe has it in charge. The next meeting will be held in New York the latter part of the present month. Prominent in the scheme is Edward Everett Hale. Primarily the object is to induce people to move West, thus relieving the overcrowded Eastern States. Land owned by eight of the Western States affected by the Carey law will be sold on long time payments to farmers who will agree to cultivate it and aid in establishing permanent colonies. A feature of the plan will be the colonial clubs. While Mr. Smythe is in Chicago he will endeavor to interest local capitalists. The colony will be established in the Valley of Payette, Idaho.

HUGH T. GALEN SECRETLY MARRIED.

The Millionaire Mine-Owner and Politician Weds a School Teacher.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 3.—Hugh T. Galen, a millionaire mine-owner and politician of Helena, and Miss Laura B. Tague, a school teacher, were secretly married Jan. 6. Galen is father-in-law of Thomas Carter, who conducted ex-President Harrison's campaign, and is one of the Senators recently elected by the Montana Legislature. He is 60 years of age and his bride is 30. This secret marriage was looked after by C. W. Turner, a prominent attorney and an old friend, who managed to withhold the knowledge of issuance of a marriage certificate from the reporters. The marriage announcement appears on the books of the County Auditor for the first time under date of Jan. 5. It is believed political and family relations are responsible for the secrecy.



Dr. Parkhurst on Clubs

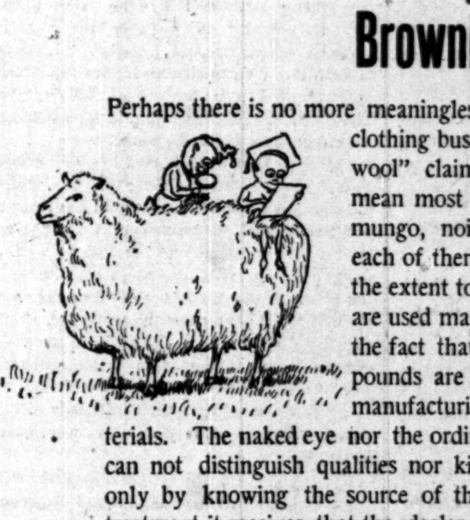
"I consider the club to be one of the cleverest devices of the devil," says Dr. Parkhurst, and he explains why he thinks so in the March issue of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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Perhaps there is no more meaningless expression in the clothing business than the "all wool" claim. All wool may mean most anything. Shoddy mungo, noils and extract are each of them "all wool." And the extent to which woolen rags are used may be gathered from the fact that over 200,000,000 pounds are used every year in manufacturing "all wool" materials. The naked eye nor the ordinary sense of touch can not distinguish qualities nor kinds of wool. It is only by knowing the source of the material and the treatment it receives that the dealer is enabled to know and guarantee his garments. We make all the clothing we sell; make no low grades. Elastic, strong, shape-retaining garments can only be made from fresh, pure live wool. Material is our great hobby. Wearing proves the material. Our clothing has been worn and proven for the past 27 years. Browning, King & Co., Clark and Madison Streets.



Kissing goes by favor. So does **Pearline.** It's the first and only washing compound—more popular than ever—sales larger than ever—there never was such a general favorite. Not at all strange. It saves rubbing—wear and tear. This saves time, health, money. If you are not one of the favored who use it, do us the favor of trying it at once. Then you'll join the majority.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 438 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

RECEPTION TO MRS. HENROTIN.

She Addresses the Women's Club at New Brighton, S. I.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—A reception was given by the Women's club of Richmond County at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday in honor of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago, and the club also had as its guests Mrs. Dr. Lozier, ex-President of Sorosis, and Mrs. J. C. Croly. About 250 women were assembled at the club rooms. Mrs. Frances B. Macdonald made the opening address, introducing Mrs. Henrotin as the President of the general federation of women's clubs in the United States.

Mrs. Henrotin spoke of the work of the federation of women's clubs, of the great advantages to be secured by united effort, and of the extension of the federation to Europe. She said the work of elevating women was making great progress there. The French women had, she said, the advantage of the American women in that they kept their finances in their own hands. She thought the safety of the finances of France was due to the influence of women in the financial policy of that country. In this country the women held $135,000,000 of national bank stock and $180,000,000 of the stock of State and savings banks, and yet they all voted by proxy. If these women could exercise their rights they would wield a great influence upon the finances of this country. She also spoke of the advancement of women in Germany, Russia, and even in Turkey.

Mrs. Henrotin said the American federation was, however, in the vanguard in woman's work and the European women were looking to this country for help. Mrs. Croly spoke briefly of the work accomplished and to be undertaken by the New York State Federation of Women's clubs, of which she is the President.

EX-COUNTY JUDGE ELLER INDICTED.

Charged with Being Short in His Accounts While a County Officer.

OMAHA, Neb., March 3.—Ex-County Judge Eller has been indicted by the grand jury. His books were known to be considerably mixed when he went out of office. He is alleged to be short many thousands of dollars. The indictment was returned on testimony charging Eller with withholding money belonging to various estates.

Still, It's Tough on Ducks.

New York *Press:* It is announced that President Cleveland will go duck hunting immediately after the adjournment of Congress. If the ducks can stand it the country certainly can.

Sweet Marie Once More.



I've a secret in my heart, Sweet Marie,
A secret I would fain tell to thee,
If you seek the finest shoe,
It's the SELZ ROYAL BLUE.
Every word of this is true,
Sweet Marie.

Prize Jingle.
VIOLA STICKNEY,
665 La Salle Ave.

There's more truth than poetry in this. Six months wear in every pair of

SelzRoyalBlue $4.00 Shoes

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Largest Shoe Makers in the United States.

Good looking and very comfortable.

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134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Majestic Cooking Ranges

Are absolutely unparalleled. By their unequalled construction and arrangement many weary hours of labor and annoyance are saved the housewife. Their conspicuous advantages are, small consumption of fuel, ease in management, large water-heating power, uniformity and quickness in baking, wonderful durability, and GUARANTEED unbreakable qualities. With one in the kitchen their is nothing lacking, as it adds an atmosphere of refined social life to all the surroundings. Send 25 cents to Seigel, Cooper & Co., for MAJESTIC ILLUSTRATED one year, monthly—each copy is worth more money.

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MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1895.

IT will be off Mr. Cleveland's hands after today.

THE Fifty-third Congress has shown the Fifty-fourth Congress how not to do it.

THE *Times* is out of joint, but not wholly unjointed. It will be attached by a hyphen hereafter.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, large as it is, could contain only a small portion of the indignation yesterday.

IN trying to be the big department store of the earth Great Britain always will encounter more or less opposition.

THERE will be no objection to the President going fishing tomorrow after he has attended to his regular morning chores.

THE Rev. Sam Jones is a Democrat, but he uses the most sulphurous language at his command in denouncing the Democratic steal of the Governorship in Tennessee.

AT the earliest moment consistent with propriety Postmaster-General Wilson's attention will be called to the fact that there are still 300 Republican postmasters in Iowa.

RHODE ISLAND is a little State, but it is boasting a new city which it claims has no equal in the world. The Town of Lincoln was set off from Smithfield in 1871 and then had barely 8,000 population. The census of 1890 gave it 20,395, and now it has 24,500. The other day Lincoln voted to be a city. It will have 16,000 inhabitants, living upon an area of only four-fifths of a square mile. Its total valuation will be $7,000,000. Best of all, Lincoln is overwhelmingly Republican. It gives the largest majorities, both in State and national elections, of any place in the State, and it has recently furnished a Governor, State Treasurer, Congressman, and United States Senator to the party. Surely Lincoln is well named.

THE evil effects of the boodling methods of the Council are manifold. A New York paper says that the sale of Chicago drainage district bonds in that city has been interfered with by the passage of the last two boodle ordinances. It says "every interest in corporate properties here seems to be arrayed against the securities of Chicago and other Western cities which have shown so much eagerness to attack corporate properties." There is no real reason why drainage district bonds should be affected by the rascality of the Council. It has nothing whatever to do with them. They are absolutely secure. At the same time persons at a distance may be excused for feeling nervous when they read of the passage by the Council of ordinances as disreputable as those put through last Monday night. It is certain that these corrupt acts of the Council if not stopped will injure seriously in some quarters the credit of the city.

EVER since the attempt of the Hawaiian revolutionists to overthrow the Dole government the anti-Hawaiian Democratic newspapers of this country have teemed with lies and canards cooked up for the occasion. They have represented President Dole and his associates as a pack of bloodthirsty wretches, who were going to execute all the leaders of the insurrection, including ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and who had tortured witnesses in fiendish ways to make them turn state's evidence. The last named charge was promptly shown to be a lie, manufactured by a fake correspondent, and now the first charge is also proved untrue. None of the four worthless leading wretches who were engaged in the treasonable uprising will be executed. They have been properly punished, however, with imprisonment for thirty-five years and have been condemned to pay fines of $10,000 each. Some others have been fined in smaller sums, and the remainder of the crowd has been shipped away with instructions not to return. Though the ex-Queen was proven guilty of treason by her own papers and diary she escaped death, being sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. President Dole has really pursued a lenient policy—too lenient it is feared by some of the friends of the government for its future safety.

NOTWITHSTANDING the war clouds lowering upon the frontier of Mexico and Guatemala the former country is actively exploiting its Exposition of Industries and Fine Arts. The site of the Exposition grounds will be in the immediate neighborhood of the City of Mexico, a stock company has been organized, the various departments have been laid out, and April 2, 1896, has been fixed as the date of inauguration, the Exposition to remain open six months. It will include not alone the products of Mexico, but all kinds of industrial, scientific, and artistic productions from foreign countries. Every State of the Mexican Union will be represented and every State in our own Union will be invited to have its house on the grounds. The Director of the Foreign Department, Vicomte R. de Corsely, who was officially connected with the White City and the San Francisco Midwinter Fair, announces in his first circular: "Mexico is fast becoming of more and more interest to the outside world, her importance as a nation increasing, and this, her first Exposition, affords the best opportunity not only of getting a better knowledge of this wonderful country, and the rapid progress she is making, but also of increasing trade with her people, steadily advancing in wealth."

ENGLISH mineral statistics show that a few years ago the average value of the coal produced in Great Britain was about $1.25 per long ton of 2,240 pounds, while for 1893 it was $1.66 per ton. In Germany the average value of the coal output was nearly the same, and in Belgium the cost was somewhat higher. In the United States the recorded value of the output of bituminous coal for several years past has not averaged much more than $1.04, and in some States the average was only 86 cents. The increased cost of production in the United Kingdom is due to the greater depth of working necessitated by economic conditions, the restrictions and the increased outlay entailed by the mines-regulation acts, and changes in the wage scale. On the other hand, the greater command of capital and the use of more economizing machinery and other improvements in handling have enabled some other coal producing countries to produce more cheaply than in former years. As a consequence of this double movement the British Isles are falling back relatively in coal production. In 1870 they produced about three times as much as the United States. In 1881 the ratio was 2 to 1, and now the two countries have practically come abreast of each other. The London *Times* notes this fact and admits that the increase in the United States would have been much greater if petroleum and natural gas had not taken the place of coal for fuel to a large extent.

TO KILL THE BOODLING ORDINANCES.

There was a magnificent rally of citizens yesterday afternoon in response to the call of the Civic Federation to protest against the Cosmopolitan Electric and Ogden Gas ordinances. Long before the time set for the meeting Central Music Hall was packed to overflowing, and fully 2,000 people held another meeting in the Second Regiment Armory on the lake shore, both of the gatherings being addressed by the same speakers. It scarcely is possible to conceive of more vehement and pungent addresses, or of a more enthusiastic indorsement than that accorded to the orators of the occasion. The report of the meeting, in another column, contains a list of several scores of biting epithets that were hurled in quick succession at the disreputable gang that has undertaken to play fast and loose with the liberties and property of the citizens of Chicago; and the numerous ladies who listened as well as the gentlemen applauded these utterances to the echo. If any members of the gang were present their ears must have tingled at the sound and their hearts sunk within them under the weight of the scathing denunciations that were hurled upon them, with the unpleasant prospect that their misdeeds will be remembered by those whom they have dared to betray.

The resolutions, which were adopted without a dissentient voice, denounced the recent action of the City Council in granting to unknown parties the "right" to use practically all that remains of our public thoroughfares; accorded honor to those Aldermen who conscientiously resisted the consummation of this iniquity; approved the proposal for a legislative inquiry into the methods and influences that induced this extraordinary legislation; and called on Mayor Hopkins to interpose his veto to protect the interests of the people. They stated that every Alderman who voted for these ordinances ought to be relegated to private life; that in order to prevent the recurrence of such shameless abuse of public trust the closest scrutiny of Aldermanic candidates should be made at the coming election, and the best men be voted for irrespective of party; and that, where necessary, subordination to party must give way to the higher sentiments of civic patriotism.

A committee of five was appointed by the Chair to visit the Mayor and endeavor to induce him to veto the obnoxious measures. Also it was instructed, in case of any doubt on this point, to prepare repealing ordinances to be submitted to the meeting of the Council this evening, to wait upon the Aldermen individually, and to endeavor to prevent the delivery of the ordinances protested against to the parties in whose favor they are passed if they should be signed by the Mayor. The meeting closed with a widespread feeling of hopefulness that the prompt exposure of the attempted steal, and the demand by such a large number of representative citizens for its repudiation, will be the means of preventing the atrocious villainy from being consummated.

The action of the meeting is justly entitled to be regarded as a solemn and emphatic request by the people of Chicago that the Mayor will not compromise with the gang but veto the ordinance, and do so immediately; and that the Legislature of this State will pass the municipal reform bills submitted to it and expedite the investigation of boodleism in this city. It also should be the means of waking up the thousands of indifferent voters to see it to be their duty to defeat bad Aldermanic candidates, like those in the Second and Twenty-fourth Wards for instance, and actively aid in the work of cleaning out the slough of foul corruption that is festering in our midst, threatening the most dire disaster if not speedily removed.

LET US HAVE AN ABSOLUTE VETO.

Today is Mayor Hopkins' opportunity. Some of his acts since he went into office have been commendable and others censurable. It is in his power to throw the latter into the shade by signalizing his last days in the Mayoralty by an unequivocal veto of the two dishonest ordinances passed by the Council at its last session.

He cannot touch pitch, no matter how tenderly, and expect to escape undefiled. If he returns these ordinances with amendments which he says will remove his objections to them he will write down his own condemnation. He, the official representative of the Democracy of the city and the ruler of the Democratic organization, will put himself on record not merely as the accomplice after the fact of gang Aldermen but as an accomplice before the fact, whose coöperation began when he called Mike Ryan to the chair.

It may be that if he vetoes these boodle blackmail ordinances they will be passed over his veto by the votes of absentees and of men who voted in the negative last Monday. If there are such men let them be forced to show themselves so they may not deceive the people into reëlecting them next month or next year. Do not relieve them from the necessity of declaring themselves by giving them a chance to vote for amendments.

But the presumption is the ordinances will be killed by a veto. The gang needs seven votes to pass them. For a man who voted "no" last week to vote "yes" this week requires a good deal of courage, but without a change of votes the steals cannot be put through. Mayor Harrison vetoed the Midland steal and his veto was sustained. So will Hopkins' be if he avails himself of a chance which will not present itself again.

All he has to do is to return these two ordinances without his approval, stating that he believes them to be fraudulent, passed in an improper manner for improper purposes. That is very mild language compared with what he might use with justice, but one must be decorous in official communications even when addressed to gang Aldermen.

FOR DIVORCE REFORM.

The National Divorce Reform League is a simple organization of Protestants of leading faiths, with some Catholics, the object of which is to promote an improvement in public sentiment and legislation in the interest of the family, especially as affected by existing evils relating to marriage and divorce. The latest annual report states that the league intends to point the way to the protection and improvement of the most fundamental and far-reaching institution of the family by its touch upon the resources of religion, education, law, and industry, and presents a summary of legislative acts tending to this improvement which have been passed in the last two years:

Arkansas has enacted a law regulating the distribution of property after divorce. Colorado makes failure to support a wife a misdemeanor. Illinois makes it a misdemeanor to abandon a wife or a child under 12 years of age. Kentucky has clearly defined the degrees of relationship within which marriages are forbidden, prohibited marriage between a white and a negro or mulatto, enacted that a marriage is not lawful unless solemnized in the presence of an authorized person or society, and has reënacted with clearer definition a former law requiring a bond with good security in the penalty of $100 on application for a license in case the applicants are personally unknown, with the condition that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage. The new law in that State (Kentucky) reduces the number and more carefully guards the causes for divorce, allows judicial separation as under the former statute, and provides that there shall not be granted to any person more than one divorce, except for living in adultery, to the party not in fault, and for the causes for which a divorce may be granted to both husband and wife. Maryland imposes a fine for performing the marriage ceremony without a license, and also for failing to make a return within thirty days. Massachusetts requires that notices of intention of marriage are not to be received by town clerks of persons under 18 and 16 years respectively except on order of the Judge of Probate after consent of parent or guardian, forbids the alteration of the record of a birth, death, or marriage except on such evidence as is required for original entry, and authorizes the clerk to require oath to the truth of statements made and to refuse a certificate if he has reasonable doubts of the statements made to him. In New Jersey the Governor vetoed a bill providing a system of marriage license. New York has prohibited marriage between uncles and nieces or aunts and nephews. Ohio has imposed a penalty for unlawfully performing the marriage ceremony, and made it a misdemeanor for a married man to represent himself as unmarried making proposals of marriage. Rhode Island provides that certificates of births, marriages, and deaths of non-residents in a town or city shall be sent to the town or city where the parties or their parents reside. Vermont has limited the continuance of libels for divorce to succeeding terms of court, and amended the provision for divorce on the ground of refusal to support. Virginia has substituted three years in place of five as the period for which desertion must continue before a divorce can be granted.

Nineteen of the States have within the last two years passed one or more acts each in amendment of the marriage or divorce laws or both, and several have increased their protection against licentious practices. In these and other years twenty-three States have created commissions on uniform legislation on marriage, divorce, and several other subjects, Iowa, South Carolina, and Virginia being among those recently added to the list. A conference of these commissions was held last year, and it is expected their number soon will be increased. Much interest in the subject is being taken in legal circles, and some prominent men have expressed themselves in favor of proposing the enactment by Congress of a statute providing for the appointment of several Commissioners whose duty shall be the forming of codes for all the States and for the Nation. The report notes a tendency toward essential uniformity in marriage and divorce laws in all civilized countries, and states it to be probable that some greater degree of international uniformity will be found practicable before many years have elapsed. In view of all this the proposed retrograde action in South Dakota especially merits severe condemnation.

"WHY NOT STRIKE BACK?"

Germany has closed its ports to our cattle. Belgium has followed the example, though without real or alleged grievance of its own. Denmark and Austria have taken steps in the same direction. Spain has threatened similar action, but refrained because of protests made by its dependencies in the West Indies. Now France has joined in the movement, having forbidden absolutely the importation of cattle coming from the United States. We thus are confronted by a hostile attitude in several of the countries of Europe, which is all the more distasteful to the average citizen as it has been brought about by a Democratic administration that came into power on a platform promising greater freedom and friendliness in our foreign trade relations. Of course, it is generally understood that, while the discriminating duty imposed upon sugar from bounty-paying countries is the ostensible cause, the real one is the summary abrogation of the friendly arrangements for reciprocal trade that were made under the policy advocated by Mr. Blaine, and which were rudely abolished by the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law.

The Boston *Journal* says that, apart from all discussion of responsibility for this sudden hostility shown by foreign governments, it is the plain duty of our national administration to "strike back and hit hard." Our government may file a protest against the action of the French Cabinet, but it is likely to be treated with polite indifference unless the foreigners are made to understand that we have something harder than tufts of grass with which to assert our rights. They need to be taught that the United States has weapons of its own, and that if a trade war is to be waged it will not be a wholly one-sided affair. And this can be done without special legislation for the matter. President Cleveland already has at his hand a weapon which is entirely sufficient, though it may have escaped notice till now. It is contained in the fifth section of the act of 1890 relating to the inspection of meats for export, which reads as follows:

> That whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign State against the importation to or sale in such foreign State of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign State so discriminating against any product of the United States, as he may deem proper, shall be excluded from importation to the United States; and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises and therein name the time when such direction against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew in any such direction as in his opinion the public interest may require.

This law, which never has been repealed, gives to the President full authority to act. If Germany closes its ports to our cattle and makes agreements with other countries to harass our trade let the President forbid the importation of hosiery from Chemnitz or of dress goods or of sugar. If France deems it worth while to join in the war a proclamation against the importing of French silks and wines would cause it to take a very different view of the merits of the situation. So with the other countries that are legislating against our foreign trade. Let them understand that we are prepared to hit back and strike hard. Then they will not so readily embark in tariff wars against the United States.

Before this act of 1890 was passed Great Britain, France, and Germany had enforced restrictive or prohibitory regulations against our cattle and our pork products. But when this act became a law, and a knowledge of the possibilities of action under it percolated to the European understanding, the barriers against our trade were promptly taken down. So it would be this time. It is only necessary for President Cleveland to use the powers he possesses to bring these foreigners to terms. If he chooses to act under a law the existence of which is due to a Republican government here we soon shall see an end to the bullying tariff war that Germany has set on foot and which has been taken up by other countries at its instigation.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

There is at present in the Senate a bill which has passed the House providing for the amendment in three respects of the act relating to the organization of training schools for boys. This is an act under which persons may organize for the purpose of establishing such a school, to which a court may send dependent boys, for whose support the county is required to pay a certain monthly sum. This law was passed in 1883 and some schools are availing themselves of its provisions.

The first amendment of the pending bill is that the jury which finds a boy a dependent and commits him to a training school shall consist of six instead of twelve persons. There is no objection to that. It simply lessens the expense of a trial.

The second amendment fixes the sum which the county shall pay for each dependent boy at $10 per month. At present the sum paid ranges from $6 to $9, according to age. It will be seen that a decided increase is asked for. Should it be granted? It is understood that it has not been costing over $100 a year to clothe, feed, teach, and care for the children sent to these schools. If so the county should not be called on to pay a bonus of $20 per head. Furthermore the cost of clothing and provisions is far less than it was ten years ago.

The third amendment is a peculiar one, and may be far more objectionable than the one just mentioned. It is proposed to amend the thirteenth section of the act so it will read as follows:

> All training schools for boys in this State organized under this act shall be subject to the same visitation, inspection, and supervision of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities as the charitable institutions of the State.

This is the exact language of the first sentence of the section as it stands now. The second and last sentence, which is left out, is:

> But no such training school shall receive an appropriation from the State for any purpose and any school receiving an appropriation from the State shall not have the benefit of the provisions of this act.

Since the only change desired in this section is the omission of the words last quoted it would have been better to set out in the bill the sentence it was desired to strike out so that members might know exactly what they were doing and how the existing law would be changed.

Why should this provision about State aid be stricken out? Is it the intention of these institutions to ask for State aid at this or at some other session? But if the counties pay them more for keeping a boy than it costs to keep him there is no reason why they should have State aid. New York fell into a vicious habit of giving it and the expense has come to be frightful. This excellent proviso should be kept in the law and not taken out openly or stealthily.

HOW TO GET GOOD JURORS.

Some of the New York papers are complaining of the quality of jurors in that city and lay it to the successful attempts of those best qualified to evade jury service. It is alleged that there are over 100,000 citizens who decline to register and vote in order that their names may not be drawn. One paper is led to the conclusion that there is something radically wrong and repugnant to the spirit of American institutions in compulsory jury service; that a person who has to serve against his will and who is disgusted by the entire business cannot be relied on to give a good, conscientious verdict; and that what should be done is to pick out those citizens otherwise unobjectionable who have retired from business or have abundant leisure and rather enjoy jury duty and select jurors from among them.

In the first place there is reason to believe that this estimate of a hundred thousand men who refuse to vote because they can escape jury duty thereby is greatly exaggerated. A few years ago there were similar complaints in Chicago. The Legislature, taking it for granted that they were true, amended the election laws for the purpose of reaching these skulkers. The election clerks, when canvassing their precincts, were ordered to write down in a separate column "the names of all persons who reside in such precinct whose names are not already upon their lists." The County Board was ordered in making up its jury lists to use first "the legal voters of such lists of names not registered."

This was done for some time. But when these not-registered persons were brought up for examination before the court it was found that only about one in a hundred of them was a citizen. Most of them were unnaturalized, and many had not been in the country long enough to be. The clerks are not required to ascertain whether these men who do not register are legal citizens, and the County Board did not deem it its duty to find out. So while the clerks make out their lists they are used no longer because so very few of the men on them are eligible for service.

The inference to be drawn is that while there are some men who do not register so they may not get on a jury their number is limited. Making allowances for the very old men, those who are sick, and those who are unavoidably absent, the registration prior to a Presidential election is very full and takes in nearly every one.

It may be asked then why it is that so many men who have the qualifications of good jurors never appear on juries. In New York the custom used to be to bribe subordinate court officers and that system may prevail there still. If such men escape here it is primarily because the County Board does not obey the law which requires it, after having used these useless lists of not-registered persons, to select names from the lists of those who are registered.

So if the law were obeyed in this city the quality of jurors would be far better than it is. At present almost the only persons called on to serve are the friends of Commissioners, who have applied to them for a job. Thus the juries are made up here largely now of men who have abundant leisure and who have retired from business or rather whose business has temporarily retired from them. They are the antipodes of the professional or standing jurors the New York paper thinks should be selected, and are a very poor lot.

There are some seeming advantages about this plan of selecting jurors solely from those who are willing to serve and who have the age, experience, and intelligence which would make their services desirable. It would not take as long to get a jury and it would be composed of better men. But in a community like this it is doubtful whether any large number of really desirable men would volunteer. And the motives of half of those who did so would be suspected forthwith.

Probably no State is willing to abandon the theory that jury service is a reciprocal civic duty which must be performed even though attended with some inconvenience. That has been the theory of English and American law for centuries and is not likely to be abandoned. Certainly it should not be until it has been proved that the present system cannot be made to produce satisfactory results. Speaking for this city, the first thing which should be done is to carry out the law requiring names to be taken from the lists of registered voters. The next thing to be done is to reform those abuses in the administration of the law which are the chief cause of the unquestioned dislike business-men have to serving on a jury. Nearly all of them admit that the State is entitled to their services, but they do object to certain of the methods of the State.

For instance, four jurors are accepted in a case. They may have to sit in the box for ten days sucking their thumbs while the other eight are being chosen. Knowing, as they do, that a jury could have been secured in a day they resent this waste of their time. Then they are still more irritated when they see the trial protracted by the useless questionings and arguments of lawyers. Remedy these abuses and men will be less inclined to dodge jury service.

HUNTING AFTER ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

It is stated that an Aldermanic nomination in the Twenty-fourth Ward has been tendered to fourteen "excellent men" and that each one of them has put it from him. Then all there is to say is that they are not "excellent men," and though they may belong to reform clubs and leagues they are not real reformers. If they were they would say they were perfectly willing to run and do all in their power to help beat Peck, who has voted for every ordinance introduced to give corporations the right to rip up every street in their ward. Not being real reformers they refuse to run and leave the field to Peck, who concludes, of course, that they are afraid of him or that they sympathize with him.

It is disheartening to see a respectable citizen refuse to run against a scalawag. There never was a time when the odds were as much in his favor as they are now. Under the Australian ballot law the name of the independent candidate is printed on the official ballot. It is just as conspicuous as that of the man who has the indorsement of a primary. Under the old law the independent candidate had to print his own tickets and hire men to stand at the polls and peddle them. Often his men were bought off or driven away from the polling places. He spent a good deal of money and rarely accomplished anything. Now he has all the newspapers working for him day after day if his opponent is a rascal. It is not necessary for him to go into saloons and make speeches and distribute drinks and cigars. The papers speak for him to larger audiences in his ward than his competitor can gather together.

The amount of time which an Alderman has to devote to city business is not excessive. The representative of a ward like the Twenty-fourth, which has been "improved," does not have to bother over sewers, gas lamps, pavements, and sidewalks like the Alderman from an outlying ward where little or nothing has been done for the streets. One evening and one afternoon in the week are about all he has to devote to Council business.

A man who would rather have a Peck or a Best or a Currier stay in the Council than make the slight sacrifices he would be called on to make is a poor specimen of a citizen. He may sit on a platform at a reform meeting as a prominent citizen. He may serve as member of a committee on resolutions. He may even make a speech calling on others to do some reform work. But at bottom he is no reformer.

OWING to a pressure of more important matters the Greater New York movement will not move at all today.

A SERIES of articles purporting to give the history of the last twenty-five years has begun in one of the magazines. Thus far it contains no reference whatever to Capt. Anson.

PHILADELPHIA physicians unite in declaring horse-meat toothsome and nutritious. This settles the fact that horse-meat has become a national food.

ELI PERKINS says "the nation is sad. I cannot make the people laugh." Both these assertions may be true, but they have no necessary connection.

THE universal popularity of handshaking is due, perhaps, largely to the fact that Ouida and George Francis Train never shake hands.

NEVERTHELESS, notwithstanding, the Fifty-third Congress in its death struggles is entitled to a tear of friendly compassion from Chicago.

WITH the aid of a strong and well-drilled police force the authorities of New York hope to preserve comparative order today at the Gould-Castellane wedding.

IT has been remarked with striking unanimity by many able contemporaries that Murderer Jordan's is a hard road to travel.

THERE is plenty of money now on hand to complete the Grant monument, and the people will expect to see a little of it spent on the monument itself this year.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE is billed for a lecture in Louisville March 15. The date falls on Friday.

"PUBLIC OPINION" is the name of a bright, breezy newspaper printed at Cresco, Ia., by S. C. Harris, who, back in the '60s, held "cases" in the composing-room of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Harris is doing excellent journalistic work in his new field.

PERSONALS.

Jules Verne, who is now 78 years of age, thinks Charles Dickens the greatest English novelist.

Henry Avery of Springfield, Mass., has a complete set of the old New England almanacs. The one for 1780 contains a sketch of George Washington.

The Rev. Edward Davis of Oakland, Cal., is said to be an actor-preacher, a word painter, a patron of the waltz, a sponsor for "bean" poker, and the most popular preacher in the city.

Emperor William is said to be rather hypochondriacal, and, among other worries in which he indulges, he is haunted by the fear that he will grow too fat. To avoid this he takes a number of Russian baths every week.

Victorien Sardou is an indefatigable worker when staging one of his plays, and he has an eagle's eye for details. At a recent dress-rehearsal in Paris he compelled an actor to leave the stage and delay the action of the play until a frayed button on his coat was replaced by a new one.

Elmer Clapsaddle, known as the "Hermit of Six Mile Creek," lives in a cabin alone in Niagara County, New York, and over his door has posted the notice: "People not wanted here." This interesting youth is only 25 years old, and has written a cranky book called "Key to the Bible."

The Princess Linguaglossa, who died in Naples a few days ago, was the mother of the Prince of that name who recently married the daughter of Sig. Crispi, the Premier of Italy. The Princess was 83 years old and left her entire fortune to her son, who thus becomes a wealthy man.

The Prince of Wales has always taken a great interest in the drama and considers himself a competent theatrical critic. Furthermore, it has just leaked out that he has made several attempts at playwriting. He has never allowed his manuscripts to leave his secretary's hands, but London managers are very anxious to get at them.

Capt. Auld of the Baltimore police, a son of Hugh Auld, who was the master of Frederick Douglass during his days of slavery, possesses the original bill of sale for Douglass, given by Thomas Auld to Hugh Auld. It is dated Oct. 28, 1845, seven years after Douglass ran away, and the consideration was $500. Capt. Auld says that this bill was executed with the idea that the fugitive could be recovered, although at that time he was in England.

James E. Blethen, once Mayor of the City of Oakland, San Francisco's Brooklyn, is a flagman on the Southern Pacific railway with a salary of $40 a month. Blethen was a prosperous mill-owner when he was elected Mayor and high in the public esteem. A secret meeting of the City Council over which he presided bartered away the city's water front and this brought about the Mayor's downfall. His old friends cut him, the public boycotted his business, and he went into bankruptcy.

BILSON AND WISSELL.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* By exchanging Bissell for Wilson Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet will lose many pounds avoirdupois.

Cleveland *Leader:* By the resignation of Postmaster-General Bissell the Cleveland Cabinet loses its greatest member; greatest, that is, in the Cleveland fashion, on the hay scales and by the tape line.

Hartford *Courant:* There are at least three of Postmaster-General Bissell's Cabinet colleagues whose retirement from office and return to the practice of law would have given the country a much livelier pleasure than his does.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* Mr. Wilson will no doubt make a good Postmaster-General. It is to be hoped, though, that he will not insist on lowering the tariff on letters so much that bonds will have to be issued to run the Postoffice Department.

Minneapolis *Journal:* Congressman Wilson takes Bissell's place as a reward of partisan merit. Such a knock-down as Wilson experienced, of course, requires such healing as only a big poultice in the shape of a desirable appointment can give.

Burlington *Hawkeye:* As was expected, the President nominated William L. Wilson, the rejected West Virginia Congressman, to succeed Postmaster-General Bissell, resigned. It is to be hoped Prof. Wilson will acquire a better practical knowledge of the mail service than he had of the tariff.

New York *Tribune:* Mr. Wilson has been faithful to the President, and he has his reward. His appointment will delight his friends, and even the other eminent Democrats who fell outside the breastworks last November and have as yet secured nothing will scarcely envy him his good fortune.

Baltimore *American:* The position is scarcely suited to Mr. Wilson's academic tastes, but perhaps it is the best the President can do for his ardent supporter. Mr. Wilson has sacrificed his own political career by his quixotic devotion to an administration which substitutes fantasies and personal grudges for intelligent and systematic administration of the affairs of a great nation.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* Wilson has been dreadfully battered and smashed by the people of his Congressional district because of his ruinous tariff policy and now in his ignominious defeat the President has concluded to hold him up. He was martyred in the cause of "British free trade," and therefore his wounds are to be healed. Wilson is a man of strict integrity and of marked theoretical ability, but whether he has the practical character for the important trust of Postmaster-General is yet to be tested.

New York *World:* Mr. Wilson went down under the tidal-wave in November after a gallant fight against odds, increased by the outpouring of Pennsylvania money in his district to defeat him. If Mr. Wilson shall retain his independence of character and the high courage of honest convictions which he has often displayed heretofore he will make a valuable counselor to the President. Mr. Cleveland needs the frank and honest advice of a friend who knows what the people are thinking and is not afraid to tell it. He has suffered from too much concealment, acquiescence, and flattery.

New York *Sun:* Yale men will see with regret the departure of the Hon. Wilson Shannon Bissell from the stamp shop. He was good to all Yalensians seeking office. They must be sorry that Frank Jones, the melodious first assistant, was not selected to be the head of the department, but as a harmonizer and consoler Mr. Jones may be most helpful to Mr. Wilson. To hear the sweet-voiced first assistant carol out, at the end of a hard day's work, "My Old Cabin Home," or "Linger Longer, Lucy," or "The Sidewalks of New York," or some other of his vast collection of popular ballads, is to feel that care has lost its mucilage.

CURRENT NOTES.

If figures never lie, then woman's shoulders are higher than her head.—*Galveston News.*

Wicks—"They say old Hardup has lost his grip." Bicks—"What a lucky old chap. I wish I could lose mine."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mr. Simpson Sr.—"Doan' yo' sass me, nigger!" Mr. Simpson Jr.—"I ain't er sassin yo." Mr. Simpson Sr.—"Wal, den, doan' look ez if yo' wor!"—*Judge.*

Unless a man loves a woman he does not want her to pet him. He would rather put arnica on his own sore than have a woman whom he dislikes do it.—*Atchison Globe.*

Old Offender—"W'at yer arrestin' me fer? I hain't done nothin' fer a year." Officer—"That's the time ye hit it right; the charge is going to be vagrancy."—*Kate Field.*

"I'm going to call my baby Charles," said the author, "after Lamb, because he is such a dear little lamb." "O, I'd call him William Dean," said the friend; "he Howells so much."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"Dere's a heap o' kickin' on dis Congress," said Reginald de Bumme, "but ef what I hear is true I'm right wid it." "What fur?" asked Clarence Fitz Hautbeau. "'Cause I understand folks complains 'cause it wouldn't do no work."—*Washington Star.*

Visitor—"This must be a remarkably healthy locality. I never saw so many old people in as small a town before." The Local Pessimist—"Yas, they keep a-livin' on because this here place ain't one no decent man wants to be found dead in."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

She sighed. She had been looking into the mirror, but still she sighed. "Yes," she admitted. "I have reached the age when I must expect to stand up in a crowded car. I can neither get a seat on account of my youthful beauty nor by reason of my helpless old age."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Little Better than Theft.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): The employés of the two houses of Congress are adequately compensated for their services by the payment of the salaries fixed by law. The fashion which has grown up of late years of voting them an extra month's pay is reprehensible. Congressmen who feel that they should further requite persons who have made themselves specially serviceable should take the money out of their own pockets. The "extra pay" item in the appropriation bill will take $150,000 out of the Treasury. If it be true, as alleged, that a very considerable part of this money will go into the pockets of members themselves, though intended for their clerks, the transaction is little better than theft. Many a poor fellow has suffered from petty larceny whose crime was tolerable by comparison.

Draw the Dividing Line.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The Republicans should be glad of the opportunity to show next year that they are still, as they always have been the party of honest money. In the Senate of the United States there is a majority in favor of a silver basis, and if there were not of it a number of Republicans it would be a minority. The Republican party should invite from all parts of the country the supporters of honest, safe money to unite with them upon the platform of a sound basis for our currency. There can be no place in the Republican party for men who are against such a platform, and there should be no room in it for any one who is not a determined opponent of unsound money.

Old Adam Bobs Up.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* When we say that consideration for the ladies plays a tremendous part in the official life at Washington we intend to be taken in the utmost seriousness. We know of cases where eminent men have accepted official positions that they didn't want to please their wives, and of some of them who have held on, though much inclined to resign, because their wives have been attached to the gay life of the capital. Breathe freely, though, for we shall "name no names."

FINALE OF THE FARCE.

St. Paul *Globe:* Congress is getting ready to follow the example of the groundhog.

Washington *Star:* The Senate of the Fifty-third Congress does not even appear to be on very good terms with itself.

Terre Haute *Gazette:* At noon Monday Congress, and especially the Senate end of that body, rules and all, adjourns. Gaudeamus igitur.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* The evil that this Democratic Congress has done will live long after its demise, but we may indulge the hope that the little good it has accomplished may not be interred with its bones.

Boston *Journal:* It has been suggested that the day of the adjournment of the present Congress be observed as a national holiday. It is too late for an enactment, but the day will be kept in a genuine holiday spirit without it.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The Democratic party is harmless. The President and his party are out. As nothing of great moment is going to happen the country has a chance to grow, and with its relief from apprehension and growing conditions we enter a period of prosperity.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* If those who will manage the Fifty-fourth Congress think they can do better than the Fifty-third has done they ought to be anxious for an immediate extraordinary session. To get it they should be willing to agree not to investigate the President's bad bond bargain.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* March 4, 1893, Grover Cleveland was the idol of his party and was trusted by the people. March 4, 1895, he will find himself handcuffed, shorn of power, a figurehead who can't be got rid of until he has filled his constitutional term. And, handcuffed by the people who trusted him, the President will sit alone.

Kansas City *Star:* The American people, as a people, are heartily disgusted with the Senate, by which they have been betrayed, insulted, and humiliated. They are the more incensed because an unfortunate constitutional provision leaves them practically powerless to control the men who hold the highest offices in the legislative department of the Nation.

Detroit *Tribune:* The only apology that can be made for this Congress and this administration is that it was organically incapacitated from doing more or better; that it was made up of heterogeneous and discordant elements that could not operate together to advance; that it was built as a brake rather than a locomotive. It was affected with structural weakness from the start. Let us give it the praise that it might have done more harm and did not. After Monday next it will be a reminiscence—not luminous or sweet.

New York *Herald:* Probably by its financial blunders will the Fifty-third Congress be chiefly remembered. The Lower House, elected on a platform calling for a tariff for revenue only, evolved a measure which threatened to create a Treasury deficit—a misfortune which was staved off by surrendering bodily to the Senate, whose amendments were almost avowedly in the interest of corporate monopolies. Then followed a dilly-dallying with the financial situation until a crisis was imminent, and finally, refusing to authorize a popular loan, Congress deliberately threw away $16,000,000 which might have been saved to the Treasury.

TATTLE ABOUT CHICAGO.

Cincinnati *Tribune:* In twenty years Canada has had but 116 divorces; but Canada has no Chicago.

St. Paul *Globe:* Couldn't the Chicago Council make more money by adopting a lapel button with a $ on it?

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The record of the Chicago Common Council is such that nothing which the Aldermen do can surprise anybody.

Peoria *Herald:* It is stated that over 1,000 saloons were closed in Chicago the last year. Some idea of the terrible suffering in that city can be formed.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Chicago continues to lead in some things. Thieves out there have just stolen an entire house. The owner is fairly satisfied to have the lot left.

Kansas City *Journal:* It is said that the height of a man or woman is six times the length of the foot. But this is not always true. Chicago is not a city of giantesses.

Brooklyn *Eagle:* Jigley—"I have a scheme for making money!" Bigley—"What is it?" Jigley—"I am going to Chicago to teach society people how to pronounce the name of Ysaye, the violinist."

Milwaukee *Journal:* Only 200 members of the Chicago police force are slated for dismissal as a result of the recent examination. What hairsplitting discrimination must have been used to draw the line.

New York *Recorder:* The Chicago Police Justice who regards the late Sig. Raphael's pictures as improper and regrets that the old master has passed beyond his jurisdiction is a pretty fair sample of Windy City culture.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* Apparently, if a man loses himself on the vast prairies in the City of Chicago, he is liable to be murdered and his remains burned or eaten by dogs without the police or anything but the crows knowing anything about it.

Truth: "Let us give Mrs. Manhattan a pie knife for a silver wedding present," said the Chicago mother to her daughter. "O, ma, I wouldn't!" exclaimed the daughter; "they don't eat pie with a knife in New York!"

Milwaukee *News:* An explorer in the southern part of Chicago Monday discovered the partially eaten and roasted remains of a full-grown native tied to a tree. This is interesting, as going to show that cannibalism among the Chicagoese is not confined to the Board of Trade.

Bosquets for Reporters.

New York *Tribune:* As everybody knows, Mr. Depew's experience with newspaper men has been large—larger, we presume, than that of any other man in the country. What he had to say on the subject at the Press club dinner is, therefore, of special interest. It was not said in the way of flattery, but as a matter of simple justice and truth. "I can say," Mr. Depew declared, "that in my experience with reporters I have never been misrepresented except by incapacity or accident." This is high and not undeserved praise of a hard-working class of men to whom the public in general owes a larger debt than it is commonly willing to acknowledge. Mr. Depew's testimony is in accord with that of the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, who recently said that several years ago he made the discovery that reporters were not the enemies of mankind, and ever since then he had "found no class of men more quick to respond or willing to pay careful regard to the courtesies and the confidence of gentlemanly intercourse."

Job Lot Laziness.

Burlington *Hawkeye:* A bill has been introduced into the Illinois General Assembly to modify the election law. Among other improvements the cross in the circle at the head of the ticket is to be abolished and the voter is required to mark the name of every candidate he wishes to vote for. That is sensible. The cross in the circle is a lazy device to make voting easy and speedy. A man who can take time to go to the polls to vote can take time to mark his ticket. If he can't do so much for his country and for the cause of free self-government he is a poor stick and had better emigrate to a kingdom or empire where a monarch will attend to the functions of government without any suggestions or aid from his "subjects." Or the lazy citizen can turn the duties of the franchise over to his wife. That busy woman will do up her housework, attend to her multifarious domestic duties, don her good clothes, and go down to the polling booth and vote the whole ticket from top to bottom and mark it intelligently every time.

Wanted—Some Old-Fashioned Nerve.

Kansas City *Star:* There has lately been a civil service examination of policemen in Chicago and 211 patrolmen were recommended for discharge. Out of this number nine were recommended for retention on the score of bravery. The commission was unable to take action, but the men were retained on the personal order of the Mayor. This was right. Bravery should be encouraged. The man who, in the performance of a duty, displays unflinching courage should be even forgiven a multitude of deficiencies. Just now, when a multitude of people seem too cowardly to live; when 200 or 300 people on a railroad train can be robbed with impunity by two or three men, there should be premiums offered for displays of common, old-fashioned nerve. When a policeman or other public officer is found who is not afraid he should be made much of.

What Made Old Lewis Cass Mad.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* We are close upon the time when aged Capt. Bassett, an assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, will do his great annual act of turning back the hands of the clock to prolong the life of Congress. This was done once when Lewis Cass of Michigan was a Senator, whereupon he indignantly walked out of the chamber.

Where Carlisle Hits the Bull's Eye.

New York *Press:* John G. Carlisle has reached the stage where his blunders cause no surprise. It is when he fails to commit a blunder that he causes a sensation.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS RECAPTURE THE CITY OF CUCUTA.

Government Troops Defeated in a Fierce Battle on Both Sides—Powder Magazine Blown Up and Many Houses Shattered—Spanish Council of Ministers Asks Unlimited Credit of the Cortes to Suppress the Cuban Rebellion.

PANAMA, Colombia, March 3.—Advices received here from Cucuta confirm the reports of a government defeat and the recapture of the city by the rebel forces. The rebel battalion was defeated by the government troops from Bucaramanga Feb. 14 and were driven from Cucuta after a brave resistance. The rebel forces were, however, reformed and the battle renewed the next day. The fight began at daylight and lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. More than 800 were killed on both sides. The streets of the city were strewn with the bodies of the killed. The powder magazine was blown up and many houses in the city were shattered. The government forces fled in disorder toward Gramalaoti. Among the killed was the rebel Gen. Cuarto.

THEY ASK FOR AN UNLIMITED CREDIT.

Spanish Council of Ministers Want Means to Suppress the Rebellion.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Madrid says it is probable that Marshal Martinez des Campos will shortly succeed Gen. Caleja as Governor-General of Cuba. "Following the precedent established in organizing the expedition to Melilla, Morocco, the Council of Ministers has decided to ask the Cortes for an unlimited credit, to be used in suppressing the revolt in Cuba. The Cuban Treasury will be called upon to reimburse the government. The latest telegrams report that the troops in the Province of Santiago de Cuba have routed 300 insurgents at Veguitas, killing eleven and capturing many.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—The six Cuban revolutionary clubs in this city will meet tomorrow to consider the best means to advance the cause. One of these will be the arrangement to send to New York $5,000 which has been subscribed. Meetings will be held also in every part of the country to arrange for rendering aid to the men who are now fighting for Cuban independence.

Thirty-two Cubans met at Apollo Hall, No. 2726 State street, yesterday forenoon. The object of the meeting was to give substantial moral and financial aid to the insurgents. The thirty-two men paid down in cash $870, which was ordered sent to the central organization in New York, thence to be forwarded to the revolutionary leaders. Besides this contribution subscription papers were ordered circulated today. The money was paid first and the oratory was indulged in afterward. Not a single subscription was for less than $5. Francisco Manguan walked to the secretary's table and threw down a $100 bill, saying he wanted no change. The money was handed in without urging faster than the treasurer could receive it or the secretary record the names.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the club Pitriotico Cubano Tello Lamar. It was founded April 17, 1892, and was named in honor of Tello Lamar, a brave revolutionist, who was executed by the Spanish Government. The club has a membership of over 100, and each member is pledged by the constitution to contribute 25 cents weekly to the revolutionary fund. When there is an uprising and a seeming chance to throw off the Spanish yoke special contributions like those of yesterday are made. Fine Cuban flags were brought in and hung about the room. Every flag of the native country was supported by two United States flags, and no opportunity to express a love for the adopted country was neglected. The officers of the meeting were: President, Santiago F. Herrero; Secretary, T. E. Reno; Treasurer, Juan Arveena. Ex-President R. E. Vidal was invited to assist the President. After the money had been subscribed the war telegrams in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE and the three column special article descriptive of the revolution were read and translated into Spanish. A vote of thanks was then extended to THE TRIBUNE "for the interest which it has taken in the trouble with the Spanish Government."

One of the first speakers, pointing to a beautifully knitted silk flag pendant from the secretary's desk, said he personally carried it through one of the recent revolutions. He then told of the oppressions of the people of Cuba and of the rigid government censorship over individuals, the press, the telegraph, etc. The absolute lack of free inter-communication and the consequent dense ignorance of public events on the part of the people who live away from the coast line, he said, accounted for the failure of previous revolutions. Just as soon as the people could act in unison freedom could be successfully declared and maintained.

Benigno Rios, a native of the Canary Islands, expressed his sympathy by a generous cash contribution. He told how his people were even more heavily taxed than the Cubans. The heavy hand of Spain had seized their industries, and the people of the islands were almost without hope.

JAPANESE OCCUPY WHOLE DISTRICT.

Sai Yen Tai Completely in Their Possession—The Chinese Retreat.

HIROSHIMA, March 3.—Official despatches received here say that Feb. 28 the Japanese completed the occupation of the whole district of Sai Yen Tai as far as Ta Fu Kou. The Chinese retreated slowly north after one encounter, in which the Japanese lost ninety-eight killed or wounded and the Chinese forty-five killed. On the same morning a Chinese attack on the Japanese line at Hai Cheng was easily repulsed.

SHANGHAI, March 3.—It is proposed that Li Hung Shang and Prince Kung, the Chinese Peace Envoys, be met by the Japanese representatives at Shimonozki, in the southern part of the Island of Niphon (Hondo), the largest island of Japan. If the credentials of the Chinese are found to be satisfactory the negotiations will be transferred to Hiroschima, also in the northwestern part of Niphon, where the Mikado and his court are staying.

LOSDON, March 4.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Tien-Tsin says it is reported that 600 wounded Chinese were received in the Red Cross Hospital at New Chwang last week. A Pekin dispatch says Mr. Denby, the American Minister, has telegraphed to Japan the text of the credentials of Li Hung Chang, one of the Chinese peace envoys. He is now waiting a reply as to whether or not the credentials are acceptable. A dispatch from Shanghai says Feb. 21 three Japanese warships made a demonstration off Teng Chow, on the Gulf of Pechili, to the westward of Chefoo. Later the warships went to a Chinese coast fort, which they engaged. In the evening they repassed Teng Chow and again fired at the forts, which replied once. The demonstration caused a panic in the city, and the residents fled. The object of the attack is doubtful.

PITIABLE PROCESSIONS OF WOUNDED.

Bruised Victims of the Wreck Arriving at the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 3.—Many bruised and wounded passengers continue to arrive in this city from the wreck on the Inter-Oceanic railroad. Some were brought in on the relief train, but hundreds of those able to walk made the attempt to reach shelter in the surrounding villages and strung out on the way to this city in a pitiable procession. Many fell by the wayside and were afterwards picked up more dead than alive by other relief trains which followed at intervals. Hundreds are still camped at the scene, sitting around small fires kindled from the wreckage. Bleeding pilgrims are also camped at places more distant from the disaster and others are cared for by the people of Los Reyes, Lacomania, and Ayotla. Just what the mortality is it is impossible as yet to say. More bodies will be found in secluded spots in the vicinity of the wreck. Many thinking they were strong enough to walk into the city sank down, and a few have been found dead where they fell.

The *Universal* makes serious charges against Nuffer, the American engineer, who is held by many to be responsible for the accident. Nuffer is now in prison and will probably receive a long sentence unless later developments throw a different light on the affair and materially change public sentiment.

Numerous suits for damages are being prepared against the railroad company by the relatives of those killed and injured. If damages are allowed by a Mexican court in a case of this kind it will be almost in the nature of a precedent, as such a proceeding is a very unusual one in this country.

POPE'S SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Solemn Ceremonies Attend the Celebration of the Event.

ROME, March 3.—The seventeenth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo was celebrated today. Preceded by all the members of the Sacred College of Cardinals at present in Rome the Pope, borne in the sedia gestatoria, was carried from his apartments to the Sistine Chapel, where most of the solemnities at which his Holiness officiates in person take place. About 1,000 persons were admitted to the Sala Ducale and Sala Regia, through which salons the Pope was borne. As his Holiness appeared he was greeted with acclamations, many of the spectators falling upon their knees as he passed along to his devotions. Diplomats, Knights of Malta, members of the patrician families, and foreign visitors crowded the chapel. Cardinal Vannutelli celebrated mass, the Pope assisting. After the singing of the Te Deum the procession was reformed and the people withdrew from the chapel with the same ceremony that marked his entrance.

REFUSES TO RATIFY THE AGREEMENT.

France Insists on Indemnity for Her Citizens Who Were Killed.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, March 3.—Word comes from Rio that the French Government refuses to ratify the agreement made with Brazil for the settlement of the claims growing out of the recent revolution. France insists on additional indemnity for the families of her citizens who were killed, and punishment of Admiral Goncalvez. Col. Moreira, insists on the claim being adjusted by a mixed tribunal. The demands for the punishment of Admiral Goncalvez will probably embarrass the government.

KING OF SWAZILAND READY TO FIGHT.

Prepares to Resist Occupation of His Country by the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, March 3.—The Swaziz are actively preparing to resist the occupation of their country, Swaziland, by the Boers under the treaty recently concluded by the Transvaal and Great Britain. The King will summon his best regiments to the Capitol to resist the Boers. The white residents of the country are nervous at the prospects of war.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS TWELVE MEN.

One Workman Boiled to Death in a Tank of Spirits.

VIENNA, March 3.—A boiler in a distillery at Itzkany, Roumania, exploded today, doing great damage to the building and causing the loss of twelve lives. One workman who was sleeping in a room above the boiler fell into a tank of spirits and was literally boiled to death. A number of workingmen were injured.

DECLARES IT IS DUE TO IRRITATION.

Comments on United States' Attitude in San Domingo Affair.

PARIS, March 3.—*La France* declares that the attitude of the United States in the San Domingo affair is due to irritation with Baron de Courcel, who was President of the Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration, in consequence of the revelations made during the sittings of the tribunal.

ROSEBERY ON THE WAY TO RECOVERY.

England's Prime Minister's Condition Is Much Improved.

LONDON, March 3.—Prime Minister Rosebery, who has been suffering from influenza, is now convalescent.

Did Not Loot the City.

TANGIER, March 3.—The reports that rebel tribesmen had looted Morocco City and murdered many of the inhabitants are without foundation.

Complains of Misrepresentation.

LONDON, March 4.—Sir William Whiteway, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, has cabled a letter to the *Times* complaining of the misrepresentations in regard to Newfoundland's finances made in the English press. He declares that the decline in the revenues in January and February was attributable to causes other than the financial crisis, such as reduced purchasing power, owing to the limitation of the markets for exports.

Bismarck Must Keep Indoors.

BERLIN, March 3.—The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that Prince Bismarck, in replying to an invitation to attend the sittings March 12 of the State Council of which he is Vice-President, excused himself on the ground that his health would not permit him to be present. The paper adds that Prince Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia of the face, and that compels him to keep indoors in inclement weather.

With Overtures of Peace.

MASSOWAH, March 3.—Ras Mangascia, the commander of the Tigrines, who were recently defeated by the Italian forces, has sent a confidential messenger to Gen. Baratieri, Governor of Erythrea, with overtures for peace.

Czar Suffers from Influenza.

ST. PETERSBUG, March 3.—The Czar is suffering from influenza and sore throat. The government has decided to establish a branch of the Russian State Bank at Teheran, the capital of Persia.

Making No War Preparations.

GUATEMALA, March 3.—President Barrios in an interview said that Guatemala was making no further preparations for war, neither was the government buying war material abroad.

Prince Murat Commits Suicide.

PARIS, March 4.—Prince Achille Murat has committed suicide in the Caucasus by shooting himself in a fit of insanity.

A Very Proper Decision.

St. Louis has the prize Dogberry of the nineteenth century. This blue-coated and brass-buttoned custodian of the law overhauled a sleep-walker the other night who was promenading the sidewalk in a uniform not exactly appropriate to this late season of the year. He was dressed in his night robes only. The officer arrested him, aroused him from his slumber, escorted him to his home, made him dress, and then took him down to the station to lock him up.

"Surely you are not going to lock me up?" exclaimed the sleep-walker.

"Of course I am," said the officer.

"Why, I can't be held responsible for the predicament you found me in. I am a somnambulist."

"I don't care what church you are a member of," said the officer, "you can't walk the streets of St. Louis in your shirt tail if you belong to all the churches in the city."—*Memphis Commercial.*

Two Teams.

Here is a really funny story which will amuse all who are interested in football. On the occasion of a great match in one of the English counties between a number of military officers and a team of barristers the former had prepared a splendid lunch for the visitors before the game. Both teams did thorough justice to the lunch, and, the legal gentlemen going is strong for the indigestibles, the officers anticipated an easy victory. On looking toward the football ground, however, after lunch, the officers espied a remarkably fresh-looking lot of giants kicking the ball about, and in amazement asked their guests who the strangers were.

"O," replied one of them, just finishing his last mouthful, "that's our playing team; we are only the lunching team, you know."—*Harper's Young People.*

TO WED IN SPLENDOR.

MISS ANNA GOULD TO BECOME COUNTESS CASTELLANE TODAY.

House to Be Transformed Into a Great Floral Bower with Walls and Ceilings Covered with Novel Decorations—Great Feast for the Children of the Poor to Be Given Simultaneously with the Marriage Breakfast—All the Details for the Ceremony Prepared.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—Everything is ready for the Castellane-Gould nuptials. The principals and all their attendants have rehearsed their respective parts and are supposed to be letter-perfect, as they say in the theaters. Nothing remains except to wait as patiently as possible for high noon Monday, when Archbishop Corrigan will begin the marriage service of the Roman Catholic Church before the altar erected in the superb Moorish drawing-room of George J. Gould's big house at Fifth avenue and Sixty-seventh street.

Few guests have been bidden, and every precaution will be taken to make the whole function strictly private. Detectives will be on hand for the especial purpose of seeing that no uninvited people get past the front door, and that none of the cranks who have been sending their threats of dire mischief by mail during the last few days have an opportunity to do any injury to persons or property. There will be a display of the costly bridal gifts.

The bridal party will assemble on the floor above the drawing-rooms. As the hour is struck Count de Castellane will leave the library, followed by his ushers, and descend to the scene of the ceremony. Then will come the bride with her eldest brother and clad in the wedding raiment. Her little nephews, Kingdon and Jay, will follow as her pages. After them will come the bridemaids, the Misses Helen M. Gould, Adelaide Montgomery, Beatrice Richardson, and Kittie Cameron. Mrs. George J. Gould is to appear next with the Marquis and Marquise de Castellane, the brother of the bridegroom, Count Jean, and the other members of the Gould family, including Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gould and Howard Gould.

The ceremony over, the bride and groom will receive the congratulations of their friends for a few minutes, after which the party will sit down to the wedding breakfast. No announcement has been made as to when the Count and Countess de Castellane will begin their wedding tour. It has been stated at various times they would leave for Lakewood Monday afternoon, return to New York Wednesday morning, and sail for Southampton a few hours later on the steamship New York of the American line. The Count himself has outlined some such a program, but whether or not he really means to carry it out is a secret known only to himself, his bride-elect, and a few of their most intimate friends. The time of the departure and the destination will be guarded with the utmost care in order to save the young couple annoyances at the hands of cranks and their overcurious fellow mortals.

Feast for Children of the Slums.

Promptly on the hour when Miss Anna Gould is being transferred into a Countess and the Count de Castellane into a millionaire tomorrow 1,000 little orphans and children of the slums will be celebrating the affair with a feast. Little children have always been the favored recipients of the bounties of both Misses Helen and Anna Gould in a practical manner. With singular appropriateness Miss Anna Gould decided that the grimy urchins and the fatherless and motherless should be seated at the bounteous board at the eventful time of day she was affixing through legal process a title to her name. The fortunate ones who will partake are the 400 or 500 orphans at No. 225 East Eightieth street, and the same number of hungry, grinning little ones who swarm about the lower East Side, in Hestor, Orchard, Rivington, Forsyth, and other congested neighborhoods. In order to accommodate the latter the Rev. Dr. W. H. Wardell, pastor of the Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 81 Rivington street, placed his church edifice at the disposal of Mrs. Gould.

All day yesterday Dr. Wardell and his assistant, the Rev. R. E. Thompson, were sending the good news to the youngsters, and at Sunday-school today others heard the welcome tidings and spread it abroad, so that noon tomorrow will see the army of tattered little ones huddled about the tables in the basement of the church. Enough sandwiches will be provided to satisfy all, to be followed by bricks of ice cream galore, sponge cake, coffee, and candy. When the feast is over, which will be long after Miss Anna Gould has merged into the Countess de Castellane, the youngsters will be loaded down with confections and sent to their homes, wishing that Miss Gould would get married regularly once a week.

Elaborate Floral Decorations.

In decorating the house for the ceremony a wagon load of wire frames will be used and 2,000 American beauty roses, 5,000 bunches of lilies of the valley, 2,000 strings of smilax, each string measuring a yard and a half, and 2,500 yards of asparagus vine. In the center of the residence is an immense square hall, open to the roof. From the ceiling of the hall, 60 feet above, ropes of asparagus vine will fall to the first floor, forming a canopy. The ropes of asparagus will be studded with Easter lilies and the sweep of the green and white garlands from the roof to the first floor will produce an effect of great beauty. The staircases from the hall to the top floor will be entirely hidden under a blanket of Easter lilies fastened to the balusters. The walls in the hall and three adjoining rooms will be hidden behind an ingenious combination. Wire frames in the shape of panels and arches have been made by the florist. The frames will fit against the walls and will be filled with moistened moss, into which fresh blossoms will be stuck.

The first impression the guests will receive will be that of having entered a chamber with walls of pink roses and a ceiling of feathery asparagus. The wire frames over the door leading into the front or Moorish room, in which the wedding ceremony will be performed, will be studded with lilies of the valley, and the semblance of a doorway will be molded into an arch of lilies of the valley. Except one portion of the Moorish room, where the priedieu will stand in front of a mass of palms and plants in blossom, the walls of the front chamber will be completely lined with lilies of the valley, which will be kept fresh by the moistened moss in the frames. The doorway between the Moorish room and the Louis XIV. room adjoining will be covered with lilies of the valley. The wire frames covering the walls in the Louis XIV. and the white and gold room just beyond will be filled with American beauty roses. Standing in the white and gold room and looking through the Louis XIV. chamber into the Moorish room the ceilings will seem to the observation to be supported by solid walls of American beauty roses and lilies of the valley. Several orange trees in full bloom will add to the beauty of the conservatory.

Music at the Wedding.

The wedding march will be played by Pecher, the organist of the cathedral. There will also be singing by a quartet during the ceremony, and an orchestra will play during the brief reception. Archbishop Corrigan will not wear his robes while officiating at the wedding. He may wear a purple cassock, which is the dress of a cleric. He will probably wear civilian dress. This may seem a small matter, but it is one of the differences between a strictly Catholic marriage and a marriage performed by a priest where only one of the contracting parties is a member of that faith.

LOOKS AT IT IN ITS WORST LIGHT.

Pessimistic Treatment of the Wedding of Wealth to Nobility.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—The gossip anent the Gould wedding has exaggerated the graces of Miss Anna Gould. She is a common-place looking little girl, with neither beauty of face or form. She is small and more than slight, with a sort of caved-in appearance about the chest; she has a sallow skin, colorless cheeks and lips, and no style. Now these are cold, hard facts about a nice little American girl, but they are the truth.

No sooner does a foreign Count deign to offer his hand and all his worldly goods—and it must be admitted they represent in this case, according to well-corroborated statements, "the engraved die of a coronet, sixteen pairs of shoes and slippers, and two trunks quite full of other clothes"—to Jay Gould's little girl, and condescends, notwithstanding his ancestral pedigree and his bluest of patrician blood, to accept with the young lady a settlement on himself of $2,000,000, as he himself with noble candor says "that he may not in the future be obliged to suffer the humiliation of asking his wife for funds," than all go stark crazy with adulatory comment. Shades of Jay Gould! He of the escutcheon embiazoned by a rat-trap and the legend, "I took all and gave nothing." At last a part of his money—somebody's Black Friday losses—goes to charity. Two millions to a dapper little French Count and with it the baby of the family. Poor little Count. Where would he be in reciprocatory gift-making if his mamma had not that never failing, eternal family point lace veil—borrowing no doubt on the prospective $2,000,000.

The hard, practical common sense of the head of the Gould family seems to have passed the second generation by without even a nod except in the make-up of Miss Helen Gould, who is a most lovable and philanthropic young woman and not at all enthusiastic about the prospective matrimonial alliance of her little sister to the Frenchman. Miss Helen Gould resembles her excellent and unostentatious mother.

The Count is conceded to be the glass of form and has personally designed the bridemaids' costumes and hats. Why these young women should perch large beplumed hats upon their charming heads to assist at a house wedding no one has yet been able to ascertain. The hats are the Count's master contribution to the mise en scene, and were he to promulgate an order for raised umbrellas also during the ceremony they would see their way to obedience, for when he speaks "no dog barks."

There is a certain pathos in the sale of the American girl. In spite of it all there will be good wishes in numbers for the little bride, and heaven grant her expensive title may bring her all happiness, and her coronet, which George Gould is having made, not prove a crown of thorns. Visions of John Mackay's lovely daughter sung for a divorce from her Prince; of the millionaire Mr. Huntington's son-in-law, Prince Hatzfeldt, overturning gambling tables and getting ordered out of gambling-houses at Saratoga, while his proud and beautiful wife maintains an attitude of stately dignity—not to be construed as happiness; remembrance of the intolerable persecution thrust upon that most charming of women and adorable of young mothers, Mrs. Burke-Roche, by her worthless British husband, he with the Hon. prefixed to his name always—are not reassuring to reflect upon. If it be true that history repeats itself there will be little to look forward to in this latest international venture.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, in his magnificent sermon to the Sons of the Revolution, Sunday, Feb. 24, at the historical Brick Church on Fifth avenue, made the most bitter and cutting reference to the Gould wedding, which he characterized as the sale of an American girl to a man with a title, and, so far as could be learned, nothing else. "These are the daughters who are not worthy," he said, "to be the mothers of our future statesmen. They come from families that breed envy and selfishness and love of gain in our midst."

FORM A TELEGRAPHERS' LABOR UNION.

Intended to Be National Ultimately and to Work on Political Lines.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—Telegraph operators, 250 in all, met today at Clarendon Hall and a plan of organization for the American Telegraph Union was considered. The object is to concentrate the power of labor upon legislators and political conventions, and when the long-talked-of taking over by the government of the existing systems shall be ripe telegraphic labor may be represented by an organized trades union. It is hoped affiliation with the American Railway Union may be affected. C. E. Thompson of the Western Union was elected Temporary Chairman and Harry D. Robinson of the Postal Telegraph Recording Secretary. A letter from Eugene V. Debs regretted that none but railway employés could be admitted to membership, but urged the formation of an organization and pledged support in every possible way. The following were chosen as a committee to draw up a plan of organization: R. L. Deakers, W. D. Eastlake, and J. J. Whalen of the Postal; G. H. Mooney, D. L. Russell, and J. S. Newman of the Western Union; and John Mitchell, George Kearney, and F. A. Hanley, with brokers and press associations. The committee reported in favor of a board of nine directors clothed with authority to manage the affairs of the union until such time as a national convention might be called. The name adopted was the American Telegraph Union. It was said after the meeting that similar resolutions were to be simultaneously adopted by gatherings at Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, and other cities.

CHALLENGE TO LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

W. E. Hicks Asks Her to Reply to Statements He Makes in New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—William Everett Hicks, who was Secretary of the Paris International Land Congress, gave his opinion of women reformers at Chickering Hall this evening. Among other things he said Lady Henry Somerset could find all her time taken up in England attacking the special privileges by which she profited. Mr. Hicks dwelt on the acres which Lady Henry Somerset monopolizes and the magnificent Eastnor Castle where she lived. He mentioned the fact that she had thousands of tenants in London, and said when she closed the saloons on her property she had raised the rents. Mr. Hicks challenged Lady Henry Somerset to say publicly before leaving for England whether she believed intemperance or landlordism to be the greater curse. Lady Henry Somerset is to speak tomorrow night at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

NO NOVELTIES AT NEW YORK THEATERS.

Most of the Play-Houses Show No Change of Bill.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—Not a novelty will be seen this week in theatricals. The German opera repertory is of familiar works. "The Shaughraun" will be revived at the Fourteenth Street Theater. This is the last week of "The Fatal Card" at Palmer's, the final fortnight of "The Masqueraders" at the Empire, and the last three weeks of "Rory F. Hill" at the Academy. "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," as presented by Mr. Daly's company, is a delightfully entertaining performance. Mme. Rejane will continue in "Mme. Sans-Gene" at Abbey's until further notice.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Move for Permanent Receiver for Employers' Liability Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—Before Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, tomorrow a motion will be made to have C. B. Thurston, appointed Feb. 1 temporary receiver of the American Employers' Liability Insurance company, made permanent receiver. There will be opposition to this motion and some pointed accusations are likely to be made. It is not possible yet to say there has been a positive defalcation, but there are large open accounts carried as assets, behind which nothing can be found. There is a premium account of nearly $100,000, but until the agents send in the names of the people insured it is impossible to say whether they exist or not.

Croker to Sail for England.

Richard Croker said today he expected to get away for Europe April 18. He will go direct to Newmarket. Mr. Croker was asked if he intended establishing a permanent stable in England. He replied: "It all depends on how things turn out. I shall not return till the close of the racing season."

Gotham Brevities.

Halloway W. Hunt, who for thirty-one years has rung Trinity Chapel's chimes on Twenty-fourth street, died today.

The Broad Silk Weavers' Union of Paterson is contemplating a systematic strike for an increase in wages to be inaugurated in a few weeks.

South African Kaffir Choir.

When in the course of their singing the words become especially deep and full of meaning the bodies of the singers sway from side to side, and the hands beat the time. This swaying is especially noticeable in the Song of the Bell; the body seems to imitate the motions of the tongue that strikes the bell, then falls back quivering, and plunges down on the other side. Another song is in narrative, describing the progress of a family of natives from the forest on a journey to the coast. The listener is supposed to be at a house on the side of the road upon which the procession is to pass. At first he hears them faintly, then louder and louder, until the singing family reach his door; then he, too, with all the members of the household, joins them with his voice and hands until the party passes away from sight and hearing. During the entire journey this singing and clapping of hands are kept up. Although you cannot understand the words of the song, it is so vividly pictured that you catch its meaning without a conscious effort on your part.—*Harper's Young People.*

So They Staid.

Some months ago a new story of Miss Edgeworth appeared in print. She and her sister had been staying with Lord Lansdowne, at Bowood, and, on the morning of their departure, as their host was handing the novelist to the carriage, he said, very courteously: "I am sorry you cannot stay longer," to which came the unlooked-for retort: "O, but, my lord, we can!" There was only one course open. The trunks were taken down, the carriage sent away, and, to the consternation of their hosts, the ladies reentered the house.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Wants Everything.

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants it long, they say.
But with the officeseeker—well,
It works the other way.
—*Washington Star.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

A marvelous March movement in newest—prettiest—most stylish

Real kid gloves.. A master stroke in glove buying—and glove selling!

The season's choicest productions of the world's greatest glovers go on sale this morning at 8:15—*at just half. One* item to put you in touch with the Mandel price idea:

A grand gathering of ladies' *real* kid gloves in the newest shades—the latest styles—large pearl buttons—black, new tans, new browns, new slates, navy, new modes, new greens, ox blood, new bronzes, etc.—they are prime $1.50 gloves—and the price for *this* sale is 75c!

75c for $1.50 gloves.

Unequaled—*matchless*—in comparison with *any* offering.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

A marvelous March movement in highest standard sterling and plated

Silverwares.. Today—silver day—in Chicago's popular silver section.

Every design *new*—made for Mandel's—shown here first—and *only* here. It's an *unequaled* chance—a chance to secure the choice of three of the most artistic and exclusive patterns at about the ordinary price of good plated wares, and *very* much less than *any* other offering of sterling wares of the common every-store sorts. All sterling wares guaranteed 925-1000 fine. *Initial engraved free* on each piece.



Sterling silver full size teaspoons, new, 40c regularly 75c.

Sterling silver cold meat fork, gold tines, 97c regularly $1.75.

Sterling silver teaspoons—regularly 75c, at	40c
Sterling silver dessert spoons—regularly $1.75, at	1.05
Sterling silver dessert forks—regularly $1.75, at	1.05
Sterling silver table forks, full size—regularly $2.00, at	1.25
Sterling silver table spoons, full size—regularly $2.25, at	1.37
Sterling silver extra heavy sugar spoons—heavy gold embossed odd-shape bowls—regularly $2.50, at	1.35
Sterling silver butter picks, gold ends—regularly $1.50, at	97c
Sterling silver coffee spoons, full size—regularly 75c, at	40c
Sterling silver cream ladles, gold bowls—regularly $2, at	1.00
Sterling silver butter spreaders—regularly $1.50, at	90c
Sterling silver butter knives, heavy—regularly $2.25, at	1.65
Sterling silver oyster forks, gold tines—regularly $1.50, at	90c
Sterling silver sugar spoons, gold bowl—regularly $1.50, at	90c
Sterling silver gold bowl after dinner coffees—regularly 45c, at	23c
Quadruple-plated 4-piece tea set, heavy metal, hand-engraved—worth $12.50, at	8.95
Quadruple plated fern dishes—for this sale only	2.35
Quadruple plated butter dishes—for this sale only	1.95
Quadruple plated baking dishes—for this sale only	2.75
Quadruple plated syrup jug, with plates,	2.25



Sterling silver gold bowl jelly spoons, 85c regularly $1.50.



Sterling silver sugar or bon bon tongs, 97c regularly $1.75.

It's *the* silverware sale of the season—positively matchless offering.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

A decidedly unusual affair is our sale of

Laces and Embroideries,

Because we are in position today to offer two very fortunate trade deals we made with the manufacturers, on a bargain basis unequaled heretofore in the sale of these dainty dress decorations.

The Embroidery Sale

Is of a 31,000 yard lot of all sorts that have been found very slightly imperfect, so slight you'd not notice it unless we showed it—but nevertheless they'll sell like this as one of today's phenomenal crowd-gatherers:

AT **5c** worth up to 20c. AT **10c** worth up to 50c. AT **15c** w'th up to 75c

The Sale of Laces

Is a sensational one, being the offer of fine Plauen and St. Gall products, at prices comporting with phenomenally favorable purchases of all newest effects.

New Broderie Anglaise, New Eyelet Laces, New Venise Laces	25c	worth 50c.
New Net Top Laces, New Bourdon Laces	50c	worth $1.25.
New Valenciennes Laces	75c	w'th up to $2

Real Kid Gloves.

We want to emphasize the QUALITY in our great offering of Kid Gloves at $1.00 a pair. We might offer soiled or old stock at 50c or 75c, but are determined quality shall be the big factor in our March sale. Therefore bear in mind that every pair is absolutely new and perfect and every pair positively worth $1.50 or $1.75.

Five-hook Foster Lacing—real $1.50 Gloves—in black, brown, tan, red, mode, or green

Four-button real Kid Gloves, perfect-fitting, all $1.50 values, in all the above colors—also gray, white, pearl, and fancy

8-inch Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, in black, white, tan, or mode—not a pair worth less than $1.50

$1.00

Men's Gloves—First-class Kid Gloves, made from imported stock—tans and English reds, per pair

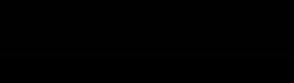
HATS Bishop's Correct Spring Styles A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State Street.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

MATCHLESS complexions, clear skin, healthy skin. No fear of Pimples or Blackheads if you use WOODBURY'S Facial Soap. Pure antiseptic.

CALL an A. D. T. Messenger and send a "Want" ad. to The Tribune. No extra charge.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
General Auctioneers 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
DON'T FORGET
To attend the AUCTION SALE at the
PHŒNIX CLUB,
110 E. Monroe-st.,
COMMENCING
AT 10 O'CLOCK TODAY.
Four Floors and Ball Room, elegantly furnished, and all to be sold to the highest bidder.
By order of the Courts.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.



Teeth extracted painlessly without gas by our late scientific method; applied to the gums without pain. All work done as reasonable as possible for good work. We keep our work in repair. No students. References, those who have had teeth extracted and work done: W. F. Jones, 1006 W. Adams-st.; Mrs. Miller, 2056 Marquette; Mrs. Sweeny, 511 Sedgwick. NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS, 120 State-st., opp. Palmer House. Tel. main 2003.

SHOT HAS NO EFFECT.

TAKES A BIG FIRECRACKER TO WAKE UP A POLICEMAN.

Burglars Break Into Mr. Eastman's Store and He Shoots to Bring the Officer—But the Scheme Fails—Monkey at Lincoln Park Has Trouble with a Raccoon—Boys Organize a Telegraph Company and String Wires Over Houses—Other School Children's Tales.

[This earns first prize, $5.]

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning three burglars attempted to commit a robbery at No. 2418 Wentworth avenue. The proprietor, Mr. Eastman, discovering them in the rear of the store, fired at them and told them to halt. One of them stopped while the other two ran away. The one captured pretended to be intoxicated. Then Mr. Eastman fired four more shots to attract the attention of the police, but as usual no policeman was in sight. As no officer came after forty minutes of waiting, thinking the man to be intoxicated, Eastman let him go. One hour and thirty minutes after the burglars returned to the rear of the store and while they were operating on the door Mr. Eastmar, took a large cannon cracker from the store, lighted, in the middle of the street to see if he could attract the attention of the police this time. This time an officer appeared. Mr. Eastman explained where the men were and both went into the yard. The burglars ran and the officer shot at them but missed. CHARLES STROOK.

[No. 232 Twenty-fourth place, Harrison School, Mrs. Elizabeth Frazier, teacher.]

MONKEY CHEWS THE RACCOON'S EAR.

Then Brer Coon Wakes and Goes on the War Trail.

[This earns second prize, $3.]

The young wolves which were born at Lincoln Park about a month ago are progressing finely. There are six of them, black, brown, and spotted. They have never been able to raise any wolves in the park owing to the fact that the old wolf has always killed them, but these having survived so long the keepers have great hopes of raising them. This increase in the menagerie was slightly offset by the death of one of the swans last week. No cause was given; it simply became sick, probably from exposure to the severe weather. In passing through the animal house any day, if one looks into the monkey cage, as every one almost invariably does, one is surprised to see a raccoon perched on a shelf at the top of the cage. It usually sleeps all through the day, and the monkeys occasionally climb up to its perch and use it for a feather bed. The coon, being good-natured, does not seem to object. A short time ago one of the monkeys forgot itself and began to chew one of the raccoon's ears, in a meditative sort of a way. This was too much for any coon, and the way it trounced that monkey thoroughly demonstrated its superior fighting abilities, and probably accounts for the deferential way in which the monkeys usually regard it. F. MCQUIGG.

[No. 168 Howe street, Lake View High School, Prof. Norton, Principal.]

NEW RIVAL TO THE WESTERN UNION.

Energetic Woodlawn Boys Build an Extensive Telegraph Line.

[This earns third prize, $2.]

The boys of Woodlawn are establishing a telegraph line between their homes and have already put up two miles of wire. The company started with six boys, but the idea has gained favor and new members are constantly being received. To become a member a boy is required to purchase an instrument and enough wire to connect his house with the main line, the total cost being $10. The line has two batteries, one at the extreme northern and one at the extreme southern end. The boys are ingenious in putting up the wires and have succeeded well considering the many obstacles they have to overcome. As they are not allowed to use the telephone company's poles they string their wires over the housetops.

One of the greatest difficulties the company was called upon to overcome was to cross Sixty-third street. This it finally accomplished by making use of two high buildings which stand on opposite sides of the street. J. WALTER BINGHAM.

[No. 6034 Woodlawn avenue, Hyde Park High School, Miss Wilkinson, teacher.]

IT DOES NOT STOP CHURCH SERVICES.

Damage Done by Fire in St. Paul's Is Quickly Repaired.

Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock an alarm was turned in calling four fire engine companies to the fire in the old St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Lake avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. The fire originated from the furnace, and by the prompt work of the firemen the exterior of the building was saved, although the interior was damaged. This church is one of the landmarks of Kenwood, the lot having been purchased years ago from the Illinois Central Railway company for $100, and will now be sold so as to nearly pay for the erection of a large modern church a few blocks further away from the railroad. The amusing incident of this fire was the dog that accompanied one of the fire engines. He rode on the seat with the driver, and as soon as the hose cart commenced to unreel the hose the dog grabbed the hose and pulled with the men, and during the fire sat on the back of one of the horses while the engine puffed away at its work. When the fire was out the little dog was carefully handed over on the seat by the driver and seemed proud of his position and conscious of the envy he created in the hearts of the small boys. CLARA DENHAM.

[No. 306 Forty-ninth street, Greenwood Avenue School, Miss Baker, teacher.]

[The chief damage to the interior of St. Paul's Church was the burning away of the floor in the center aisle. This damage was hastily repaired Saturday night. Yesterday evening confirmation services were conducted in the church by the Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield.]

BLIND DURING OFFICE HOURS ONLY.

Two Ancient Beggars Whose Sight Is Restored Every Evening.

Almost every day for the last year or so an old, gray-bearded man has stood on North State street near the viaduct. He has a sign with the word "Blind" upon it attached to his coat. About 6 o'clock each evening he starts for home, going along State street south to Van Buren, thence west to Clark street, and south on this street to his destination. Despite the fact that State and Clark streets are crowded with people at this time he easily avoids bumping against anybody and at the same time looks in the windows of the stores for bargains. Opposite him on the other side of North State street stands a man wearing blue glasses. He also pretends to be blind. When he starts for home he goes slowly north on State street, as if he was feeling his way, to Kinzie street, then he turns west on Kinzie. As this street is dark he thinks he can quicken his pace and not arouse the suspicions of people who might think that he walked along the uneven sidewalk pretty rapidly for a blind man. No doubt these men excite much pity and obtain quite a sum of money by their pretenses. HENRY A. IDE.

[No. 383 Elm street, North Division High School, O. S. Westcott, Principal.]

THIS COW HAS A BIG QUOTA OF LEGS.

Bowmanville Boasts an Animal That Gets Along with Six Limbs.

The suburb of Bowmanville is the home of a cow with six legs. The animal is in the best of health, and yields the ordinary quantity of milk. She eats and sleeps as well as if equipped with the ordinary number of limbs. The extra legs are situated a little before and above the ordinary anterior limbs. They are cloven hoofed, but unfit because of their small size for locomotion. WILLIAM J. BETTING.

[No. 841 East Montrose boulevard, Lake View High School, J. H. Norton, Principal.]

CASTS HIS MONEY AWAY AT THE DOGS.

Emerald Avenue Ragman Recklessly Throws Away Wealth and Bottles.

A ragman while driving down the alley in the rear of Emerald avenue was set upon by some dogs which bit at his horse's heels. This made the man angry, and he seized a bottle and threw it at the dogs. It did not reach them, but broke in many pieces. He then seized an old coat and threw it at them, but, being light, it fell at the side of the wagon. He stopped his horse that he might get the coat, but some boys had already run away with it. The man did not follow, but drove away. The boys intended to sell the coat to another man, when one boy pulled an old pocketbook out of the pocket. On opening it they found an old transfer ticket and 74 cents. They divided the money and went home in good spirits. MORRIS LICHTENSTEIN.

[No. 4525 Emerald avenue, Lake High School, Miss O'Neil, teacher.]

SWEDENBORGIAN SERVICES RESUMED

Old St. Chrysostom's Church on Clark Street Remodeled.

Passers by have doubtless noticed a quaint little chapel on North Clark street, near Menomonee street. It belongs to the Swedenborgians, who, though few in number, are strong in their faith. The Episcopal Church of St. Chrysostom, which had been renting the place for some years past, having removed to an edifice of its own erection the Swedenborgians have determined to make use of the chapel. The small boy "got in his work" and smashed every pane of glass in the place, but it has been thoroughly repaired and services will be held in future, beginning next Sunday at 4 p. m. The Rev. L. P. Mercer, pastor, and the Rev. Thomas King, associate pastor, will alternately officiate. MABEL C. MATHESON.

[No. 2410 North Paulina street, Lake View High School, J. H. Norton, Principal.]

ST. ALPHONSO'S IS ABOUT COMPLETED.

Handsome New Church on Lincoln Avenue Receiving Finishing Touches.

St. Alphonso's handsome new church at Lincoln and Southport avenues is nearing completion. Its immense spire is almost finished and a flag floats from its top. The front and the lower half of the spire of the church are made of gray stone while the rest is of pressed brick. Chimes will be put in and a clock with dials four feet in diameter will face the four cardinal points. Originally this church was a one story brick with a stone foundation, built with the intention of enlarging it when circumstances would permit. When completed it will be one of the handsomest churches in Chicago. THOMAS CLARKE.

[No. 202 Sunnyside avenue, Lake View High School, James H. Norton Principal.]

HE ALWAYS FOLLOWS THE GREEN CARS.

Vagrant Dog Is a Mascot for the Indiana Avenue Line.

The Indiana avenue street car line has a mascot—a frowsy, homeless dog which has followed the cars since last October. It will follow a car from Eighteenth to Twenty-first street and then return with the next north-bound car. Apparently it has no home, and relies on the conductors for the little it gets to eat. What started this animal on its peculiar trips is hard to guess, but it certainly is constant in its purpose. HARRIET M. SALLIE.

[No. 2330 Indiana avenue, Moseley School, Miss Brookings, teacher.]

MAD DOG SCARE OUT IN RAVENSWOOD.

Rabid Beast Bites a Little Boy Playing in the Street.

There was excitement in Ravenswood yesterday when the cry of "mad dog" was heard in Robey street. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon boys were playing with tops when a little cur belonging to Harry Thyer came running towards them. He snapped and snarled and bit one of them in the leg. He was taken to the doctor and the wound was cauterized. The wound was not serious. The dog ran away. FLORENCE MILLER.

[No. 1283 Palmer street, Ravenswood School, Miss Levy, teacher.]

Organize a Chess Club.

The members of the Ravenswood Young Men's Christian Association have organized a Chess club. It consists of about twenty members. In its first meeting it elected the following officers: President, Charles Pitkins; Secretary, E. Coon; and Treasurer, Herbet Wiswall. They have arranged for a chess tournament, for which the first prize is a handsome set of chess. The best players will then try and play members of the different associations. WALLACE MILLER.

[No. 1283 Palmer street, Lake View High School, J. H. Norton, principal.]

Crippled While Skipping the Rope.

At No. 919 North Hoyne avenue there is a girl who is most of the time jumping the rope. While jumping she tripped on a nail and fell down. Her arm got twisted under her and in that way it broke. Dr. Bein set her arm and it does not pain much. She says she will never jump rope again. This girl is my sister. WILLARD GARRISON.

[No. 919 North Hoyne avenue, Langland School, Mrs. McMahon, teacher.]

TO TRAIN WOMEN AS SECRETARIES.

Object of a Training School of Young Woman's Christian Association.

Members of the International Committee of Young Women's Christian Association were jubilant over the announcement that the incorporation papers for establishing a Training School for Secretaries had been granted, making it a part of the Young Women's Christian Association. For some time the committee has been in need of better methods of secretaries training. A summer school was started and the attendance became so great that it was decided to start a training school. At a meeting held in the latter part of 1894 Chicago was chosen as the place for such a school. Mrs. William Boyd, formerly the General Secretary of the International committee, was chosen as one of the directors, and to her was left the preliminary work. During the winter other directors of the school were secured, such women as Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes of New York, Mrs. Richard Colgate, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Grace Whitney Evans, Detroit; Miss Mary Rankin, St. Louis; Miss Grace Reid, Lake Forest; Miss Margaret Watson, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, Evanston; Mrs. John R. Mott, Oak Park, with Mrs. Franklin Johnson, Mrs. F. T. West, Mrs. J. V. Farwell Jr., Mrs. L. W. Messer of Chicago. The object of this school is to train young women to become secretaries, physical directors, educational secretaries for local associations, traveling and office secretaries for State, international, and world's associations, and for the secretaryships in foreign countries. Provision is made for two years' course of study in all methods of Christian work.

MYSTERY ABOUT P. G. CHAMBERLAIN

Coroner McHale Would Welcome More Information from His Reticent Friends.

Friends of Percy G. Chamberlain, who committed suicide at No. 657 La Salle avenue Saturday, were so extremely reticent at the inquest yesterday that no new light was thrown upon the motive for the act. Chamberlain was born in Windsor. His father was Mayor of the town three times. His family was wealthy and young Chamberlain was given the commission of a Captain in the Royal Surrey Regiment. He had a munificent income besides his pay as a Captain, and he moved in a lively set. Edward Allen, with whom Chamberlain lived eight years, said yesterday the reason why he finally resigned from the army and came to America was because of the financial reverses of his father. Yet he received an income from England while here that enabled him to live as a man of leisure. But Allen said he had received a bequest from a relative after he came to this country. J. R. Wilson, employed by the Queen Insurance company, also lives with Allen. He said he had been trying to communicate with the relatives of Chamberlain, one of whom, a brother, lives in Hicksburg, W. Va. Two Englishmen who were acquainted with Chamberlain in England called to make inquiry about him yesterday. One was named Carey and lived in Rogers Park. The other was from Downer's Grove. Coroner McHale said he would turn the body and personal effects over to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, but would exact assurance that the body will be properly buried. He wants to be sure the interests of the county will be properly conserved. It had been intimated to him that Chamberlain left England under peculiar circumstances, but he did not know anything about it. He would be glad to have more light on the mystery.

Chicago people want the best. They have their photographs taken by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

RAID ON THE VILLAGE

CLEVER BURGLARS DO A WHOLESALE JOB IN WILMETTE.

Start In with the Safe in the Northwestern Railroad Station and Then Make Hauls in Four Houses, Getting a Little Something in Each Place—The Men Are Still at Large—Sunday-Closing Order as Ap'p'ied to Concert Halls Is Not Observed—Local Items.

Burglars visited the Village of Wilmette early yesterday morning and after breaking into the ticket office of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad and destroying the locks on the safe entered four residences and carried away $100 and articles of value. The bold manner in which the burglars did their work and the number of houses entered has caused great excitement. All day yesterday Village Marshal McDaniel with several Evanston policemen and a crowd of men and boys scoured the woods north of Evanston. The work was probably done by two men and it is thought that they boarded an early morning freight train for Chicago. None of the occupants of the houses entered was awakened.

The Northwestern depot it is thought was the first place entered. Agent Green had been to Chicago during the early part of Saturday night. He arrived in Wilmette on the midnight train and entered the station to fix the fires. As he opened the front door he saw two men leave the depot at the side entrance. Green thought they were passengers and paid little attention to them. Upon entering the ticket office he found the window had been forced open and the combination on the safe had been knocked off. The safe door was closed but not bolted. The handle of the inside door had been cut off with a cold chisel. Green could not open it. The safe contained a large number of tickets, $50, and an express package containing $78. The safe will be sent to Chicago today to be opened and repaired. Louis Leuer, who keeps a small notion store two blocks west of the depot, was the heaviest loser. The burglars took $45, several boxes of cigars, and two pairs of shoes. Tallow candle drippings were found on the floor and showcases. William McEwen lives one block north of Leuer's store. He found the drawers open and the contents spread upon the floor. The thieves took $17, which was in his trousers pockets. The house next door, occupied by Jonas Biewert, was also entered. Biewert is an employé of Mr. McEwen. His loss is $18 and several articles of jewelry. From here the burglars went south and entered the grocery store of William McCaney, in Grosse Point avenue. McCaney and his wife live over the store. The men broke open the drawer and took $20 and $5 worth of cigars. The village has only one policeman, and he is not on duty after 9 o'clock at night.

The residence of Louis Loewy, No. 109 South Pine avenue, Austin, was ransacked last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock by three men, who escaped in the direction of the city, carrying with them clothing, jewelry, and silverware valued at $500. Mr. and Mrs. Loewy were absent.

CONCERT HALLS AGAIN IN FULL SWING.

Sunday Closing Order Is Rescinded and Soubrets Are Kicking with Glee.

Capt. Gibbons' Sunday closing order, which had shut the West Side concert halls as tightly as a drum, was rescinded yesterday, and merry revelry was recommenced all along the line. The wail of the violin, the tum tum of the tired piano, and the squeak of the blithe soubret resounded as of old, and the alleged entertainments were patronized by swarms of the hoi polloi of the West Division. Quite a number of free concert halls have sprung into existence during the last three weeks, and several more are slated for an early opening. The proprietors did not build additions to their saloons or hire new territory. Back of nearly every saloon on Madison and Halsted streets is a big basement room, formerly utilized as a dance hall. Prize waltzes were given every other evening, and all night long the dance went on. This system was hardly profitable, and a police order, forbidding music in saloons or the presence of women in the back rooms after midnight, killed the dancing. The saloonkeepers tried sparring bouts, athletic exhibitions, and negro dancing without music as methods of amusing their customers, but failed sorrowfully. Then the concert hall idea struck some Madison street boniface and a stage was constructed over night. No more favorable time for the undertaking could have been selected. The financial stringency was keenly felt by a class of people who usually patronize the cheap variety houses, and this element was glad to see even an inferior show without price. Swarms of variety people were also idle and in need, and a program could be made up for less than the salary of a good specialty team two years ago. Within a week half a dozen concert halls were in full blast. Sunday was naturally their most profitable inning, and the performers had to do twice as many "turns" as on any other day. Capt. Gibbons didn't like the new order of things. Neither did the Sunday Rest Association, and a joint conference resulted in an order to close up Sundays. The saloonkeepers howled; they prayed and pleaded, but were met with a "marble heart" and a glassy stare. Walter Barnes of No. 294 West Madison street protested so vigorously that he was ordered to close up. The proprietors held council and then conferred with their Aldermen. Strings were yanked with a great suddenness and an earnest determination, and the word went along the line Saturday to "go ahead and open." Everything was open with a vengeance yesterday. Reichold's place, next door to the Haymarket Theater, was fairly well crowded. The Monaco, Kennedy's resort at No. 75 Halsted street, the Triangle at No. 294 West Madison street, and the Pavilion at No. 326, were all doing business, and the Italian resort of Raffaelo Angelo Genio, in Ewing street, was full of delighted organ-grinders. An average program includes five soubrets, a black-faced team, and a tight-rope walker. Each performer does from three to five "turns" each evening, and receives a "salary" of perhaps $9 a week.

PREPARING FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Line of March Is Determined—City and County Officials to Review the Line.

The Irish-American Council met yesterday at Fitzgerald's Hall, at Halsted and Adams streets, to make arrangements for the St. Patrick's day parade. The line of march will be from the Haymarket, Randolph and Desplaines streets, as rendezvous, east on Randolph to Fifth avenue; north on Fifth avenue to Chicago avenue; east on Chicago avenue to Cass street; south on Cass street to Ontario; west on Ontario to Clark; south on Clark to Jackson street; west on Jackson to Desplaines street; south on Desplaines to Harrison street; west on Harrison street to Blue Island avenue; southwest on Blue Island avenue to Twelfth street; west on Twelfth to May street; north on May to Harrison street; east on Harrison to Halsted street; north on Halsted to Adams street; east on Adams to Desplaines, where the body will disperse. A committee of seven was appointed to invite Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Hopkins, the City Council, and city and county officials to review the parade.

WILL START A POLISH DAILY PAPER.

Things Are Lively Again in the Fifteenth Ward in Religion and Politics.

Times were lively in the Fifteenth Ward again yesterday. The Poles began to be busy early and they didn't get through until 10:30 o'clock last night. To go to church was the first thing in order. St. Hedwig's was still closed and the nearest church was St. Stanislaus. Not a man of St. Hedwig's congregation would go there because it is the stronghold of the Barzinskis. They had to go somewhere, so almost the entire Polish population of the Fifteenth Ward went to St. Josephata's Church in Lake View. It couldn't hold the 3,000 who wanted to get in.

At 5 o'clock a meeting of the Kosciusko Republican club was held at Lubeck street and Hoyne avenue, and 1,500 men were present. T. L. Petta was Chairman, and speeches were made by Levy M. Nowak, F. M. Knapik, Julius Gordon, Joseph Kowaczyk, Philip Lamma, M. Wachowski, P. P. Block, and others. Several speakers expressed their sympathy with the down-town indignation meeting and scored the boodle Aldermen. At the close of the meeting 500 new members were enrolled. Later in the evening another meeting was held at Holt avenue and Blackhawk street. This was to take final steps for the establishment of a Polish Republican evening paper, and $2,000 for the preliminary expenses were subscribed and a circulation of 7,000 daily was guaranteed for a starter. The paper is to be an eight-page one and is to receive its own foreign dispatches. A committee was appointed which will meet Thursday afternoon at the Briggs House and agree upon a name.

BLOOD IS FOUND IN MERTZEN'S BARN.

Believed to Be Important Evidence in the Holzhueter Murder Case.

After a week's hard work on the death of Fred Holzhueter, who is supposed to have been killed by Saloonkeeper Nic Mertzen, the police have finally made a discovery which permits them to advance a theory as to the manner in which the killing was done. Yesterday afternoon Lieut. Egan and five officers again made a thorough search of the barn in the rear of Mertzen's saloon at No. 3517 Halsted street. Officer Eugene Cummings found several large clots of blood on the wall of the barn near one corner opposite where the body, it is supposed, was concealed. Blood clots were found covering a space of about 3 by 2 feet. Sections of the boards were sawed out and taken to the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where they will be kept until an analysis of the blood can be made.

Yesterday afternoon Holzhueter's funeral was held, with the burial at Oakwoods Cemetery.

Preparing for the Masque Ball.

Women interested in the masquerade ball to be given at the Auditorium April 4, for the benefit of the Jewish Manual Training School, met yesterday afternoon at the Standard club. It was decided to have a series of floats representing different industries. Two hundred and fifty figures will appear in these and in the tableaus to follow. The Entertainment committee reported that three first prizes amounting to $1,300 have been donated.

Local Snap Shots.

Mary Degnan had her purse snatched by a boy on a Lincoln avenue car at Monroe and Dearborn streets yesterday.

Jacob Verofsky, a shoe dealer at No. 3237 Halsted street, went visiting yesterday and had his new horse and buggy stolen.

The Sons of Chicago will hold their annual election of officers this evening in the Schiller Building. A vocal and instrumental concert has been planned.

Herman Botticher, who accidentally shot himself while shooting at sparrows at No. 1649 North Clark street Feb. 23, died at the German Hospital yesterday.

James Doheny, 6 years old, was found dead in bed yesterday morning by his mother at their home, No. 3138 Parnell avenue. The room contained an odor of coal gas and it is supposed the child was suffocated by gas which escaped from a coal stove.

Fire started yesterday afternoon in the second story of R. Maugan & Co.'s commission house at No. 132 West Randolph street. A large number of empty egg boxes were piled up near a chimney, the heat from which ignited them. The damage is $50.

Charles Crittendon and Mr. Greenwood of New York City will appear at Willard Hall to inaugurate a campaign toward the rescue of neglected girls. Mr. Crittendon has devoted his fortune and life to this work and comes to introduce the methods he has found successful in the East.

Joseph Pickens of No. 5473 Jefferson avenue met with an accident in the Field Museum at Jackson Park yesterday morning and is now at his home with a broken arm. Pickens is head janitor at the museum and while climbing over the railing from one room to another on the second floor at the museum lost his balance and fell to the ground floor, a distance of fifteen feet.

ADMIRAL GEOFFREY HORNBY DEAD.

The First Aide-de-Camp to the Queen Passes Away—His Long Service.

LONDON, March 3.—Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, Admiral of the fleet and first and principal aide-de-camp to the Queen, is dead.

[Sir Geoffrey Hornby was a son, by a sister of Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby. He was born in 1825 and entered the service on board the Princess Charlotte in 1837. He afterwards served under Admiral Percy, under his father, and commanded the First Flying Squadron, taking it around the world. He was Flag Captain to Sir Sidney Dacres, and afterward commanded the channel fleet. He attained flag rank in 1869 and became a Vice-Admiral in 1875. He was Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean in 1878, when war was apprehended between Great Britain and Russia. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath Aug. 12, 1878. He served under Ward Hunt as a Lord of the Admiralty in Beaconsfield's administration. He finally reached the rank of Admiral of the fleet May 1, 1888.]

Funeral of J. L. Starkey.

The funeral services over John L. Starkey, Past Senior Vice-Commander of Farragut Post, G. A. R., were held yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, at Winchester avenue and Adams street. The remains were attended by the Farragut Post and a fife and drum corps. Members of Camp Gilford of the Sons of Veterans acted as an escort. Bishop Samuel Fallows read the burial service and delivered an address. The interment was at Graceland. The pallbearers were William Danniall, Col. L. H. Whitney, C. H. Carter, Charles Carter, Charles Scully, and James McFeeley, all members of the post to which the deceased belonged.

John Manion.

John Manion died of pneumonia Saturday morning at his home, No. 3312 Vernon avenue. He was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1853. He came to Chicago in 1877. He leaves a widow and three children. His estate was valued at $250,000. The funeral will be held this morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be at Indianapolis from the residence of his sister, Mrs. John Blackwell.

John A. Dadd.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—John A. Dadd, a druggist and one of Milwaukee's pioneers, died today of congestion of the brain, aged 67 years. He was the organizer and first President of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association and was also an officer of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Orville Vaughn.

SLATER, Mo., March 3.—Orville Vaughn, general agent of the Chicago and Alton, died here tonight. He had been connected with the Alton since 1854.

Obituary Notes.

John A. Paulus, a pioneer of Bourbon, Ind., died yesterday at the age of 67.

Mrs. John Stubblefield, 70, died yesterday at Funk's Grove, Ill. She had lived there since 1841.

Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Alderman for Dowgate, died in London. He was born in 1824. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1880.

The funeral of A. V. Pitts was held yesterday from his house, No. 602 West Adams street. Members of Battery A, First Illinois Artillery, of which he was a member, were present.

DISOWNED BY HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Likelihood That the County Will Have to Bury a Dead Chinaman.

The body of Sung Lung lies uncared for at the County Morgue, all his fellow-countrymen refusing to undertake the expense of burial. Sung Lung conducted a laundry at No. 1818 Armour avenue and was taken to the County Hospital a week ago suffering from heart trouble, which caused his death. He had worked as hard to spend his money as he had to make it, so his relatives had no special reason to grieve when told of his death. Sung had belonged to the Chicago Chinese club, but the club members thought Sung wasn't worth much, hence they tried to shift the responsibility of the burial to the Chinese Masonic fraternity. But the Masons disowned Sung, said he belonged to the Chinese club, and that showed he could not have been a Mason, for only good men were allowed in their secret society. Last night the Masons were to initiate thirteen new members. The meeting was such a big one that the regular Masonic Hall at No. 323 Clark street was not big enough, so the hall at No. 301 Clark street was rented. The rival Chinese club heard of the affair and collected a delegation and remembering the refusal to bury Sung vowed to attack the Masons and break the Masons' heads. Moy Ah Kee is the head of the Chinese club and he heard of the plan of the projected attack. He notified the police and had a detail of men sent to the meeting of his Masonic enemies. When the members of the Chinese club reached the place they were met by the police and driven away. Then the thirteen Masons were initiated. But Sung Lung's body is still unburied.

CAUGHT IN THE GALE.

TWO DUCK-HUNTERS RESCUED FROM THE LAKE BREAKWATER.

Wind Breaks Their Boat from Its Fastenings and They Are Left Helpless in the Storm—Covered with Ice and Nearly Perished When Capt. Fountain of the Life Saving Station Manages to Get Them Ashore—Cold Weather Promised for the Next Few Days.

When the wind was blowing a gale and the sea was running so high yesterday afternoon that the waves washed over the breakwaters a signal of distress was seen flying from the south breakwater off Twelfth street. Two men were discovered crouching in the freezing spray. They were first noticed from the Illinois Central depot. The life saving station was immediately notified that two men were on the breakwater signaling for help. There was no one at the station at the time but Capt. Frank Fountain. He secured a volunteer assistant in Louis Rooks, a fisherman, and they put off in a small sailboat to the rescue. It was 1:30 o'clock when the boat left the life saving station. The wind was blowing a furious gale from the northeast and the boat scudded before it till it drew up alongside the breakwater, where the two men had been holding a handkerchief aloft on the barrel of a gun. They were G. F. Hamilton and James Johnston two young men who had gone out there in the morning to shoot ducks. The wind and the waves which had arisen broke their boat from its mooring and they were left without means of escape. The waves increased with the rapidly rising gale till the water began to break over them in ice cold spray, wetting and chilling them. Then they hoisted their signal of distress, which fortunately was seen and responded to. When Capt. Fountain arrived these men were covered with ice and could not get into the boat without assistance. In returning to the station they had to tack against the wind and the seas repeatedly broke over them. The water froze on the occupants of the boat almost as rapidly as it fell.

Men Nearly Perished.

When the little boat finally reached the dock at the life saving station the men were nearly perished. They had been tacking against the wind for over an hour. They were covered with ice, and it was with difficulty they could disembark. After the two duck-hunters were thawed out and given dry clothing they went home.

There were a number of hunters on the breakwater in the morning, but when the gale began to rise and the temperature to fall they became frightened and returned. Six other men beside Hamilton and Johnson remained until three of their boats were carried away by the sea. The six men then went ashore in a boat that remained. After they had gone the boat of Hamilton and Johnson was broken from its fastening by a wave and drifted away. When the boat come to their rescue the men were benumbed and could have lasted but a few minutes longer.

"The wind and the sea were very high," Capt. Fountain said, "and it was no easy matter to get the boat back again as we had a head wind and the seas were breaking over us and icing everything. I was nearly frozen and the two hunters were nearly perished when I got them to the station and warmed them."

The tug Sunbeam, which is engaged in fishing, came into the river yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with it's pilot house smashed. It had been out to the fishing grounds and returning encountered high seas. One broke over the bows and smashed the pilot house.

Storm Came in the Morning.

A regulation March storm came early in the morning. Its arrival was exactly at 8:50 o'clock, when the wind, which had been blowing fifteen miles an hour from the southwest with a temperature of 36°, went to the west and then to the northeast. Within five minutes the wind registered eighteen miles an hour, by noon it was up to forty miles, and last night it attained a steady velocity of fifty miles an hour. Light flurries of snow during the day developed into a heavy fall by dark, and street car traffic was seriously interfered with. This morning the wind is scheduled to blow from the northwest, with increasing cold. The storm is in for a two-days' session. Chicago is getting the worst of it.

Saturday morning Prof. Moore saw evidences of the blizzard in Montana. He ordered a special observation made at 2 o'clock that afternoon. It was doubtful whether the storm was to develop into a general one, but the reports showed at 2 o'clock that it had grown to full stature and was coming east with the speed of carrier pigeons. He at once ordered the cold wave signals displayed throughout the West except in Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana. There was still doubt as to whether the storm would include these States in its sweep. Yesterday morning's observations clearly indicated that the lake region was in for it. During the night the storm center had moved 600 miles to the southeast. Prof. Moore immediately sent out the following warning to transportation companies and all others vitally interested in weather:

"Severe cold wave next two days. Temperature will fall 25°. High northeast wind, backing to northwest Monday morning."

Covers the Northwest.

Last night Upper Michigan was experiencing zero weather, and at Duluth it was 6° below—a fall of 30°. The biggest fall was of 32° at Cheyenne. North Dakota and Montana were swept by snow, but otherwise the snowfall throughout the West was light. In the South the weather was warm, the air from the gulf being drawn into the storm's whirl. Cairo last night was its center, and by this morning the center will be in the Alleghenies. The storm center will move out on the Atlantic somewhere near Charleston.

Today there will be light snow followed by clearing weather and a cold wave. At least that is the official forecast.

"This storm is a good omen of an early spring," Prof. Moore said last night. "We are bound to have about so many storms in March, and it is better to have them early than late. There is a good deal in the old proverb about the lamb and the lion. I now believe we will get two or three of these March storms, and then spring will come in reality. There is nothing out of the ordinary with this one. March storms always travel with great speed, and it is sometimes difficult to get out our warnings sufficiently far ahead to suit every one. We could not be sure until this morning how far East this storm was to extend, but when I came down I ordered cold wave signals all over Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, in addition to the cold wave signals hoisted through the West Saturday."

The searchlight on the Auditorium tower was used from 7 to 8 o'clock last night to flash out warnings of the cold wave. With the wind blowing fifty miles an hour it was no easy matter to work the light. The clerks had to lie flat on the roof and cover themselves with tarpaulins to keep from being blown off. Assistant Doherty's hat, which he had bought the day before, was carried away, and the last seen of it it had a good start for Joliet. It was impossible to hold the green glass before the light, and the signal had to be the white light.

Foam-Topped Waves on the Lake.

The high north wind that swept over the city all day raised a big sea, and before dark the water over which daring skaters ventured a week ago was covered with whitecaps. From the iron bridge at the north end of the Lincoln Park lagoon nothing but foam-topped waves could be seen. From there the seas seemed to dash clear over the government breakwater in solid masses, and every now and then the two-mile crib would be hidden from view by the spray. On the shelving water-front north of North avenue the waves swept up to the cement walk and covered it with great cakes of ice. The roadway and grass plat were coated thickly with frozen spray which the high wind carried 100 yards inland. The trees and shrubs were bending beneath the weight of ice. Farther south where the sea wall is perpendicular the waves dashed many feet in the air and the houses along the drive glistened with ice. At Division street a small tree had been broken by the weight of ice on its branches, and many other trees along the drive were bent nearly to the ground from the same cause. The wind whirled blinding clouds of dust through the park and down the drive, and the skating pond was deserted all day.

A heavy snowdrift at Fullerton and Lincoln avenues derailed a cable train and blockaded the road at that point for thirty minutes. Hundreds of people were in the meantime forced to shiver in the storm while the wreckers did their work.

ICE CAKES CRUNCH AGAINST HOUSES.

River's Overflow Floods the Main Street of Port Deposit.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 3.—[Special.]—The water is a foot deep on the main street tonight and great cakes of ice are crunching up against the houses and demolishing the fishermen's quarters on the river shore. The railroad depot and the lower part of the M. E. Church are under water, and the Jacob Tome training school is also partly submerged. The Columbia railway tracks are in danger of being washed away, and the fishermen and colored people living in the little frame shanties on the shore have vacated their houses.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—The rise of the Allegheny River caused the ice-gorge at Ford City to break today. The Ford City glass works were flooded and a row of fifty tenement-houses occupied by operatives was inundated. The Allegheny Valley railroad has a trainload of pig-iron on its bridge at Mahoning to keep it from being swept away. The gorge at Kittanning still holds, though it is expected to go out at any moment. For thirty miles above that place the river is choked with ice, and in many places it is frozen to the bottom. The people of Kittanning are moving to places of safety, and guards are kept to warn the residents should a flood occur.

OMAHA, Neb., March 3.—Specials from various parts of Nebraska show heavy snow falling throughout the State. In some localities it takes the form of a blizzard. Though the weather is mild, a high wind accompanies the snow-storm. Farmers are greatly encouraged with the crop prospects as a result of the great quantity of moisture.

FIRE CAUSES A LOSS OF $20,000.

Part of the Plant of the General Hardware Company Destroyed.

A portion of the plant of the General Hardware Manufacturing company at Nos. 6226 to 6230 La Salle street was burned at 7 a. m. yesterday. The loss to building and contents will reach $20,000, fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known. It was discovered in the engine-room on the first floor. The building was a five-story brick structure, 125x50 feet, and was divided into halves by a fire wall. This prevented the flames from eating their way through the entire building and aided the firemen in confining the fire to the rear portion of the building. This portion was destroyed, the flames burning through to the roof. Several pipemen of Company No. 51 had a narrow escape when a portion of the south wall of the building fell in. They were standing on a shed. They had just time to jump to the ground and run when a mass of brick and timbers fell upon the shed, crushing it.

WOMAN ROBBER IN MALE ATTIRE.

Arrested with Her Son and Another Accomplice at Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 3.—[Special.]—A series of robberies have been traced to Mrs. Jane Cheek, a widow, her son Bob, and Hiram Fields. They were arrested today and some of the stolen goods found in their house. The woman has been robbing in male attire for years.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana, light snows, followed by clearing weather, high northwest winds, and a cold wave.

Lower Michigan, light snows, followed by clearing weather, north winds, slight rise in temperature in north portion Monday evening.

Iowa, clearing and generally fair weather, north shifting to west winds, slowly rising temperature.

Minnesota, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

Nebraska, fair, warmer, north winds shifting to southwest.

Upper Michigan, generally fair, winds shifting to westerly, not so cold.

Wisconsin, fair, preceded by local snows in eastern portion, north shifting to west winds, slowly rising temperature.

South Dakota, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

North Dakota, fair, followed by local snows, warmer, west winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	30.08	52	76	N.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.24	16	20	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass	29.84	34	34	S. W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	18	38	N.	Snow	.01
Cairo, Ill	29.74	54	58	S.	Fair	
Charleston, S. C.	30.20	46	52	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.40	22	26	N. W.	Clear	
Chicago	29.96	20	36	N. E.	Snow	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	29.82	44		S.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	29.98	24	48	N.	Fair	
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	18	36	N. E.	Snow	.02
Denver, Colo.	30.24	30	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.16	12	32	N.	Snow	.02
Detroit, Mich.	30.00	14	40	N. E.	Snow	.04
Dodge City, Kas	30.28	20	40	N.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.18	8	12	N. W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.00	68	74	N. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.96	24	48	N.	Cl'udy	
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	58	64	S. W.	Clear	
Grand Haven	30.02	10	32	N. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Green Bay, Wis.	30.16	6	14	N.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	30.22	32	32	S. W.	Fair	
Huron, S. D.	30.28	14	16	N. W.	Fair	
Indianapolis	29.76	46	52	S. E.	Fair	
Jacksonville	30.20	54	60	W.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	30.12	16	46	N. W.	Snow	.01
Knoxville	29.98	48		S. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.14	14	20	N.	Cl'udy	
Little Rock, Ark	29.76	64	68	S. W.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	29.82	48	56	S.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich	30.20	—2	2	N.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn	29.82	60	62	S. E.	Fair	
Miles City	30.12	20	24	S.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.04	16	24	N. E.	Snow	.04
Minnedosa	30.12	0	4	W.	Clear	
Montreal	29.70	26	30	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Moorhead	30.20	12	14	N. W.	Cl'udy	
New Orleans, La	30.10	58	62	S.	Cl'udy	
New York City	29.94	38	40	S. W.	Clear	
Omaha	30.26	10	24	N.	Snow	.06
Oswego, N. Y.	29.90	28	40	N. W.	Snow	Trace
Palestine	29.88	68	74	S. W.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	30.26	20	20	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Pittsburg	29.94	38	44	S.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.04	14	36	N.	Snow	.04
Pueblo	30.22	30	40	S.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.28	10	16	S.	Clear	.01
St. Louis	29.74	50	58	N.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul	30.26	10	12	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Salt Lake City	30.40	36	38	S. W.	Fair	.02
Santa Fe	30.12	32	40	N. W.	Fair	
Sioux City	30.26	12	16	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Springfield, Ill.	29.82	28	50	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.94	32	53	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Toledo	30.00	18	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Arrived—Aurania, from Liverpool; Zaandam, from Amsterdam.

HAVRE, March 3.—Arrived, La Bourgogne, from New York.

DEATHS.

CURLEY—On Saturday, March 2, at 672 Lincoln-av., Robert Gwynn Curley, aged 3 years and 18 days, beloved son of George W. and Martha Curley. Funeral Monday, March 4, at 1:30 p. m.

HOBEN—March 2, 1895, Hannah, beloved wife of Thomas Hoben and mother of George and Thomas Hoben and Mary McCutchin (nee Hoben), aged 66 years, at residence, 400 W. Chicago-av. Funeral Tuesday, March 5, 1 p. m., to Rosehill.

KITT—John B. Kitt, member of Chicago Mercantile Battery. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Seyfarth, 218 Warren-av., Monday, at 10:30 a. m. prompt.

LAFLIN—Ellen Philbrick, wife of Lycurgus Laflin, Feb. 26, aged 62. Funeral from the house of her son, John P. Laflin, 2305 Calumet-av., March 4, at 10:30 a. m. Burial private.

OLESON—Carolina, aged 82 years, mother of Andrew, Olof, Lars and Amelia Oleson, and Mrs. Alma Nelson, March 2, 1895, at her residence, 2612 Prairie-av. Funeral from residence, March 6, 1895, at 2 p. m.

SEITZ—At her residence, 299 E. 21st-st., Anna E. Seitz, widow of Andreas Seitz and mother of Henry, Christian, Henrietta, and Emilie, at the age of 65 years 5 months and 23 days, March 1, at 8:30 p. m. Funeral Monday, March 4, at 1 p. m., from her late residence, to Oakwood cemetery.

WHITEHOUSE—Mrs. Agnes Whitehouse, wife of the late Edwin Whitehouse, 628 Seventy-ninth-st., Auburn Park. Funeral Tuesday, from Englewood Presbyterian Church to Oakwoods at 2 p. m. London, England, and Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. CARLOS MARTYN WILL LECTURE today at noon at the Association Auditorium, No. 153 La Salle-st., on "The (In)Famous Open Sunday of Chicago."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; FIRST-class; best refs.; sober; obliging. V 897, Tribune.

CASINO. Museo and Variety Theater—Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. The Leading and Fashionable Vaudeville Theater of the city. Continuous Stage Performances. Solid Refined Variety this week. 30 Artists and Sisters Mendoza, Welby Pearl and Nellie, Wright Sisters, and others. The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago. Prices 10, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. NEW, ORIGINAL, AND SPIRITED MUSIC. Glee and Serenade Clubs AT CENTRAL MUSIC HALL Tuesday Eve., March 5. Seats now on Sale.

THE LINCOLN Tel. N. 384 Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Sat'day. First time in Chicago of the latest New York success, SPECIAL DELIVERY. Next Sunday—"THE ENSIGN."

THE AUDITORIUM—CHICAGO ORCHESTRA. THEODORE THOMAS, CONDUCTOR. LAST CONCERTS OF THE SEASON. Friday Afternoon, March 8; Saturday Eve., March 9. . . . Beethoven SYMPHONY, "Pastoral." . . . Wagner "RHEINGOLD." a. Introduction and Song of the Rhine-Daughters. b. Wotan Beholds Walhalla. c. Rainbow Scene and the Maiden's Lament. "WALKURE." Ride of the Walkyries. "SIEGFRIED." WALDWEBEN. a. Siegfried Ascending Brunhilde's Rock. "GOTTERDAMMERUNG." b. Morning Dawn. c. Siegfried's Rhine Journey. d. Dead March. e. Finale.

THE AUDITORIUM. GRAND OPERA IN ITALIAN AND FRENCH. Under the direction of ABBEY & GRAU, from the Metropolitan Opera-House, N. Y. MONDAY, MARCH 11—LES HUGUENOTS. Mme. Nordica, Mme. Scalchi, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Melba; M. Ed de Reszke, Sig. Ancona, M. Plancon, Sig. Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, Sig. Viviani, Sig. De Vaschetti, and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. TUESDAY, MARCH 12—OTELLO. Mme. Eames, Mme. Mantelli, and Sig. Tamagno, Sig. Mariani, Sig. Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, Sig. De Vaschetti, Sig. Viviani, and M. Maurel. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13—Romeo et Juliette. Mme. Melba, Miss Hill, Mlle. Bauermeister, M. Ed. De Reszke, M. Plancon, M. Mauguiere, Sig. Gromzeski, M. Castelmary, Sig. De Vaschetti, Sig. Rinaldini, and M. Jean De Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. THURSDAY, MARCH 14—FALSTAFF. (First Time in Chicago.) Mme. Eames, Mlle. De Lussan, Mlle. De Vigne, and Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Russitano, Sig. Campanari, Sig. Mariani, Sig. Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, and M. Maurel. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. FRIDAY, MARCH 15—AIDA. Mme. Drog, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Mantelli, M. Plancon, Sig. Ancona, Sig. Mariani, Sig. Rinaldini, and Sig. Tamagno. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 16—OTELLO. With the same cast as on Tuesday evening. Saturday evening, March 16, extra performance. Opera to be announced later. SCALE OF PRICES—Main floor, $3.50; main balcony, front, $3.00; main balcony, rear, $2.50; second balcony, $2.00; family circle, $1.50; boxes, $30. Branch Office in the Inter Ocean Building. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof. MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager. LAST EIGHT PERFORMANCES OF MR. HERBERT Beerbohm Tree. TONIGHT and Tomorrow Night... Merry Wives of Windsor and The BALLADMONGER. Wednesday Matinee, Thursday Evening... HAMLET. Wednesday Ev'g and Saturday Matinee.... CAPTAIN SWIFT. Friday Ev'g, First Time in America, Ibsen's "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE." Saturday Night—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Special. Sale of Seats Begins Wednesday, March 6. FRANCIS WILSON'S Latest Comic Opera Success. From Abbey's Theater, New York. THE DEVIL'S DEPUTY. Engagement Will Begin MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr. Last Week—Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. The Charming Comedienne, Miss SADIE MARTINOT Supported by Mr. MAX FIGMAN and Star Cast in the Successful Comedy, THE PASSPORT. EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA! NEXT SUNDAY, MARCH 10. WILSON BARRETT And His Famous Company in The Manxman. SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES Opens This Wednesday, 10 a. m.

HOPKINS'—State-st., near Congress. THE JOLLIEST JAM ON RECORD YESTERDAY. Thousands Unable to Secure Admission. Better Luck Later in the Week. ENTIRE CHANGE AND GREATEST BILL TO DATE. Continuous from 1 to 11 P. M.—10 Hours. SIG. TAGLIAPIETRA, The Great Italian Baritone. BURT SHEPPARD, SAM and KITTY MORTON, BOGART and O'BRIEN, SYMONDS, HUGHES and RASTUS, McNULTY SISTERS, TROCADERO QUARTET, LE VAN SISTERS, JAMES CUTHBERT, etc., etc. Pettit's Greatest of Melodramas "The Black Flag." By the HOPKINS DRAMATIC STOCK COMPANY. Beautiful Production. Special Scenery. PRICES UNCHANGED Entire Parquet, 30c; Entire Balcony, 20c; Entire Gallery, 10c.

LAKE-FRONT—BATTERY D. MASCOUTAH KENNEL CLUB DOG SHOW March 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. Prof. Wormwood's Dog and Monkey Circus. AFTERNOON 2:30—EVENING 8:30. Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. HARRY L. HAMLIN ... Manager. TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT—MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. OTIS SKINNER Presenting Clyde Fitch's Comedy, HIS GRACE DE GRAMMONT.

ALHAMBRA THEATER. JOHN KERNELL, McFADDEN'S ELOPEMENT. Special Ladies' Ticket. This Coupon and 15c gives any lady best reserved seat in balcony Wednesday or Sat. Mat. to see McFadden's Elopement. March 10—SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Last Week OF... THOMAS KEENE TONIGHT And Saturday Mat. Richelieu... Tuesday, Othello; Wednesday Matinee, Merchant of Venice; Wednesday Evening, Hamlet; Thursday, Friday, Saturday Ev'gs, Richard III. Seats selling.

HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. SUCCESS Willard Spenser's Comic Opera, THE PRINCESS BONNIE. ELEANORA MAYO. FRANK DANIELS. And Original Cast.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis. Chicago's Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted. An Old-Time Haymarket Audience Saw OLD GLORY Last Night and Were Immensely Pleased. Next Sunday—The Peerless LOTTIE COLLINS.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn. Too Bad They Must Leave. LAST WEEK OF RICE'S 1492 Ladies' Souvenirs Tomorrow, Tuesday Night. Get tickets. Next Sunday—Marie Jansen in "Miss Dynamite."

ROYAL ENGLISH CIRCUS And German Water Carnival, Wabash-av. and Hubbard-ct.—Twice daily—Every afternoon at 2, every evening at 8. Prices 25c to $1. The Greatest success ever seen in America. This week see the Wonderful Zamora Family. See Prof. Burke and his Wonderful dogs. See Mlle. Alberta, the Queen of the Wire. See Chas. W. Fish, Champion Rider of the World. See the New Banquet Float in the Water Carnival. See the New Ballet and New Fireworks. Positively the Greatest Show in Chicago.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. EVENINGS OF MARCH 7th, 8th, and 9th. MATINEE SATURDAY, MARCH 9th. "MR. ALEXANDER BLACK" And his Picture-Play, "MISS JERRY." Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.


SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE. Madison-st., bet. State & Dearborn. Tel. Main 2186. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. THE BULLFIGHTER. The fairest models artists ever knew In living, breathing pictures, charm the view. Prices, 25 and 50 cents.

PROGRESS IS SL[OW]

NO LONGER A PROSPECT OF A [...] BUSINESS REVIVAL.

There Is Steady Improvement, b[ut ...] Gain Is Exceedingly Slow—F[...] Was in Many Respects a Disa[ppoint]ing Month—Clearings Show S[...] provement—Little Trading and [...] Fluctuations in the Stock M[arket] Course of Grain and Produce M[arkets].

It is about as well to accept the s[...] and admit that we are not likely to h[ave a] rapid revival of business. Conditions [are un]doubtedly showing improvement, but [the im]provement is of a steady, gradual kind [which] will in time make considerable progr[ess ...] which presents no marked change in [...] from week to week. The fact that C[ongress] will adjourn today is possibly one of th[e most] satisfactory points in the financial [...] The country will be allowed to forget [how un]satisfactory the financial situation re[ally is.] Too keen self-examination is never [a good] thing for a patient, and the financial [...] which we have been undergoing has [been] made easier by the fact that agitation [of the] currency question in Congress has [...] attention of the entire country cent[ered on] our finances.

February was a disappointing mo[nth in] some respects, but on the whole it sho[ws im]provement as compared with the [same] month last year. The promise of [...] improvement which came with Janua[ry was] not borne out by the events of Februar[y ...] currency discussion and the full seri[ousness] of the situation, which was laid bare [by the] President's messages, had a disquieting [effect] and checked much progress that would [other]wise have been made. [...]

[...]

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of [prices] on grain and provisions:

TORIUM—CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
DORE THOMAS,
CONDUCTOR.
CONCERTS OF THE SEASON.
on, March 8; Saturday Eve., March 9.
. . . Beethoven
"Pastoral."
. . . Wagner
" a. Introduction and Song of the
tors. b. Wotan Beholds Walhalla.
cene and the Maiden's Lament.
Ride of the Walkyries.
" WALDWEBEN.
scending Brunhilde's Rock.
MMERUNG." b. Morning Dawn.
Rhine Journey. d. Dead March.

HE AUDITORIUM.
ND OPERA
AND FRENCH. Under the direction
& GRAU, from the Metropolitan
Opera-House, N. Y.
MARCH 11—LES HUGUENOTS.
Mme. Scalchi, Mlle. Bauermeister,
M. Ed de Reszke, Sig. Ancona,
Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, Sig. Viviani,
and M. Jean de Reszke. Conductor.
DAY, MARCH 12—OTELLO.
Mme. Mantelli, and Sig. Tamagno,
Sig. Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, Sig. De
Viviani, and M. Maurel. Conductor.
, MARCH 13—Romeo et Juliette.
Miss Hill, Mlle. Bauermeister, M.
M. Plancon, M. Mauguiere, Sig.
Castelmary, Sig. De Vaschetti, Sig.
M. Jean De Reszke. Conductor.
AY, MARCH 14—FALSTAFF.
(First Time in Chicago.)
Mlle. De Lussan, Mlle. De Vigne, and
Sig. Russitano, Sig. Campanari, Sig.
Vanni, Sig. Rinaldini, and M. Maurel.
Mancinelli.
DAY, MARCH 15—AIDA.
Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Mantelli,
Sig. Ancona, Sig. Mariani, Sig. Rinaldini,
Sig. Tamagno. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
AFTERNOON, March 16—OTELLO.
cast as on Tuesday evening.
ening, March 16, extra performance,
announced later.
PRICES—Main floor, $3.50; main balcony,
$3.00; main balcony, rear, $2.50; second
$2.00; family circle, $1.50; boxes, $30,
the Inter Ocean Building.
'S NOW ON SALE.

OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof,
VID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
EIGHT PERFORMANCES OF
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Merry Wives of Windsor
and The BALLADMONGER.
HAMLET.
CAPTAIN SWIFT.
First Time in America, Ibsen's
NEMY OF THE PEOPLE."
—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
O OPERA HOUSE—Special.
Seats Begins Wednesday, March 6.
CIS WILSON'S
atest Comic Opera Success,
Abbey's Theater, New York.
DEVIL'S DEPUTY.
Engagement Will Begin
AY EVENING, MARCH 11.

HILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Charming Comedienne, Miss
SADIE MARTINOT
Mr. MAX FIGMAN and Star Cast in
the Successful Comedy,
E PASSPORT.
EXTRA! EXTRA!
WILSON BARRETT
And His Famous Company in
The Manxman.
OF SEATS AND BOXES
This Wednesday, 10 a. m.

NS'—State-st., near Congress.
EST JAM ON RECORD YESTERDAY
ds Unable to Secure Admission.
uck Later in the Week.
HANGE AND GREATEST BILL TO DATE.
from 1 to 11 P. M.—10 Hours.
TAGLIAPIETRA,
Italian Baritone. BURT SHEPPARD,
TY MORTON, BOGART and O'BRIEN,
HUGHES and RASTUS, McNULTY
TROCADERO QUARTET, LE VAN SIS-
CUTHBERT, etc., etc.
"The Black Flag."
PKINS DRAMATIC STOCK COMPANY,
oduction. Special Scenery.
Entire Parquet, 30c; Entire Balcony, 20c; Entire Gallery, 10c.

E-FRONT—BATTERY D.
UTAH KENNEL CLUB
OG SHOW
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.
PEN 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
nwood's Dog and Monkey Circus.
RNOON 2:30—EVENING 8:30.
50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

RAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HAMLIN ....Manager
T AND EVERY NIGHT—MATINEES
EDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
S SKINNER
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RACE DE GRAMMONT.

LHAMBRA THEATER.
Special Ladies' Ticket.
This Coupon and 15c gives any lady best reserved seat in balcony Wednesday or Sat. Mat. to see McFadden's Elopement
NELL,
DDEN'S
EMENT
SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR.

KER'S THEATER—Last Week
TONIGHT
And Saturday Mat.;
ENE Richelieu...
Othello; Wednesday Matinee, Merchant; Wednesday Evening, Hamlet; Thursday, Saturday Ev'gs, Richard III. Seats selling.

LEY'S—Evenings at 8:15.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
CCESS Willard Spenser's
Comic Opera, THE
NCESS BONNIE.
ORA MAYO, FRANK DANIELS,
And Original Cast.

HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted.
OLD GLORY
Last Night and Were Immensely Pleased.
—The Peerless LOTTIE COLLINS.

COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
LAST WEEK OF
RICE'S 1492
Ladies' Souvenirs Tomorrow,
Tuesday Night. Get tickets.
—Marie Jansen in "Miss Dynamite."

OYAL ENGLISH CIRCUS
Water Carnival, Wabash-av. and Hubbard
—Every afternoon at 2, every
evening at 8. Prices 25c to $1.
success ever seen in America. This
Wonderful Zamora Family. See Prof.
his Wonderful dogs. See Mlle. Alberta,
of the Wire. See Chas. W. Fish, Champion
of the World. See the New Banquet Float
Carnival. See the New Ballet and New
Positively the Greatest Show in Chicago.

ENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
OF MARCH 7th, 8th, and 9th.
MATINEE SATURDAY, MARCH 9th.
ALEXANDER BLACK"
And his Picture-Play,
ISS JERRY."
Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

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Madison-st., bet. State & Dearborn.
Tel. Main 2196.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
THE BULLFIGHTER.
The fairest models artists ever knew
In living, breathing pictures, charm the view.
Prices, 25 and 50 cents.

PROGRESS IS SLOW.

NO LONGER A PROSPECT OF A RAPID BUSINESS REVIVAL.

There Is Steady Improvement, but the Gain Is Exceedingly Slow—February Was in Many Respects a Disappointing Month—Clearings Show Some Improvement—Little Trading and Small Fluctuations in the Stock Market—Course of Grain and Produce Markets.

It is about as well to accept the situation and admit that we are not likely to have any rapid revival of business. Conditions are undoubtedly showing improvement, but the improvement is of a steady, gradual kind which will in time make considerable progress, but which presents no marked change in affairs from week to week. The fact that Congress will adjourn today is possibly one of the most satisfactory points in the financial outlook. The country will be allowed to forget how unsatisfactory the financial situation really is. Too keen self-examination is never a good thing for a patient, and the financial distress which we have been undergoing has not been made easier by the fact that agitation of the currency question in Congress has kept the attention of the entire country centered on our finances.

February was a disappointing month in some respects, but on the whole it shows improvement as compared with the same month last year. The promise of material improvement which came with January was not borne out by the events of February. The currency discussion and the full seriousness of the situation, which was laid bare by the President's messages, had a disquieting effect and checked much progress that would otherwise have been made. The improvement in commercial lines which started in January was checked, and the trade situation is not as satisfactory today as was anticipated. While there is less improvement than was generally looked for there is still improvement, and it is not hard to find encouraging features in a good many directions. There is ultra-conservatism still ruling in all lines of business. But if people are conservative that brings with it some compensating advantages. If the volume of trade is disappointing, it is satisfactory at least to know that collections are good and that the business which is being done is on a perfectly sound basis.

There is some improvement in the money market from the point of view of the bankers. Loans have been increasing. The gain is in the same gradual way that improvement comes elsewhere in the business situation. But the tendency has been going on until bankers are in some cases rather surprised to find how well loaned up they are. The call of the Controller for a statement from the national banks may be expected any day, and it will undoubtedly show that the reserve of the Chicago banks is less than it was in December. The country banks have been calling for considerable money and the last week noted a material increase in their demands.

The local stock market has been absolutely without features. Fluctuations have been within the narrowest possible limits and trading is on a meager scale. The public is showing no interest whatever in the market, but in spite of the dullness there are practically no offerings of securities. It is that fact which gives much encouragement to the bulls. They argue that a market which will hold perfectly steady with an almost complete absence of demand is in a position to respond rapidly to any buying orders. West Chicago Street railroad stock closed Saturday at exactly the same price it opened at Monday. North Side advanced a point, but there was hardly enough trading in that stock to be called a market. The elevated stocks have been as dull as the street railways. Some progress has been made in the Lake street reorganization. The plan recommended by the bondholders' committee is sharply criticised, but in spite of the objections it seems probable that a majority of the bondholders will agree to it. Nothing definite has as yet been worked out by Rapid Transit security holders. The organization of the first mortgage bondholders under the leadership of the First National Bank progresses satisfactorily.

The industrial stocks have been lifeless, but in spite of the apparent lack of public interest there are a good many who are looking for material improvement in the quotations for some of the industrial securities. The packing stocks have some strong friends. New York Biscuit shows no material strength so far as quotations are concerned, but the prosperity of some of the other biscuit companies gives encouragement to the holders of New York Biscuit stock. The American Biscuit company is earning from 10 to 12 per cent. It pays 6 per cent dividends, and there is trading in a small way on a basis of 70. The National Cracker company is a Western concern which is said to be making exceedingly large earnings. It pays 10 per cent and sells at 150. The friends of the New York Biscuit company are confident that it will resume dividends at about a 6 per cent rate by July, and they argue that the present quotation of 54 is too low. Western Stone stock is gaining friends. The company has retired all its floating debt, and is in a fair way to resume dividends within the next few months.

The bond market has been firm. Chicago Gas bonds were weakened a little by the passage of the Ogden gas ordinance, but have since made some advance. All the street railway issues are strong.

Sentiment Regarding Wheat Changes.

There was a change in sentiment last week regarding wheat. About all the features necessary to induce a sharp advance except a good demand for cash grain were produced. In fact the net advance for the week of 1½c on the May delivery looks small in view of the volume of bull news presented. There were sharp decreases in visible supply estimates, indicating that stocks at interior points are being consumed. Along the same line were reports of improvement in the demand for flour and in the milling outlook generally. Conditions in the Northwest are described as becoming more cheerful and dealers in foreign exchange say that offerings of bills drawn against exports of flour are much larger than they were. The new export business in wheat at the seaboard has been limited, but clearances Friday and Saturday were free. Foreign advices in the main dominated the market. The reports of French crop damages and the nervousness of French markets come in for some attention. They were bullish influences, but the damage was not fully substantiated, and the eccentricities of the market were credited to manipulation in flour. The trade could not go back of the returns on the statement of Liverpool stocks of wheat and flour. Supplies of breadstuffs decreased during February nearly one and a quarter millions bu. It is evident that the commonly accepted estimate of European requirements in foreign wheat is by far too low. That European stocks were being depleted rapidly has been understood for some time, but the indifference shown by the buyers of cash wheat for export account is what the trade here cannot understand. Our visible supplies are out of normal proportions to our invisible stocks, and such accumulations as we have at Chicago for example may tend to keep the foreigners easy over the question of supplies. It may be too that the foreigners have taken advantage of the inclination shown here to sell futures short, to buy wheat for May, June, and July delivery, and to neglect cash wheat. Cash wheat has worked up to a premium at nearly every American market, and would advance quickly on any general buying, while futures are easily bought without putting up prices. France was reported as buying cargoes off coast, indicating with the Liverpool statement limited supplies of grain. There were reports from Argentina and Australia regarding the quality and quantity of the yield of wheat which favored holders. In fact the preponderance of news was bullish, and about the only items opposed to an advance were the favorable reports regarding wheat in the winter wheat belt and a bearish estimate of stocks back in farmers' hands. The market is broadening out and is attracting some investment buying, while the little cold snap suggested the prospect of weather scares in the near future.

Corn, oats, and provisions did not receive any great amount of attention and were influenced by wheat. There were small net advances for the week, but they were relatively smaller than in wheat. Stocks of provisions were about as expected, and the supplies of hogs do not appear to be exhausted. In fact there is no particular change in the conditions in provisions under which prices have been working toward a lower level.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Feb. 23, 1895.	Range during last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed March 3, 1894.
WHEAT.				
May...	52⅞	52⅞@ 54⅜	54⅜	59⅞
July...	54	53⅞@ 55⅜	55⅜	61⅜
CORN.				
May...	44½	44⅜@ 45⅜	44⅞	38⅞
OATS.				
May...	29½	29 @ 29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
MESS PORK.				
May...	10.15	10.12½@10.37½	10.32	11.75
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May...	6.47½	6.47½@ 6.52½	6.50	7.00
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May...	5.27½	5.20 @ 5.35	5.30	6.15

Wholesale Dealers Are Not Complaining.

It was a week with few specially new features in the general wholesale markets. Dealers were not inclined to complain and the general opinion was that business was as active as could be expected. The butter market proved an exception, dullness being complained of on all sides. The weakness noted during the preceding week developed further, and prices declined 2@2½c in the last six days. Stocks were piling up with almost no outlet, excepting the local demand. The weather is becoming less favorable for holding butter, and receipts will doubtless continue large during the coming week. Prices for staple groceries are ruling remarkably steady, and there is just about a fair movement. Anthracite coal was quiet, due to the return of warm weather. Orders have almost entirely ceased. There is a surplus of soft coal on track and dealers are having difficulty in disposing of it. Orders have been canceled and the buying is only in a small way. The inquiry for hides and tallow was good and values were firm. Supplies are running light in hides everywhere. Business in the wool market kept at about the usual pace observed this year, without any change in values.

The warmer weather has given the lumber interests a stimulus. Building operations have seldom been so encouraging as at present, both in the city and outside. Dealers are well pleased with the outlook, and the present scale of prices bids fair to be maintained without difficulty. Speaking of stocks on hand the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:

"While there are ample stocks for all the spring trade that is looked for, there is evidently no excess to menace the market, and the totals fail to show that a burden of lumber is banked up in any portion of the field. It is probably true, however, that good stock is comparatively meager in supply, and that all the eagerness to sell pertains to coarse lumber which comes in competition with Southern pine. A fair spring trade would easily take care of all the stocks on hand, either at the mills or in the yards of the wholesale markets."

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 2.	Feb. 23.
New York	$114,759,388	$66,664,866
Boston	17,546,753	11,782,158
Chicago	15,425,214	14,893,000
Philadelphia	11,932,680	8,344,858
St. Louis	4,169,295	3,850,238
Baltimore	2,465,831	1,697,847
New Orleans	1,679,389	825,469

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, 85c premium.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS 10 A. M. TO 12 M.

25000 Atch 4s	64	1000 N Y C & St L 4s	102¾
11000 B & 7th Av cons	110¾	2000 N Y C & St L 4s reg	102
1000 C & O cons 5s	106	2000 N Y E l 1st	108
5000 C & O-R & A 1st con 4s	91	4000 N Y O W ref 4s	90
10000 C B & Q c 1s	118¾	4000 N P 5s con	23¾
4000 C B & Q conv 5s	100	7000 N P col tr c	25
2000 C C C & St L 1st 5s	94½	2000 N W 1st-N R 1st	91½
1000 C & N W cons 7s	140	3000 O R & N 5s	74½@75
1000 C R I & P x 5s	100¾	23000 O R & N c 5s tr	74¾@75¼
1000 C H V & T 5s	86½	1000 O S 1st	90¾
1000 Erie 2d mtg	115	500 P F W & C 1st	139
10000 Erie 1st cn g d 7s	128	1000 P & W 1st	83½
1000 F C & P 1st	99	1000 R G W 1st	65
2000 I & G N 2d mg	68¾	5000 S L S W 1st	67¼
6000 K & M 4s	79¾	15000 S L & S W 2d in	20¼
10000 L S 2d reg	121¼	1000 S P M & M 1st-MU 6s	119¾
12000 L N A & C con 5s	94¾@95¼	16000 So Ry 1st 5s	86¾@86¾
6000 Man Ry con 4s	97¼	11000 T & N O cons	90¾
3000 Mex & I 1st	69½	3000 T & P 5s	84¾@85
3000 M & S P 1st ter 5s	109	2000 U P 1s of '96	102
9000 M & S P M gm 4s S A	88	14000 U P 1st of '97	102¾
36000 M K & T 1st 4s	80	2000 U P 1st 1898	102¾@102¾
23000 M K & T 2d 4s	44¾@45¼	2000 U P new 4s c t n	87
1000 M & O new 6s	115	5000 U P ex of 8s	94
4000 M & O gm 4s	63	1000 V M gm g s	91
6000 M & E cons gtd	141	6000 Wabash 5s	104¾@104¾
1000 N C & S L 5s con	101	1000 W N Y & P 1st	103¾
		10000 W C 1st	45
EXPRESS STOCKS.			
Adams	140	Fargo	103
American	110	United States	40
GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
U. S. 5s reg	115¾	U. S. 4s coup	112¾
U. S. 5s coup	115¾	U. S. 2s reg, bid	95
U. S. 4s reg	111¾		

MINING SHARES.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Bulwer, 9c; Chollar, 45c; Crown Point, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.50; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 48c; Hale and Norcross, 95c; Homestake, $17.50; Mexican, 75c; Ontario, $8.00; Ophir, $1.60; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $1.00; Quicksilver preferred, $15.00; Sierra Nevada, 65c; Standard, $2.80; Union Consolidated, 40c; Yellow Jacket, 50c.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $36.00; Butte and Boston, $9.00; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $12.00; Kearsarge, $8.75; Osceola, $21.00; Quincy, $101.50; Tamarack, $138.00; Wolverine, $3.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—Alta, 30c; Alpha Consolidated, 9c; Andes, 29c; Belcher, 44c; Best & Belcher, 79c; Bodie Consolidated, 80c; Bullion, 24c; Bulwer Consolidated 15c; Caledonia, 7c; Challenge Consolidated, 43c; Chollar, 52c; Confidence, $1.55; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.65; Consolidated Imperial, 2c; Crown Point, 48c; Exchequer, 4c; Gould & Curry, 53c; Hale & Norcross, 98c; Julia, 9c; Justice, 5c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 84c; Mono, 10c; Mount Diablo, 5c; Navajo, 5c; Occidental Consolidated, $1.75; Ophir, 15c; Overman, 50c; Potosi, 45c; Savage, 3c; Scorpion, 69c; Sierra Nevada, 4c; Silver Hill, 10c; Silver King, 52c; Union Consolidated, 6c; Utah Consolidated, 65c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 2.—WHEAT—Closed steady; March, 58c; May, 57⅝c; July, 58c; September, 57c. On track: No. 1 hard, 59⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 58⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 57⅝c. Receipts, 189 cars. Wheat held the gain yesterday. The feeling is firm and there is considerable bull talk in circulation. The millers are willing to pay a good premium for cash wheat. It was reported today that one of the elevator companies sold 500,000 bu to a milling firm, but the sale could not be confirmed. The market drifted. There was a tendency to sell in outside markets that affected the price unfavorably for a time, but before the close the shorts came in and the decline was small. May closed yesterday at 57⅝@57¾c and opened today at 57¾c; July closed yesterday at 58⅛c and opened today at 58⅜c; the range was about ⅜c. There was one sale of September today at 57¼c. Cash wheat was slightly firmer, with fair sales of track wheat at 59c. FLOUR—The flour market is firm and sales are increasing. Prices are higher. First patents in wood, $3.20@3.40; second patents, $2.75@3.00; first clears, $2.25; low grades, $1.60@1.70.

Baltimore, Md., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; spot and month, 58⅜@58⅛c; May, 59⅝@60c; steamer No. 2 red, 55¼@55⅛c. Receipts, 1,584 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; stock, 582,149 bu; sales, 120,000 bu. Southern wheat by sample, 58@60c; Southern on grade, 56@59c. Corn easy; spot and month, 47⅛@47⅝c; May, 48¼@48⅛c; steamer mixed, 46⅞c bid. Receipts, 31,401 bu; shipments, 47,143 bu; stock, 325,711 bu; sales, 1,000 bu. Southern white corn, 47¼@47⅝c; Southern yellow, 49c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 35¼@36⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Receipts, 10,920 bu; stock, 248,165 bu. Rye slow; No. 2, 56@57c. Receipts, 1,065 bu; stock, 25,023 bu. Ocean grain freights quiet; engagements light; steam to Liverpool per bu, 2¼d; March corn for orders per quarter, 2s 9d@2s 12½d.

Toledo, O., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower, steady; No. 2 cash and March, 55⅛c; May, 55⅛c; July, 56⅛c. Corn active; No. 2 mixed, 43c; May, 44⅞c; No. 3 mixed, 42c; No. 4 mixed, 41c; No. 2 yellow, 43⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 43c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye dull; cash, 55c. CLOVERSEED—Dull, steady; prime cash, $5.47½; March, $5.42½. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; cloverseed, 100 bags. Shipments—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; cloverseed, 853 bags.

Kansas City, Mo., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat slightly higher; No. 2 hard, 52½@53c; No. 3 red, 53c; rejected, 48c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, easier, 40c; No. 2 white, ¼@½c lower, 40c. Oats ¼@½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 28⅜@29c; No. 2 white, 31c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 52c. Flaxseed dull; $1.28. Bran firm; 67@69c. Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn none; oats, 1,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., March 2.—RESIN—Firm; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. Spirits steady, 30½c. Tar firm, $1.00. Turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 25	10,800	354	43,863	13,774
Tuesday, Feb. 26	4,422	729	26,460	9,217
Wednesday, Feb. 27	12,390	392	36,625	13,114
Thursday, Feb. 28	9,160	499	34,483	7,973
Friday, March 1	4,419	163	27,277	4,471
Saturday, March 2	800	50	16,000	1,500
Total	41,991	2,187	184,708	50,349
Previous week	46,508	2,171	217,767	62,893
Cor. week 1894	46,297	1,117	195,614	69,660
Cor. week 1893	59,072	2,555	88,223	56,434
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 25	3,038	48	13,024	1,723
Tuesday, Feb. 26	2,089	....	8,050	953
Wednesday, Feb. 27	3,636	....	8,253	858
Thursday, Feb. 28	3,281	59	11,726	1,166
Friday, March 1	3,469	15	8,419	2,444
Saturday, March 2	400	....	4,500	1,000
Total	15,913	132	53,972	8,144
Previous week	17,503	126	57,762	8,701
Cor. week 1894	18,529	14	70,069	5,942
Cor. week 1893	18,146	228	48,025	6,903

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

Points.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	42,000	184,700	50,300
Kansas City	24,900	54,500	16,800
Omaha	8,400	32,100	3,800
St. Louis	15,300	29,500	6,000
Total	90,600	300,800	76,900
Previous week	91,800	336,300	84,000
Two weeks ago	90,300	367,000	97,000
Cor. week 1894	104,600	330,100	92,000
Cor. week 1893	114,500	158,000	76,000

Cattle receipts at Chicago last week, compared with a year ago, decreased 3,000; Kansas City decreased 10,000; Omaha decreased 5,000, and St. Louis increased 5,000. Last week's receipts of hogs, compared with a year ago, decreased 11,000 at Chicago, 6,000 at Kansas City, 10,000 at Omaha, and 1,500 at St. Louis.

CATTLE—There was a very light run of cattle Saturday, and prices were firmly held at the recent advance of 25@40c compared with a week ago, making the best 1,500@1,700-lb steers worth around $6.00, and the common 900@1,050-lb kind $3.90@4.20. Most of the desirable 1,200@1,400-lb beef cattle are bringing $4.60@5.50; cows and heifers quotable $1.50@4.25, bulk $2.65@3.40; bulls, $2.25@4.50; veal calves, $3.00@5.75, and stockers and feeders, $2.65@4.30.

HOGS—There was no quotable change in Saturday's hog market, closing prices being 10c higher than a week ago, with fancy heavy at $4.45, and inferior mixed as low as $3.85. Most of the light and mixed sold at $4.05@4.15, and heavy largely at $4.20@4.30. Only 2,000 remained in the pens.

SHEEP—Less than 2,000 sheep and lambs arrived Saturday. The market was quiet but stronger. Lambs sold at $3.30@5.40; native sheep at $2.25@4.60, and Western at $3.10@4.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 800. Market steady; good to choice native steers, $4.75@5.20; fair to medium shipping, $4.25@4.60; heavy dressed beef and butchers, $4.50@4.80; light to medium, $3.50@4.40; feeders, $3.00@3.25; stockers, $1.75@2.60; cows, $2.00@3.25; grassers and Texas steers, $2.50@3.50; feeders do range, $3.50@4.50; grass cows, $1.75@3.00. HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 2,100. Market strong; top prices, $4.25; bulk of sales, $4.10@4.20.

Kansas City, Mo., March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 2,000. Market steady; Texas steers, $3.90@4.55; Texas cows, $2.75@3.50; no Colorado steers here; beef steers, $2.75@5.75; native cows, $1.50@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; bulls, $2.25@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 800; shipments, 800; market steady; bulk of sales, $3.85@4.10; heavies, $4.00@4.15; packers', $3.80@4.15; mixed, $3.80@4.05; lights, $3.65@3.85; Yorkers, $3.80@3.85; pigs, $3.60@3.75. SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,800. Market steady.

Sioux City, Ia., March 2.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; yesterday, 870; shipments, 457; strong to 5c higher; $3.65@4.00, bulk $3.80@3.95. CATTLE—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 75; shipments, 34; steady; cows, $1.25@3.00; bulls, $1.75@2.60; oxen, $2.00@3.00; veals, $3.00@4.00; feeders, $2.00@3.25; yearlings, $2.00@3.15.

DOINGS IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET

American Stocks Fall on Sales by Holders Tired of Hanging On.

LONDON, March 2.—The new United States loan is at 4½ per cent premium. American stocks were flat today on sales by tired holders. One million pounds in 5 per cent Chilean Treasury bills have been placed here by Rothschild at a price to yield 5⅝ per cent interest. The bills are issued to draw gold from here to assist in the conversion of the currency next July.

Consols for money, 104¼; do account, 104 7-16.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £58,000.

Canadian Pacific, 44½; Erie, 8⅜; do seconds, 57; Illinois Central, 86¼; Mexican ordinary, 16¼; St. Paul common, 55½; New York Central, 98½; Pennsylvania, 50⅞; Reading, 4⅞; Mexican Central new 4s, 58. Bar silver, 27 11-16d per ounce. Money, 1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three months' bills, 1¼ per cent.

Gold quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 256; Madrid, 6.50; Lisbon, 23.25¾; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 105.80; Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, March 2.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 46⅜ pfg.

PARIS, March 2.—Three per cent rentes, 103f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks.

REPORT ON FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Liverpool Breadstuffs and Provisions with Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot, firm, demand poor; No. 2 red, 4s 8½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 3d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures closed quiet but steady, with near and distant positions unchanged to ¼d higher. Business about equally distributed; March, 4s 7¾d; April, 4s 8¼d; May, 4s 8¾d; June, 4s 8¾d; July, 4s 9d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 1¾d; futures closed quiet but steady, with near positions unchanged to ¼d higher, and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing prices. Business heaviest on early positions; March, 4s 1¾d; April, 4s 1¾d; May, 4s 1¾d; June, 4s 2d; July, 4s 2¼d; August, 4s 2¼d. Flour—Firm; demand fair; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 6d. PEAS—Canadian, 4s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 30s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 28s; short clear heavy, 55 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear backs light, 18 lbs, 29s 6d; short clear middles heavy, 55 lbs, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 34s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 27s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 37s. Tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 53s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 52s 6d; do medium, 47s 6d. Lard, steady; prime Western, 33s 3d; refined in pails, 34s. Cheese firm, demand moderate; finest American white, 48s; finest American colored, 49s 6d. Butter, finest United States, 75s; good, 50s. TURPENTINE—Spirits, 22s 6d. RESIN—Common, 4s 3d. COTTONSEED OIL—Liverpool refined, 17s 9d. LINSEED OIL—21s 6d. PETROLEUM—Refined, 6d. REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Forequarters, 4½d; hindquarters, 5½d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, £7. Hops, at London, Pacific coast, £2 10s.

KEEP THE RATES OF DISCOUNT UP.

Gold Shipments Are Responsible for the Hardness in London.

LONDON, March 3.—Gold shipments for South America last week, together with the requirements of the American loan syndicate, tended to denude the outside bullion market and to keep the rates of discount up, but nobody considered the hardness anything but temporary. The stock markets were quieter, except in the mining market, where there was renewed buoyancy, both English and continent investors buying freely. In the other markets, although the tone was fairly good the depression in the American market seems to have had a certain amount of influence. Egyptians recovered from their recent fall. Indian and Spanish securities were weak, the former on an adverse budgetary prospect and the latter on the Cuban trouble. Although there is believed here to be no hope that the proposed monetary conference will have better success than former conferences the Parliamentary decision had a good influence on all silver securities. The new Chinese loan went to a premium. The passing of the Canadian Pacific dividend caused a collapse. Although it is generally believed that the syndicate could engineer another loan with success almost equal to that of the first, the views as to the future of the American market are again despondent. These decreases were made: Louisville and Nashville, 3⅝; New York Central, 3; Milwaukee, 2½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅞; Atchison mortgage, Norfolk and Western, Reading firsts, and Wabash preferred, each 1 per cent. The other Americans were down fractionally. Canadian Pacific fell 5. Grand Trunk securities were a trifle better.

NO MORE NORTH SIDE HORSE CARS.

All the Subsidiary Lines Will Be Run by Electricity by Next Fall.

"By next September I expect there will not be a horse car line on the North Side," said an official of the North Chicago Street railroad company yesterday.

The next event in the transformation of the horse car lines into the electric system will take place early this week, when the loop from Lincoln avenue west on Garfield avenue and back on Center street will begin to be operated by electricity. The odd-shaped cars, which were used for the old gas engines, have been converted into motor cars, after the manner of the "grips."

The first plan was to place trolleys on all the cars and attach the trailers to the cable trains at junction points, the trolley being pulled down out of the way. The plan was abandoned on account of the expensive appliance for throwing the armature out of gear and the cost of hauling the dead weight of the two motors—about 4,000 pounds—on the cable lines. The cab cars to be used are twelve feet long. On the Garfield avenue-Center street loop eight motor cars will be required. After hauling their cars to the cable on Lincoln avenue the motor cars will be detached, and their cars drawn to the cable train by a horse. The motor cars will run back by themselves to Halsted street and go north to Garfield. There the trailers from the cable will be attached again. Three of the motor cars will be required for the Fullerton and Webster avenue line, but that will not be in service for some weeks yet. No more work will be done toward changing the horse car lines until settled spring weather comes. Then construction will be pushed. Whenever trailers are used the same system will be adopted as on the Garfield avenue-Center street line. The hopes of residents along the electric lines north of the cable barns that their cars will be run down-town as trailers of the cable are not likely to be realized. The new summer Pullman cars for the electric lines are beginning to arrive. The order was for seventy-five. They are twenty-nine feet long, or four feet longer than the open cars generally in use on the North Side. They will have the same seating capacity but there will be more room between the seats.

FEATURES IN THE CLOTH MARKETS.

Prices the Lowest on Record, and the Demand Is Weak.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 2.—The principal feature of the cloth market during the week has been a drop back to 2⅛c, the lowest price on record. Not only has the market fallen off in price, but the demand is not stronger. Little has been gained by the manufacturers in accepting a reduced price. The production for March is already well sold, and there are fair sales for April. The manufacturers might have waited till the buyers met their prices, for now that they have let go there is no increase in business. The sales were evenly divided between odds and regular squares. The greater part of the sales are of goods to be made and the spot sales are about half odds and ½ regulars. The deliveries were: X kept pretty well up and there was little increase in the stock. The market was steady at 2⅛c, with a moderate demand. Remington & Davis furnish the following statement: Production for the week, 220,000; deliveries, 209,000; stock odds, 99,000; 64X64s, 51,500; total, 136,000. Last week's stock, 125,000; sales (odds 80,000, 64X64s, 74,000), 159,000. Spots, 43,000; futures, 116,000; sales for weekly delivery; March, 188,000; April, 71,000; May, 33,000; June, 20,000; July, 15,000; August, 12,000; September, 7,000.

OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS AFFECTS WALL STREET FAVORABLY.

Business Will Be Conformed to Existing Conditions and Branching Out Is Expected—Bond Syndicate's Efforts Are Now Devoted to Preventing an Efflux of Gold—Prospect of a Money Conference—Crop Outlook Is Better than for Some Years.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Inasmuch as the financial and commercial situation for a twelvemonth or more has been so full of discouragement it is gratifying to dwell on developments that argue well for the country at large. In the first place Congress will adjourn tomorrow and business-men will no longer be in dread of harassing legislation and long-drawn-out discussions on matters bearing directly on legitimate interests. As there is no immediate prospect of an extra session, merchants and manufacturers will conform their affairs to existing conditions, and in all probability will gradually branch out in their operations. They already express the opinion that the spring business will exceed that of 1894 both in volume and profits. The change of sentiment alone is an important point gained, and may be the harbinger of better times.

The recent increase in the imports of dry goods and general merchandise at this port shows that importers are looking forward to a brisk trade. For the week ending Feb. 16 the imports were $6,293,023; for the week ended Feb. 23, $11,658,963; and for the week just closed, $12,020,864. Another favorable feature is the steady increase in the Treasury gold reserve, now up to nearly $90,000,000, and the circumstances incident thereto. The Belmont-Morgan syndicate having made allotments of bonds to subscribers is rapidly getting in the gold necessary to fulfill its contract with the government.

The entire amount of gold called for to settle up home subscriptions has been turned into the Treasury, and the syndicate has deposited in addition some $8,000,000 which may at any time be exchanged for legal tender notes. The movement of gold from Europe is of course slower, but the syndicate has until August next to provide the 1,750,000 ounces to pay for foreign subscriptions to the bonds. Up to the present time about $8,000,000 has been imported.

Working to Prevent Gold Efflux.

In the meantime, and this is really the great desideratum, the syndicate is bending its energies to prevent an efflux of the yellow metal. The market for exchange has been steadily supplied with bills sufficient to meet the wants of remitters. The syndicate has been forced to go short of exchange, but this is a matter that concerns them alone, and if there is any loss they will have to stand it. As the price of American gold has been reduced in London the rise in exchange is less significant in its bearing upon shipments than appears upon the surface.

The bankers, if only to maintain their prestige, will continue to do what they can to prevent an efflux. They can well afford to take extraordinary risks in the way of exchange operations. The 4 per cent bonds have gone off like hot cakes and, of course, have yielded immense profits. With the restoration of the Treasury reserve another cause for apprehension is removed.

The renewed activity and evidences of increasing strength of the bimetallists are paramount to all other considerations at this juncture. They have certainly gained fresh recruits in Germany and Austria, and when the next monetary conference is held will at least stand a better show than they did at Brussels in 1892. The unexampled depression in agriculture throughout the world is bringing the silver program forward more and more prominently for discussion, and from now on it is destined to be the one great financial theme. Not only is this the case here, but it is also true of foreign countries, as is evidenced by the recent votes in the German Reichstag and the House of Commons.

It is hoped that between now and the next regular meeting of Congress in December some comprehensive plan will have been agreed upon that will meet with the approval of business-men of the East as well as of the West and South. When it is clearly understood that Germany and Austria intend to cooperate with this country in its efforts to elucidate the vexed silver problem the bimetallists will be able to proceed intelligently and with a better show of ultimate success than for many years.

Crop Prospect Is a Good One.

So far as the effect of the change in the outlook for silver on the stock market is concerned it must be said that it is somewhat remote. What may affect values in the near future is the crop situation. In a month or so farmers will be able to form a pretty close estimate as to winter wheat, the chances for a good crop of which are considered excellent. The heavy snow storms throughout the West are also favorable to a big crop of spring wheat, if past experience is any criterion. On the whole, therefore, the prospect is not a bad one, and the indications seem to favor the bull side more than of late. The absence of the public is of course severely felt, and the bears being the only aggressive operators at the moment improvement may be delayed a while longer. It is noticed, however, that when prices yield the decline results mainly from sales for the short account. Stocks are lodged in strong hands, and speculators as well as investors who have held on through the protracted depression are not disposed to let go now. They prefer to take a risk and wait for better things. This is the greatest drawback experienced by the bear crowd.

The chances seem to be better for a rise in the industrials than in the railway properties. The former are always in danger of encountering hostile legislation while Congress is in session. Now they are about to be relieved of this onus. Sugar advanced near the close, despite reports that the next quarterly dividend will be 2 instead of 3 per cent. As the directors are usually governed in their action by the advice of President Havemeyer it is tolerably safe to say that Wall street is completely in the dark as to the dividend and its rumors are at the most guesswork. Distillers continues to creep up, as it becomes known that the condition of the property is far better than the statements by Greenhut and his associates led stockholders to believe.

To organize the concern on a safe basis, however, will require the levying of an assessment on the stockholders of $4 or upward per share. This alone is sufficient to deter many from touching the stock. Chicago Gas is bought by strong people whenever it is raided by the bears. Around 70 the stock is considered cheap, as both the former as well as present officials agree in saying that the company is earning its full 6 per cent dividend per annum.

An Electrically Heated Quilt.

A new invention, called by its inventor the thermogen, consists of a quilt containing a coil of wire bent in the fashion of a gridiron, inclosed in insulating and non-conducting material, and imbedded in cotton, wool, or other soft substance with a silk or woolen covering. The resistance offered by the coil to the flow of an electric current through the wire produces heat in the same way that heat and eventually light are produced in the filament of the glow lamp. A uniform temperature of about 150° F. is thus maintained, but in the event of the temperature rising beyond that point from increase of pressure in the electric mains, a fuse instantly melts and automatically shuts off the current. The quilt may be readily attached to ordinary incandescent lamp terminals. In describing this device the *Lancet* says that the most important medical use of such an invention would be on the operating table, where, in lengthened operations or in those attended with hemorrhage, where artificial means to sustain the patient's temperature are required, blankets and hot water are a decided nuisance. In such cases this quilt would be invaluable as a soft, dry, warm, and convenient covering. Again, in cases of chronic rheumatism, lumbago, or senile slowness of circulation, such an appliance would be useful. The thermogen is now on trial in several English hospitals.

Misery to Follow.

"Maw, what is a horrible example?" asked the youngest boy, looking up from his newspaper.

The eldest boy stop his figuring long enough to say: "Wait till you get into algebra and you'll find any amount of 'em."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Concentrated.

For concentrated selfishness
There's nothing 'neath the sun
Like two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.
—*Detroit Tribune.*

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

WANT TO KNOW: La Gascogne is pronounced as though spelled La Gas-coin.

MUSICAL: "How is Semiramide pronounced?" As though spelled See-me-rah-me-de.

C. MEREETH: "Is the original Venus de Milo in the Vatican or in the Louvre at Paris?" In the Louvre.

W. M. GOSO: The address of Prof. Warren K. Moorhead is Orton Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

CONSTANT READER: The national debt of France is $4,446,793,398; of Great Britain and Ireland $3,350,719,563.

A. L.: "How many newspapers and magazines are published in the United States and England?" In the United States, 19,330; in England, 6,600.

WELLINGTON: "What is the exact tonnage of the City of Paris, City of New York, Teutonic, and Majestic?" Of the first two 10,500 tons each; of the last two 10,000 tons each.

Miss J. D. B.: "Which of the sexes predominates in the United States?" According to the census of 1890 there were 62,622,250 persons in the United States, of whom 32,067,880 were male and 30,554,370 female.

READER: "In what book is Ben Bolt published?" You will find it in Franklin Square Song Collection No. 5. The song is preceded by a note giving the name of the author and the circumstances attending its composition.

EDWARD FANCHER: The Alpena left Grand Haven for Chicago the evening of Oct. 15, 1880, and foundered during the storm of Oct. 16. It was last seen by the schooner Holmes about 10 a. m. of that day between Muskegon and Chicago.

WILLIAM R. THORNE, Burnt River, Ontario: "My brother and I are trying to find out where my grandfather is. My mother heard twenty-two years ago that he was going to Scotland. His name is Franches Thorne. He owned property in Chicago, and at one time, I think, kept a dry goods store there." Can any one answer?

J. B. BAILEY: "Where are the Hawaiian Islands; have the people of Hawaii a goddess called Pele; do they sacrifice live pigs to this goddess?" (1) The islands are in the North Pacific Ocean. They lie between 18° 54' and 20° 2', north latitude, and between 155° and 161° west longitude. (2) The goddess Pele is thought by the natives of the islands to be the ruler of all the fire-loving gods of the volcanoes. (3) Formerly they sacrificed live pigs to this goddess.

I. C. H.: If Miss Jessie Smith marries John Paul should she sign her name Mrs. Jessie Paul or Mrs. John Paul, "and which name should her cards bear?" If one of the "new women" or a stickler for women's rights she will sign her name Mrs. Jessie Paul. Custom provides, however, that she should be known as Mrs. John Paul. Should she become a widow then the proper signature would be Mrs. Jessie Paul. The same applies to the name for the cards.

WOULD-BE INSURER: (1) Bradford K. Durfee, Superintendent of Insurance, Springfield, Ill., on request will furnish information as to the financial standing of life insurance companies authorized to do business in this State. The fact that such companies or associations have been authorized to transact business is evidence that the same have complied with the law of Illinois. (2) Stationery and postage stamps used by State officials are furnished by the State.

LINDSTROM, MINN.: "A owns a farm; his wife dies; he marries again, sells his farm to his father, but still lives on the place. Five years after the sale A drives his wife out of the house and himself leaves for parts unknown, having in the meantime sold his personal property to his son. Now, can the son prohibit his stepmother from entering the house, and should she gain entrance, can he eject her?" If the stepson is a lessee he may eject the stepmother from the place.

ROCKVALE, COLO.: "What books should one read who desires to fit himself for a course in dentistry? What are the best dental colleges?" Gray's Anatomy, Atwood's Chemistry, a work on metallurgy, a good book on physiology, and one on materia medica will be all that will be required the first year. (2) The Northwestern (a department of the university at Evanston, Ill.), the American College of Dental Surgery, and the Chicago Dental College are all good institutions in which to take a course in dentistry.

M. A. CURTIS: "What is the name of the Norwegian who discovered America before Columbus did?" "Eric the Red," a Scandinavian navigator, discovered Greenland and planted a colony there previous to the year 1001. He sent out an exploring party about that time in charge of his son, Lief Erickson, who seems to have discovered the Continent of America and landed somewhere on the shores of Massachusetts or the southern portion of New England. It is said that an adventurer named Bjarni discovered the mainland of North America in 986.

CHARLES H. S.: "The law provides that if a man loses money in a gambling-house, after six months had elapsed, any one can sue the winner of the money to recover three times the amount lost, half to go to him and half to the county. Now I know a man who won about $10,000 in a gambling-house more than six months ago. Can I sue the winner for $30,000, thereby making $15,000 for myself and $15,000 for the county? In other words, does the law work both ways?" Certainly, the law works both ways. If the amount were lost at one sitting or in sums of more than $10 at a number of sittings there is opportunity for an action at law.

MICHAEL JAEGER: "Is it possible under certain circumstances for a man born outside of the United States to become eligible to the Presidency? For instance: (1) If the father being a citizen of the United States is on duty for the government as Minister or Consul in a foreign land or (2) if the individual was born on board a vessel in American waters, but not on soil of the United States?" Any male living in the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution or born in the United States of citizens of the United States is eligible to the Presidency after he is 35 years of age, provided he has lived fourteen years in the United States. If born to a Consul or United States official on duty in foreign lands he is eligible as above because the home of an officer of the government on duty elsewhere is considered government property. (2) If born on an American vessel he would be eligible; if on a vessel flying a foreign flag he would not be eligible.

CYRUS F. WIDUP, Springfield: "Is there a bill pending in Congress to make the office of President of the United States elective for one term of six years? Before it could become a law would it require two-thirds of the States through their General Assemblies to ratify the amendment to the Constitution? If ex-President Harrison should be reëlected in 1896 and the proposed amendment should have been adopted could he serve the six years, thereby holding the office longer than any other President down to the present time?" (1) Senator Peffer has introduced in the Senate of the United States two joint resolutions. One provides that no person shall hold the office of President of the United States more than one term; the other provides for a direct vote of the people for President and Vice-President, and that no person shall be eligible for the office of President of the United States for more than two consecutive terms. Both of these joint resolutions have been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but no action has been taken by the committee and there is no probability of any action by the present Congress. (2) Art. 5 of the Constitution provides that Congress may simply propose amendments to the Constitution, which must be ratified by three-fourths of the States before adoption. (3) All laws are prospective, therefore any action by Congress providing for the President holding the office for one term of six years would not prevent one who had been President before the change of the Constitution from filling out a six-years' term for which he may have been elected.

The Pneumatic Road Skate.

A rather formidable competitor of the cycle has made its appearance in the Midlands in the shape of a pneumatic road skate. It has lately been seen in the streets of Birmingham, and, judging from the admiration it excites, is not unlikely to find its way soon into all parts of the country. The invention, which was patented a short time ago by a Scotch firm, is evidently derived from the old roller skate of skating celebrity, but, whereas the ordinary roller skate has four wheels, the pneumatic skate has only two, placed in line at either extremity of the skate. The wheels are larger than those of the roller skate, and instead of solid rubber are covered with pneumatic tires. The patentees claim for them that one can skate over ordinary turnpike roads with them the same as on ice and at even greater speed, while at the same time they will easily ascend and descend hills. Six or seven miles an hour, however, is the maximum speed attempted in the streets of Birmingham, and that only on smooth roads. One obvious advantage of the pneumatic skate over the pneumatic cycle is that punctured tires may be readily replaced, as the skater may carry surplus tires, or even reserve wheels readily fitted, in his overcoat pocket.—*Ironmonger.*

A Parallel.

There is many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip—
So the poets satirical sing;
And the world also sees
That there's many a freeze
'Twixt March and the genuine spring.
—*Washington Star.*

CLUBS IN FINE FORM.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BOYS WILL SING TUESDAY NIGHT.

For the Students the Affair Will Be an Event of Importance—The Musical Organizations Now Rank with the Best of the College Minstrels—Patronesses and Program of the Concert Which Will Occur at Central Music Hall—Personnel of the Clubs and Their Officers.

The University of Chicago Glee and Serenade clubs will make their second annual bow to the people of Chicago Tuesday evening at Central Music Hall. To members of the university it will be the event of the season, for upon that occasion the boys will take rank among the various college minstrels which have appeared in this city during the last year. Rehearsals have been held nightly in the chapel of Cobb Lecture Hall. The glee club owes its instruction to Dr. William Carver Williams, an old son of Eli, who led the famous Yale glees of 1883. Last year Dr. Williams conducted the last week's rehearsals only, the general work of instruction having been assigned to Frederick W. Eastman, formerly of Rochester University. Dr. Williams' services were engaged by the University Glee club early in the fall of 1894.

A beginning was made toward forming a Glee club in 1892 upon the opening of the university, but students were scarce in those days and tenor voices, in particular, hard to find. Commendable progress was made, however, and the club, reorganized as a double quartet, assisted on several public occasions, but no concerts were given.

The second year opened more favorably. New voices were added and, assisted by the University Mandolin club, many concerts were given in Chicago and vicinity. March 6, 1894, the first annual concert was given at Central Music Hall. Encouraged by a long list of patronesses and an anxious alma mater, and, too, an ambition to compare favorably with older institutions of the East, the Glee and Mandolin clubs won the praise of the critics and at once took rank with college clubs long known to the public.

This year's Glee club began the season with new and stronger voices and a strong business and instructional organization. After filling as many engagements as time allowed in Chicago and vicinity, an extended tour, in company with the Mandolin club, was made during the holiday vacation. The palace car Lake Geneva bore the college minstrels to Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh in Wisconsin, and to Rockford, Ill. In all, seven concerts were given. Since Christmas many engagements have been filled in Chicago and vicinity, not a few of which have been given for charity.

Patronesses and Program.

The following are the patronesses of the concert:

Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, Mrs. A. A. Sprague, Mrs. Noble B. Judah, Mrs. Andrew McLeish, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. O. R. Keith, Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson, Mrs. E. A. Lancaster, Mrs. Otto Matz, Mrs. William R. Harper, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson, Mrs. O. L. A. Sprague, Mrs. J. Willitts, Mrs. H. J. Willing, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Miss Head, Mrs. Norman Williams, Mrs. George Armour, Mrs. George E. Adams, Mrs. S. E. Barrett, Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, Mrs. Chauncey Blair, Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. John M. Clark, Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, Mrs. John C. Coonley, Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. Augusta Eddy, Mrs. J. J. Glessner, Mrs. Charles D. Hamill.

The program of the Glee and Serenade clubs will include the following:

PART I.

Naval Militia March....Tomaso
Serenade club.
In Absence....Dudley Buck
Glee club.
Gavagan....O'Connor
R. B. Davidson and Glee club.
Linger Longer, Loo....Arranged by Tomaso
Serenade club.
Tenor solo....Selected
C. T. Wycoff.

PART II.

Nordica Waltz....Tourjee
Serenade Club.
Tom, the Piper's Son....Kendall
Glee Club.
Medley....Arr. by Steinwedell
Serenade Club.
Good Night, Beloved....From the German
W. P. Lovett and Glee Club.
Thinker's Song....R. De Koven
Glee Club.

PART III.

Football Song....
....Words and music by Horace Lozier, '94
Glee Club.
Douglas Club Two-Step....Arr. by Steinwedell
Serenade Club.
If I Were a Knight of the Olden Time....Millard
Solo by Alfred Williams.
Maid of Athens....Arranged
Glee Club.
Alma Mater....Arranged
Glee Club.

Personnel of the Clubs.

The general officers of the Glee and Serenade clubs are: F. H. Blackmarr, Manager; H. T. Chace Jr., President; P. G. Wooley, Secretary. The officers of the Glee club are: Dr. William Carver Williams, instructor; Herbert E. Hewitt, leader; H. J. Smith, accompanist; Philip Rand, Secretary; first tenors, C. T. Wycoff, P. G. Wooley, M. E. Coleman, F. C. Smith, F. W. Woods; second tenors, J. Campbell, H. H. Hewitt, H. D. Abells, H. J. Smith; first bassos, R. B. Davidson, H. C. Murphy, Philip Rand, J. S. Brown; second bassos, F. H. Blackmarr, H. E. Hewitt, R. R. Snow, W. P. Lovett, W. P. Behan; soloist, Alfred Williams.

The officers of the Serenade club are: Signore Salvatore Tomaso, instructor; W. S. Bond, leader; G. A. Bliss, Secretary. First mandolins, W. S. Bond, W. Jackson, E. F. Mandel, H. T. Chace Jr.; second mandolins, G. A. Bliss, C. W. Stewart; mandola, V. W. Sincere; guitars, W. E. Steinwedell, H. W. Stone, R. P. Hobart, W. C. Vaughan, F. F. Steigmeyer.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Schedule of Speakers, Places, and Dates for This Week.

For the benefit of those who cannot attend its regular sessions the University of Chicago is offering university extension classes in certain departments. Following is the schedule for the week:

Monday, March 4—Western Union Building, Jackson and Clark streets, Room 310, C. A. Orr, "Latin-Cæsar," 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, March 5—Burr School, Ashland and Wabansia avenues, Addison Blakely, "Civil Government in the United States," 3:40 p. m.; Burr School, Ashland and Wabansia avenues, W. E. Henry, "English Romantic Poetry," 3:40 p. m.; First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Stewart avenue and Sixty-sixth street, I. W. Howerth, "Political Economy," 7:30 p. m.; No. 1013 North Halsted street, C. A. Orr, "Latin—Cæsar," 7:30 p. m.; Western Union Building, Room 310, Jackson and Clark streets, William Ruilkoetter, "English History," 7:45 p. m.; Chicago Preparatory School, No. 3715 Langley avenue, James F. Baldwin, "Nineteenth Century History," 8 p. m.; No. 804 Warren avenue, George H. Mead, "Logic," 8 p. m.

Wednesday, March 6—Cook County Normal School, Stewart avenue, near Sixty-eighth street, R. D. Salisbury, "Geographic Geology," 4 p. m.; University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, R. F. Hoxie, "Descriptive Political Economy," 8 p. m.; Self-Educational club, No. 572 South Halsted street, R. N. Miller, "Civil Government in the United States," 8 p. m.

Thursday, March 7—Central School, South Evanston, Ill., Paul de Compigny, "French Grammar and Composition," 4 p. m.; Dearborn Seminary, No. 2141 Calumet avenue, Henry L. Clarke, "Plant Evolution," 7:45 p. m.; Normal, Ill., Charles F. Kent, "Outlines of Hebrew History," 8 p. m.; University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, James F. Baldwin, "Nineteenth Century History," 8 p. m.

Friday, March 8—Harvard School, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, N. F. Smith, "Electricity and Magnetism," 7:30 p. m.; Valparaiso, Ind., I. W. Howerth, "Political Economy," 7:30 p. m.

Saturday, March 9—University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, William C. Sayrs, "Greek for Beginners," 8:30 a. m.; University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, George Mulfinger, "Elementary German," 8:30 a. m.; Chicago Preparatory School, No. 3715 Langley avenue, Paul de Compigny, "Advanced French Composition and Translation," 9 a. m.; Western Union Building, Jackson and Clark streets, Room 310, H. E. Cobb, "Plane Geometry," 9 a. m.; Chicago Athenæum, Room 60, Camillo von Klenze, "Life and Works of Goethe," 9 a. m.; University of Chicago, Cobb Lecture Hall, C. A. Orr, "Latin—Cæsar," 1:30 p. m.; Chicago Athenæum Building, Room 60, F. J. Miller, "Historical Development of Roman Satire," 2 p. m.; Chicago Athenæum, Room 62, R. D. Salisbury, "The Evolution of the North American Continent," 2:30 p. m.; Fourth Presbyterian Church, Superior and Rush streets, Charles F. Kent, "Outlines of Hebrew History," 4 p. m.; Dexter Building, Room 69, Adams and Dearborn streets, H. N. Ogden, "English Constitutional History," 4 p. m.; Western Union Building, Room 310, Jackson and Clark streets, R. M. Lovett, "Advanced English Composition," 8 p. m.

In the lecture study department the following program of lectures is offered for the present week. The hour is 8 o'clock except when otherwise stated. Where no State is named the center is in the City of Chicago:

Monday, March 4—Clinton, Ia., Nathaniel Butler, "Some Studies in American Literature—Holmes"; Dubuque, Ia., W. D. McClintock, "Studies in Fiction"; Minneapolis, Minn., Olivet Baptist Church, R. G. Moulton, "Studies in Biblical Literature—Lyric Poetry," 4 p. m.; Minneapolis, Minn., Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church, R. G. Moulton, "Studies in Biblical Literature—Lyric Poetry"; Indianapolis, Ind., R. D. Salisbury, "Landscape Geology—Glaciers"; Moline, Ill., F. W. Shepardson, "Social Life in the American Colonies."

Tuesday, March 5—South Bend, Ind., Nathaniel Butler, "Studies in American Literature—Emerson"; Winona, Minn., R. G. Moulton, "Stories as a Mode of Thinking."

Wednesday, March 6—Joliet, Ill., Nathaniel Butler, "Some Studies in American Literature—Emerson"; Winona, Minn., R. G. Moulton, "Stories as a Mode of Thinking"; Calumet, Mich., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic."

Thursday, March 7—Kankakee, Ill., Nathaniel Butler, "Some Studies in American Literature—Holmes"; Ottawa, Ill., R. G. Moulton, "Studies in Shakspeare's Tragedies—Julius Cæsar"; Springfield, Ill., F. W. Shepardson, "Social Life in the American Colonies"; Ishpeming, Mich., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic"; Indianapolis, Ind., Plymouth Church, Charles Zeublin, "Social Reform in Fiction," 4 p. m.; Indianapolis, Ind., manual training school, Charles Zeublin, "A Century of Social Reform."

Friday, March 8—Peoria, Ill., Nathaniel Butler, "Some Studies in American Literature—Emerson." Newberry Library, Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, R. G. Moulton, "Studies in Shakspeare's Tragedies—'Julius Cæsar'"; Glencoe, Ill., Albion W. Small, "Sociology—The New Social Method." Negaunee, Mich., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic."

Saturday, March 9—Galesburg, Ill., W. M. R. French, "Painting and Sculpture." Marquette, Mich., W. C. Webster, "Making and Makers of Our Republic."

FOR THE BIG UNIVERSITY DEBATE.

Princeton and Harvard to Lock Horns on the Income Tax.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3.—[Special.]—The attention of the college is now taken up with the debate which is to take place with Harvard March 22 in Alexander Hall. Princeton always has been renowned for its literary societies and the ability of its graduates to hold their own in debate or in oratorical contests. If this long-standing reputation is to be retained extraordinary efforts will have to be made in the intervening time, for Harvard's repeated victories over Yale have shown its ability in this line, and its three representatives will be men worthy of Princeton's greatest efforts. The debate is to be in no way a contest between representatives of the Wendell Phillips club and the Harvard Union on one side and Whig and Clio Halls on the other, but is purely a university affair, Harvard against Princeton. Recent correspondence between the committees having in charge the debate has resulted in the acceptance of the following question:

Resolved, That under the circumstances the income tax law of 1894 was justifiable.

It is agreed by both sides that constitutional claims shall not be discussed. Princeton has the choice of sides, but has not yet decided which to defend. The first competitive debate at Princeton resulted in the choice of six men:

Howard E. White, '95, New York; J. W. Park, '95, Mississippi; E. W. Hamilton, '96, New York; W. H. Butler, '95, New York; W. F. Doty, '96, Washington, D. C.; and A. N. Easton, '96, New Jersey.

From these six three men will be chosen at a second competitive debate, who will represent the college in the final contest. Harvard's speakers will be:

C. A. Duniway, a graduate; W. E. Hutton, '95, both of whom have spoken in Harvard-Yale debates; and F. Dobyns, '98, the best speaker in the newly organized freshmen debating club.

Harvard men are well satisfied with the selection of the men who are to represent them, and Princeton undoubtedly will have its best men out to meet them.

Temperance at Table.

One of the most interesting and instructive things in G. A. Sala's book is the changes it records in manners. He writes:

Gentlemen took their wine, and a great deal of it, in 1862. Not all the two and three bottle men had passed away; but I attribute the pleasing advent of after-dinner abstinence from port, sherry, and claret at the conclusion of the repast to two causes. First, the introduction of the service à la Russe, which absolved hosts from the obligation of carving, and led to the introduction of light and elegant dinners, in place of the heavy feeds which required to be washed down by potent beverages. If you will look at Richard Doyle's cartoon of a dinner party in the "Manners and Customs of the English" in the *Cornhill Magazine,* published in 1861, you will see that the host is carving; and more than that, when the whole of the dishes were placed on the table other guests were expected to carve the viands nearest to their hands. This led to much overeating on the part of the company, to much fatigue on the part of the carvers, and the subsequent recruiting of exhausted nature by swilling an excessive quantity of wine before the gentlemen joined the ladies. But a far more important agent in abolishing the brutal custom of drinking wine after dinner was that patronage of smoking which we owe to the Prince of Wales.

A Musical Item.

Here is a story from New Orleans which must be taken as it stands. We do not vouch for the truth of it. "Musical shots," says the tale, "are the latest among the sensations of New Orleans. A sharpshooter of the name of Pardon fires at the metal bars of a set of bells. The bullets, in striking the bar, sound a musical note, and the shots follow each other in such rapid succession and with such accuracy that the marksman is able to shoot any tune that may be desired." The only thing lacking in this story is some account of Pardon's ability, which we presume he must possess, to shoot chords with ordinary bird shot. —*Harper's Young People.*

LAKE STREET ELEVATED
RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned committee, appointed at a meeting of holders of said bonds, hereby give notice that, after extended interviews with the company, the following plan for an adjustment has received the approval of this committee and the company, viz.:

1. Bondholders to receive 60 per cent of face of bonds in gold debentures of the company, bearing interest at 5 per cent from January 1, 1895, payable half yearly and resting for security on deposit of the mortgage bonds with Northern Trust Company of Chicago as trustee.

2. Principal and interest of debentures to be guaranteed by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company.

3. Bondholders to receive, in addition to said debentures, 15 per cent of the face of their bonds in 5 per cent non-cumulative income bonds of the company, payable in gold.

4. The trust deed securing the mortgage bonds to be modified as follows, viz.:

(a) That no bonds shall hereafter be issued for purpose of paying interest.

(b) That no bonds shall hereafter be issued for construction purposes except at par and to the amount only of the actual cost of the construction.

5. The Northern Trust Company to be the trustee to hold the mortgage bonds and carry out, under an instrument of trust, to be prepared by experienced counsel, the various steps of adjustment. Temporary receipts for bonds deposited, exchangeable for the debentures and income bonds, to be issued by the trustee.

6. For full and complete details of the plan bondholders are requested to examine and sign the adjustment instrument at the office of

A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO.
No. 115 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Prompt action by the bondholders is necessary in order to secure the benefit of this arrangement.

After a patient examination of the whole situation the undersigned committee fully and without any hesitation recommend said proposed adjustment to the bondholders.

JOHN R. WALSH, A. O. SLAUGHTER, GEO. H. WEBSTER, Committee.

DUPEE, JUDAH & WILLARD, Counsel for Bondholders' Committee.
KNIGHT & BROWN, Counsel for Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company.

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK
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88 La Salle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co.

MAIL MEN KEPT BUSY.

LIVELY WEEK IN CHICAGO POST-OFFICE AND STATIONS.

Mail Is Carefully Counted and Weighed for a Special Purpose—Account Also Closely Kept of the Stamp and Money Order Business—Indications Show That 2,000,000 Pieces of Mail Are Daily Handled in Chicago and That an Extra Number of Clerks Is Necessary.

Every letter that passed through the Chicago Postoffice last week was counted. So was each postal card. The scales were used to determine the number of newspapers and packages intrusted to the care of Washington Hesing and his assistants. The clerks kept "tab" on the output of stamps, money orders, and other useful articles they keep on sale. This counting process started last Monday morning and ended at midnight Saturday. While the reports turned in from The Ruin and the twenty-three substations will not be compiled for a few days, Mr. Hesing yesterday predicted from what he had seen over 2,000,000 pieces of mail are handled daily in Chicago.

Few people have any idea what the successful handling within a given time of such an enormous bulk of letters, papers, and packages means. It would give to every man, woman, and child in the city one piece of mail matter a day and leave several hundred thousand pieces to be sent elsewhere; and the quantity is increasing so rapidly that clerks and carriers find their work growing harder and heavier right along. If not collected and distributed between sunrises the public complains. This, however, cannot be done unless the force is large enough and strong enough to do it. The present force therefore is hardly adequate unless it should be found that changes can be made which will permit of men being transferred from stations where the business is comparatively light to other stations where it is heavy. One of the objects in getting reports from all substations was to find out whether or not this could be done.

Outcome Awaited with Interest.

It is the first time in the history of this country any Postmaster has ever attempted anything of the sort. The outcome will be watched with interest. One week ago Mr. Hesing sent blanks to the superintendent of each substation within the corporation limits with instructions to fill them out at the close of business every day with the amount in weight and the character of mail matter handled during the day. This was kept up throughout the six working days of last week. Some of the reports were handed in yesterday, the rest will be received today.

"I wanted to know just how many pounds and the character of mail that goes through this office," said Mr. Hesing in speaking of his plan to convince Uncle Sam that more help is needed here. "These reports will show the amount of first, second, third, and fourth class matter taken in and sent out. They will give the number of letters, newspapers, and packages of all kinds; the number of postal orders issued, of stamps sold, and in fact every particle of business transacted. I have had this work done to see where we stand, to ascertain what changes can be made advantageously in the assignment of employés, and get such facts and figures as are necessary to base an application on for whatever additional help we need.

Business at the Suboffices.

"The business of these suboffices varies more than one would think. I mean in regards to bulk matter, and it may be that where one station is two or three carriers short another station may have two or three more than it needs. We figure a certain per cent of clerks to carriers, and in getting at the situation I believe these reports will do more good than anything we have ever tried. The division is always based on the business done. It may be that the merchandise mails give trouble in one place and the newspaper mail in another. In such cases a remedy must be provided. We will also be able to tell whether the cart collector has more or less territory to collect from than he can conveniently cover. One man may have nothing but letters, another nothing but merchandise, consequently the merchandise man soon becomes weighted down with more than he can handle except under great difficulties."

Mr. Hesing said also that in case an application is made for an increase of the force it will not be granted until July 1, when the fiscal year begins, if at all. He feels quite sanguine, however, that the department will give him all the new men he needs properly to handle the business, which is growing so rapidly that unless the force is enlarged mail matter is bound to be delayed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED SATURday, March 2, 1895:

St. Lawrence-av., s e cor 48th-st., w f, 50x128, Feb. 21 (F. P. Burket to L. Williams) $42,500
Wharton-av., 87 s of 51st-st., w f, 133x158¼, Feb. 25 (A. F. Doremus to I. A. Doremus) 42,500
Berkeley-av., n w cor 42d-st., n f, 105x110x65¾, Feb. 21 (L. Williams to F. P. Burket) 20,000
Harvard-st., 100 n of 72d, w f, 50x127, Feb. 10 (C. B. Eggleston to C. C. Reckitt) 7,500
Harvard-st., 196 n of 73d, w f, 50x127, Feb. 10 (same to E. Reckitt) 7,500
Morgan-st., 110 n of Jackson, e f, 40x113¾, Dec. 4, 1894 (E. J. Taylor to C. T. Luckow) 7,000
Premises No. 637 Washington-blvd., March 1 (H. S. Carson to J. Elswig) 9,000
Washington Park-av., 150 n of 50th, w f, 50x97, Feb. 21 (L. Williams to F. P. Burket et al.) 5,500
63d-st., 48 w of Throop, s f, 72x94½, Jan. 21 (E. G. Wildeg to S. W. Fitch) 5,000
Wallace-st., 116 s of 77th, e f, 20x100, Feb. 27 (A. F. Keeney to A. J. Miller) 4,000
Wallace-st., 136 s of 77th, e f, 20x100, Feb. 27 (Same to C. E. Miller) 4,000
Rumsey-st., 120 n of Indiana, w f, 24x120, Feb. 23 (A. Maloney to H. J. McCarron) 3,500
Fullerton-av., 188 e of Perry, n f, 37½x102, March 1 (T. Scovern to J. E. Kerry) 3,500
Harvard-st., 177 w of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x125, Feb. 25 (J. A. Schneider to J. C. Schneider) 3,000
Lyman-st., 25 n e of Deering, n w f, 100x100, Feb. 26, '92 (M. in C. to A. Peterson) 2,332
Chase-av., 100 w of Maple, n f, 50x150, Jan. 10 (W. H. Burletson to G. F. Wittekind) 2,000
Same ppty., Jan. 25 (G. F. Wittekind to F. H. Doland) 2,000
Escanaba-av., 230 n of 89th-st., e f, 25x138¾, Feb. 19 (H. F. Albers to M. Wiora) 1,000
69th-st., 76 e of Calumet-av., s f, 32¼x89, and other ppty., Feb. 26 (C. D. Covell to G. H. Love) 12,000
Paulina-st., 74 n of Congress, e f, 48x126, Feb. 25 (A. F. Doremus to I. A. Doremus) 1,000
118th-st., 220 e of State, n f, 50x125, Feb. 18 (C. B. Sawyer to L. R. Crowley) 1,100
Fairfield-av., 220 s of North-av., e f, 25x125, Jan. 14 (W. H. Allport et al. to E. M. Dean) 1,625
74th-st., 171 w of Seipp-av., n f, 50x125, March 1 (J. Dempsey to W. H. Marted) 1,600
Paulina-st., 151 s of 63d, w f, 25x123, Feb. 28 (R. Spruner to G. Craig) 1,400
W. 17th-st., 313 w of Fisk, n f, 24x124, Feb. 16 (J. Misek to M. Zarek) 1,675
W. 12th-st., 288 e of Olive, s f, 24x130, March 1 (Michael McCarthy to Joseph P. Rafferty) 2,000
Same property, March 1 (Joseph P. Rafferty to Mary McCarthy) 2,000
Rebecca-st., 66 w of Rockwell, n f, 33x124, March 1 (Michael McCarthy to Joseph P. Rafferty) 2,000
Same property, March 1 (Joseph P. Rafferty to Mary McCarthy) 2,000
Hastings-st., 49 w of Paulina, s f, 24x124, March 1 (Michael McCarthy to Joseph P. Rafferty) 2,000
Same property, March 1 (Joseph P. Rafferty to Mary McCarthy) 2,000
W. 22d-pl., 25 s of 13th-st., e f, 100x125, Feb. 2 (W. Klinger to M. McDermott) 3,000
Premises No. 4217 S. Halsted-st., 25x118, Feb. 14 (F. T. Mason, as executor, to C. H. Crosby) 7,000
Premises 742 and 744 64th-st., 474-10x125 7-10, March 1 (T. M. Bell to F. E. Hills) 15,000
Quinn-st., 40 w of Union-av., n f, 86¼x112, Jan. 30 (A. W. Black to S. Sigler) 5,500
Wharton-av., 350 n of 65th-st., e f, 200x132, Feb. 28 (C. W. Bard to S. S. Date) 14,000
Perry-av., 275 s of Waveland, w f, 50x123 (correction), Jan. 22 (T. Sickel et al. to G. Christian Peterson) 2,600
Premises No. 7241 Stony Island-av., 25x111, Feb. 19 (F. Boden to C. J. Arnold) 8,500
Monroe-av., 98 s of 58th-st., w f, 50x188, Feb. 4 (E. R. Woodle to E. T. Wilder) 8,000
Aberdeen-st., n e cor 60th, w f, 25x124, Oct. 30, 1894 (W. H. Garrett to B. F. Jones) 2,600
Wolfram-st., s e cor Seminary-av., n f, 50x124, March 2 (H. F. Schuettler to C. McMahon) 6,500
Stanley Terrace, 112 s of Jackson-st., w f, 100x39, Jan. 31 (M. Beifeld to M. J. Roughan) 5,000
Ellis Park, s w cor Prospect-pl., e f, 59x95 4-10x99, Feb 28 (C. J. Messenger to same) 15,000
Dearborn-st., 552 s of 47th, e f, 24x100, Feb. 5 (N. Y. Hoiley to F. C. Paulin) 3,000
St. James-pl., 131 e of Clark-st., s f, 44x50, March 2 (E. R. Gregory to E. M. Graves) 27,500
Ellis Park, s w cor 36th-st. (or Prospect-pl.), s e f, 99x180, imp., Feb. 18 (Willette B. Robinson and wife to Charles J. Messenger) 110,000
36th-st. (or Prospect-pl.), s e cor Vincennes-av., n e f, 84 6-10x99, imp., Feb. 28 (Chas. J. Messenger and wife to Wilson Ames) 141,500
Greenwood-av., s e cor 44th-st., w f, 126x175, Feb. 6 (Wm. D. Ewart to Jas. R. Thacker) 20,000
Wrightwood-av., 175 e of Hamden-ct., n f, 25x134, March 1 (Etta M. Graves to Etta E. Gregory) 31,000
Webster-av., n w cor Bissell-st., s f, 48x115, Feb. 15 (C. E. Anthony to J. E. Steffen) 6,900
Fulton-st., 75 w of Wood, n f, 25x105, March 23 '91 (F. Van Vlissingen to J. Prosinger) 4,000
Premises No. 4213 S. Halsted-st., 25x118, Jan. 31 (F. T. Mason as executor to F. Kapple) 7,000
Wabash-av., 288 n of 53d-st., e f, 33x161, Feb. 9 (N. E. Wilcox to A. Wheeler) 7,500
Prairie-av., 280 s of 54th-st., w f, 25x179, Feb. 11 (J. Dunne to M. E. Meany) 2,750
Madison-av., n e cor 49th-st., w f, 28x150, March 1 (L. D. Thomas to J. S. Talley) 22,000
Englewood-av., 160 e of Stewart, n f, 35x115, Jan. 21 (S. W. Fitch to E. G. Wilder) 6,500

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE ACKNOWLedged finest St. Patrick's day ornaments; sample 5c; investigate now. M. ERNST, Cleveland, O.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places, or you can call an A. D. T. messenger by telephone and send "ad" to TRIBUNE office without extra charge:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614 .... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st .... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d .... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th .... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th .... T. H. PATTERSON.
N. W. cor. Oakwood .... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 .... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d .... C. S. ALLEN.
5040 .... SORROW & KERNTOPF.
Cor. 63d .... CURTI & McRAE.
Cor. 71st .... PHILLIPS CHEM. CO.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 .... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th .... F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison .... HARRISON PHARMACY.
2200 .... L. J. WEYER.
2727 .... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st .... W. E. FORSYTH.
3160 .... H. F. FLANNERY.
4259 .... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700 .... JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st .... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th .... F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th .... F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th .... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d .... SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th .... W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
124 .... J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth .... H. P. BRAUN.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188 .... G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—
515 .... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th .... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th .... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th .... E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 .... C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 .... L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake .... O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard .... C. N. GOODNOW.
405 .... A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Champlain .... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn .... WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 .... F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—
Cor. Wright street .... MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison .... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560 .... R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson .... JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island avenue .... F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace avenue .... B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004 .... M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th .... McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d .... R. H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams .... ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
Cor. Harrison .... H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468 .... WM. H. BIERMAN.
567 .... HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—
843 .... R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey .... PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland .... F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble .... A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—
587 .... L. A. GELLIEN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 .... J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina .... R. T. SILL.
771 .... A. S. STODDARD.
1014 .... W. W. THUMSER.
1299 .... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan .... F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
190 .... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278 .... DELL & CO.
384 .... PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572 .... F. A. THAYER.
785 .... J. W. CRAIN.
826 .... K. McLENNON.
1001 .... C. D. STONE.
1049 .... J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento .... E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan .... KOTZ & MOORE.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 .... FORD'S PHARMACY.
465 .... HENRY SCHROEDER.
1218 .... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley .... F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 .... FRANK GRAMMER.
296 .... W. A. BRABROOK.
360 .... F. L. MULLER.
475 .... F. J. KNOWLES.
987 .... FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada .... GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis .... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422 .... CHAS. S. THEIL.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center .... J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin .... THOS. LONERGAN.
Cor. Robey .... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue .... JNO. RITTER.
Cor. Francisco .... F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson .... O. S. BETTING.
260 .... JNO. P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750 .... F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 .... R. H. HANKE.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 .... ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161 .... C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland .... A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut .... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division .... E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe .... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue .... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center .... F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster .... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted .... BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend .... A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario .... J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak .... R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division .... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie .... DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison .... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland .... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nie)
STATE STREET—
Cor. Chestnut .... A. MARTEN.
1292 .... C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 .... HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton .... W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood .... H. W. WEJHE.
Cor. Belden .... F. R. LEONARD.
622 .... MAX SCHULZ.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center .... HERMAN FRE.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 .... A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AUSTIN .... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL .... J. S. OAKES.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park Ave. Station .... L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av .... OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth .... H. J. HOUGHOTON.
69th and Stewart-av .... E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD .... A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SAT. NIGHT, AT BATTERY D, GOLD hunting case watch. Will pay full value for return of same. Address V 653, Tribune office.

LOST—SATURDAY, MARCH 2, CHAMOIS SKIN jewel bag, containing
1 Marquise ring, Turquoise and diamond setting.
1 solitaire diamond ring.
1 knife-blade ring, with two diamonds.
1 diamond pendent (star shaped.)
1 violet stick pin.
1 diamond collar button.
$50 reward given for its return and no questions asked. Address M H 131, Tribune office.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY NIGHT IN ORCHEStra of McVicker's Theater, a lady on leaving took the cloak of another lady by mistake and left her own chinchilla cloak. Finder of missing cloak please address V 800, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—HENRY ATWOOD, SON of Henry H. of Johnstown, Rhode Island, who went away in 1883 for Black Hills; if alive he will communicate with undersigned. Information as to death also desired. J. ERASTUS LESTER, attorney-at-law, Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR IT—OUR DESCRIPTIVE list, "How to Buy a Diamond or Watch"; the largest stock in the city; we save you the pennies you waste every day. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, AND flower pots. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN REAL ESTATE office; telephone, etc. 80 Dearborn-st., R. 4.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER offices at 169 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 21 years' experience; bank references.

INCOME TAX RETURNS PREPARED TO MEET the requirements of the law. C. NIGG, expert accountant, 415 Chamber of Commerce.

WM. H. McGILLIVRAY, 3727 VERNON-AV.—Long experience; best ref.; moderate terms.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS—

Plans for the erection of a school building and workshop for the Lewis Institute will be open for the inspection of bidders at office of Henry Ives Cobb on March 10, 1895.

Sealed proposals for any part or the whole will be received by the Trustees at Room 81, Metropolitan Block, up to and including March 22. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN A. ROCHE,
JOHN McLAREN,
C. C. KOHLSAAT,
Trustees.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHer, 369 State—12 cabinets, 11x14 portrait, $3; pictures copied and enlarged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN, WELL ACquainted, best references, competent and reliable, will arrange to sell line of goods to Philadelphia trade and vicinity on basis commissions and part actual expenses. Address EDWIN BURNS, Fairmount Substation, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN OR local manager for reliable manufacturer or wholesale house; specialty preferred; satisfactory record and references. Address M H 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LINE OR SOMEthing of merit to sell or any profitable work to do in city on commissions. R., 63 Aberdeen-st., cor. Adams.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and intelligent young man, aged 26, as butler in private family; first-class references. Address V 801, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN WOMAN, TO DO family washing; cheap; lace curtains a specialty; I have a large yard for drying; strict attention to prompt delivery. 3542 Rhodes-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 DANISH GIRLS as cook and second girl; best city references. A H 438, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXCELLENT NURSE, good cook, wishes a few more engagements. 3717 Elmwood-pl.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—ON COMMISSION, BY COMMISsion house, who represents Eastern manufacturers, for cheap corsets and other dry goods specialties; must be well acquainted with the city buyers; no others need apply. V 651, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A1 RETAIL WALL PAPER SALESman; none but those of recent experience need apply; between 9 and 10 a. m. ALFRED PEATS, 136-138 W. Madison-st.

SALESMAN—GOOD, HONEST, RELIABLE, ANtiseptic belt dressing. B Z 294, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—20—OF UNBOUNDED ACTIVITY, with good bonds and best of references, to sell the "Morey Burner," "Quick seller"; thousands in use, receiving the highest indorsement; gives eighty (80) candle power; same consumption of gas as an ordinary five-foot burner, yielding only nineteen (19) candle power; suitable alike for the home, store, or office. Why complain of hard times for lack of employment when you can, through energy and perseverance, make a handsome living by representing the "Morey Gas Burner," the "fin de siecle light"? A. G. MOREY, Main floor, 145 La Salle-st.

SOLICITORS—BUILDING AND LOAN, INSURance, and other solicitors can make big money representing the "International Building, Loan and Investment Union." Representatives wanted for each town in Illinois. Address 17-19 Metropolitan Block.

SOLICITORS—IMMEDIATELY, SEVERAL A NO. 1 solicitors of good address, with reference, to introduce to our best people an entirely new and beautiful work of great merit; sells easily. Call in person. JOSEPH SMART, 1412 Masonic Temple.

Boys.

BOY—STRONG, BRIGHT, TO DO ERRANDS. Apply after 10 a. m. STRAUSS BROS., 185 Van Buren-st.

Trades.

CUTTER—FOR STORE AND COUNTRY TRADE. Apply after 10 a. m. to STRAUSS BROS., 185 Van Buren-st.

TRUNK AND TRUNKBOXMAKERS—STEADY employment. Call between 9 and 11 a. m. Monday, 245 Jackson-st.

House Servants.

YOUNG MAN—STRONG, UNMARRIED, AS house servant in private family; must wait at table; city references. Address M V 2, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—WHO CAN WRITE LIFE INSURANCE. Liberal commission. Attractive plan. 507 Champlain Bldg.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADIES—GIVE NAME, STREET, AND number. Address M H 171, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GERMAN OR ENglish; also a second girl, a good waitress; family of 2. Call at once at 4450 Ellis-av.

FITTER—FIRST-CLASS. 2229 PRAIRIE-AV.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; especially good cook desired; will hire washing. 4544 Oakenwald-av.

NURSE GIRL—YOUNG, FOR CHILD 2 YEARS old; German or American preferred; references required; call today. 4362 Oakenwald-av.

OPERATORS—CAPABLE OF MAKING $8 TO $10 per week on ladies' shirt waists; Wheeler & Wilson machines. 179 E. Division-st., 3d floor.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON SINCLAIR MAchine. 214 W. Adams.

IRONER—GOOD LADIES' CLOTHES IRONER. 214 W. Adams-st.

MILLINERY TRIMMER—FIRST-CLASS ONLY; leading city house is open to engage same if with thorough experience; liberal salary. Address B Z 293, Tribune office.

TRIMMER—LOUISE & CO. ARE PREPARED TO engage experienced trimmer; salary only dependent on ability. 185 Michigan-av.

WOMAN—REFINED, INTELLIGENT WOMAN to take full charge of a house and to act as chaperon to ten young lady students; none but those who have the best of references need apply. Address at once D. Z. T., 23 Monroe-st., Ann Arbor, Mich.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3601 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED parlor; bath; with or without board.

North Side.

168 NO. STATE-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD, $3.50 to $4.50; good table; walking distance.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; steam heat. MRS. CROWELL.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Room and board, $4 a week; 2 in front room, $8 a week; rooms $1.50 to $5 a week.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," fireproof, 55 33d-st., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av.—American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—MODERN BRICK AND STONE 8 and 10 room houses at Kenwood and Madison Park, $40 to $50 per month; rent free to May 1 to desirable tenant. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st., or Room 1006 Ashland Block.

West Side.

TO RENT—927, 931, AND 936 MONROE-ST., very desirable homes, in excellent condition; every convenience; 8 and 10 room houses; cheap. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—
HOUSES AND FLATS
ALL OVER CHICAGO.
JOHN G. ROGERS & CO.,
Tel. 1650 Main. 508 Chamber Commerce.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE STEAM-HEATED FLAT OF 6 rooms, ½ block from "L" station; $35. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st., or F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; $25 to $45, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; handsome public reception-room, telephone, gas ranges, gas logs, laundry, in fact, every convenience; n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st.; cable cars pass the door, and elevated road within 6 blocks. Beginning March 1 a bus will be run to elevated road at Fifty-first-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $15, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED FLATS, 6 rooms and bath; 289-293 43d-st.; $30. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st., or F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT, 6-ROOM FLAT FOR $10 a month; cash or merchandise accepted. 516 Chamber of Commerce.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS, STEAM HEAT, JANITOR service, etc., 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park; special rates to May 1. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5 ROOMS; HEAT, gas range, janitor. Call at office 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 23 LAKE-ST.; WILL be put in good repair. Apply Room 57, 149 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 108 MADISON-ST., NEAR Dearborn. Inquire at 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

Miscellaneous.

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EASY TERMS—DON'T PAY RENT ANOTHER YEAR—EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

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FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner. Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

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AMOUNTS FROM $500 TO $100,000 TO LOAN ON real estate within 5 miles of Court House. No commisson. Will deal with owners only. HARRY L. IRWIN, Attorney at Law, Room 708, No. 100 Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

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TO LET—$1,000 OR MORE ON REAL ESTATE. Address V 803, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A SPECIAL FUND AT FIVE PER CENT that we can loan in amounts of $3,000 and upwards where the margin of security is large. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

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$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. HENRY DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn-st.

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DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR). FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET. OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

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At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

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In all styles, and great variety of natural wood cases. Also continuation of our grand

CLEARING SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

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THERE'S BENEFIT IN BIGNESS—Concentration, and its consequent economy—System and time-saving brains in the office and SKILL IN THE FACTORIES.

These things give great advantage to the KIMBALL PIANOS.

In their making, every minute is utilized. Little leaks are stopped. When you buy a KIMBALL you pay for no mistakes; for no lost time. Every dollar in price represents a dollar of honest value in the piano.

YOU WILL APPRECIATE the System on which they are sold, where EVERY INSTRUMENT IS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES and is sold strictly on the ONE PRICE PLAN and on EASY PAYMENTS if desired.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$75, $85, $100 BUYS A GOOD SECOND-HAND upright piano. J. O. TWICHELL, PAYMENTS. 223 Wabash-av.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS in almost endless variety. All grades. All prices. All terms. Pianos from $40 upward. Organs from $20 upward. Decker Bros., Chickering, Estey, Conover, Steger, Camp & Co., Arion, Kroeger, Cable & Son, Mozart, Hallett & Davis, and others. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc. ESTEY & CAMP, The Leading House. Established 1868. 233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

ESTABLISHED IN 1879.

The celebrated "STEGER" pianos are preferred by leading artists, purchased by the highest musical authorities on account of their liquid quality of tone, elasticity of action, and great durability. Buy direct from the manufacturers. Pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., Piano Manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., Cor. Jackson-st.

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MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-GRADE PIANOS.
Low prices and easy terms.
PIANOS TO RENT.
276 W. Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., Piano Makers, are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of Chickering-Chase Bros. Co. 219-221 Wabash-av. Secure some of the bargains. $50 to $200 New $150 to $600.

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SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

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FINE WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO, ALMOST new; party going to Europe. Call at 259 W. Madison-st., 2d floor.

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A EUROPEAN FIRM DESIRES TO MAKE ARrangements with an American house manufacturing oleo oil, etc., for export to Holland and the Continent; bankers' references in Chicago and New York exchanged. Address G. S., P.-O. Box 672, New York City.

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I HAVE A NEW PIPE WRENCH SUPERIOR TO any in the market; also a good opportunity for mfg.; a good interest in it will be given to party furnishing the money to get it started, or will sell. Address W. McDERMOTT, 748 Warren-av.

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RECEIVER'S SALE—ENTIRE PLANT AND good will of THE COREY CAR AND MANUFACTURING CO. of Chicago, established over 20 years, consisting of a full outfit of modern machinery and tools, in perfect order for the manufacture of every description of dumping cars, in steel and wood, for use on public works, in brick yards, limekilns, stone quarries, iron, gold, silver, copper, and coal mines; works now in operation with valuable orders on hand and good prospects. An unusual opportunity to secure a paying business; over 600 cars built for drainage canal. Bids close March 23. Address for full particulars CHAS. H. BAKER, Receiver, Ashland and Carroll-avs., Chicago. By order of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Feb. 21, 1895.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF SALOON FOR cigar stand; cheap rent; good lease. 47 South Clark-st.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOOD commission house handling muslin underwear or any line of goods that will work in with a first-class millinery business. Address Box 674, Riverside, Cal.

WE SOLICIT MERCHANDISE OF ALL DEscriptions on consignment or buy outright for spot cash. Haymarket Salvage Co., 134 and 136 W. Washington-st.

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Our stock of carriages, harness, saddles, whips, robes, and stable sundries is the largest in the city, and purchasers will find many unusual bargains now.

Our factory is the most completely equipped, and we are prepared to promptly execute orders for new work; also repairing.

Estimates furnished when desired.

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FOR SALE—OPERA SEATS, PARQUET CIRCLE. Room 504 Van Buren-st.

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WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

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FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT OF MACHINery for a planing mill; used 3 years; cost $2,800; will sell cheap. Address SCHROEDER & WILSON, Joliet, Ill.

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CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

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A. S., 471 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

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TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples,	Genoa
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples,	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	March 30		Genoa
Werra	April 13		Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4		Genoa
Werra	May 18		Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP, $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Havel. Tues., Mch. 12, 9 am	Saale.. Tues., Apr. 2, 9 am
Trave. Tues., Mch. 19, 7 am	Ems.... Sat., Apr. 6, 7 am
Lahn. Tues., Mch. 26, 4 pm	Havel.. Tues., Apr. 9, 9 am

SPRING SAILINGS 1895.
TO SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON), BREMEN.

Trave	Tues., April 16	Ems	Sat., June 1
Lahn	Tues., April 23	Havel	Tues., June 4
Saale	Tues., April 30	Kaiser W. II.	Sat., June 8
Ems	Sat., May 4	Trave	Tues., June 11
Havel	Tues., May 7	Lahn	Tues., June 18
Trave	Tues., May 14	Aller	Tues., June 25
Lahn	Tues., May 21	Ems	Sat., June 29
Saale	Tues., May 28	Havel	Tues., July 2

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26th, these steamers from New York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfers by tender.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE
Maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with
TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
SPRING SAILINGS, EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Normannia, Mar 28, 11 a m	A. Victoria, May 16, 9 a m
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 a m	Columbia, May 23, 11 a m
Columbia, April 25, 11 a m	F. Bismarck, May 30, 11 a m
Normannia, May 9, 11 a m	Normannia, June 6, 11 a m

Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. from N. Y. Saturdays.
1st Cabin, $45; Intermediate, $27; Steerage, $16.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
New York... Mch 6, 11 am | Berlin ..... Mch. 13, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Ohio........ Mch. 16, 1 pm | Southwark. Mh 23, 7:30 am
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Waesland...... Mch 6, noon | Belgenland. Mch. 13, 7 am
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."

The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.

"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."

520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN.

The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) need no comment.

F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

GOING ABROAD?—
NINE PARTIES TO EUROPE.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Will leave New York during the season by leading steamship lines. First departure April 24 by S. S. Majestic for tour of 100 days. Illustrated programs free. Independent tickets everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON,
234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, or
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
Sailing fr. NEW YORK WEDNESDAYS as follows:
Adriatic, March 6, 1 p. m. | Britannic, Mar. 20, 2 p. m.
Teutonic, March 13, 9 a. m. | Majestic, Mar. 27, 8:30 a. m.
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Gnl. Agt., 29 B'dway, N. Y.
N. ANDERSON, Gen. W'n Agt.,
54 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

TO EUROPE, 1895—"GAZE'S TOURS" (ESTB. 1844)—Twenty-five high-class parties to sail semi-monthly. Best steamers. Spring tours by "S. S. Kaiser," May 4th, 57 days, $460.00, and "S. S. Werra," May 18th, 101 days, $750. Later dates; lower rates, $230, and upwards; programs free. Send 10 cents for 112 page illustrated monthly "Gazette" with maps. S. S. tickets by all lines. Henry Gaze & Sons (Ltd.). WM. A. FLETCHER, West. Mgr. Tourist Agents. 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all Continental points.
Furnessia ...... Feb. 23 | Circassia ...... March 16
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Drafts for any amounts issued at lowest rates.
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

EASTER IN ROME—OUR POPULAR LOW-priced tour, $258. All expenses included. Leaving March 16—Time, 53 days. Includes Rome, Florence, Pisa, Venice, Milan, Paris, London. Apply at once for program to HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., 204 South Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:05 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 8:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†11:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:32 pm	* 6:35 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Buffet	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	† 8:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	† 6:59 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	† 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am † 5:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	‡ 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Lv., *3 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:20 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., †10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	* 3:00 am	* 6:15 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn	‡ 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 8:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. Returns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm
Kansas City, Denver & California	* 5:15 pm
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am
California Limited, via St. Louis	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Night Express	*12:01 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 6:00 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Texas, Colorado and Utah Ex.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	10:12 am
Kas. City & California Limited	†10:00 pm	9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	10:00 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	10:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. ¶Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm †11:00 pm	* 9:20 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and iron towns	x11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex	† 8:00 am	†6:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	†2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	† 3:45 pm	†10:45 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:20 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R's—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 8:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:20 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:30 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Ry. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22nd-st. City Ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:10 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 6:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:20 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Atlantic Express	†11:30 pm	*11:50 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:25 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, New York & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, Boston & Canada Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	† 8:10 am	† 6:35 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:40 pm	9:50 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:33 pm	10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

GAME IMPROVES F

BILLIARDS BOOMING IN CH
WITHIN THE LAST FEW YE

Many Amateurs Who Play at Fa... by Using "The Right Shots" ... "Nursing" the Balls Properly ... of Them Employ the System ... of the Leading Experts—Differe... tween the Champions, Schaefe... Ives—Other Billiard News.

The game of billiards has taken ... boom of late and here in Chicago o... quently hears the remark: "Why, eve... plays a good game of billiards now... It was only recently that an old-time ... dropped into a local billiard-room a... completely bewildered while watch... different games.

"My intention was to take a cue," s... "but I discovered that every man ... twenty engaged in play was my s... Where in the world do they all come... It doesn't seem possible for even no... I seldom meet my match anywhere ou... Chicago or some of the other larger ci...

The speed thus shown by amateur ... is indeed a matter of much wonder. ... a man who can figure out in part its d... ment and cause a study of the metho... new players discloses their adheren... certain system by which the balls ar... ered. Of these systems there are seve... the amateur shows under what maste... game he has acquired his knowledg... that he has taken billiard lessons, but ... sciously from watching another's play... imbibed his billiard ideas.

Indications of a Score.

When a man shows a score of small ... and ciphers, interspersed with large ... is because he is trying to play "perfe... liards," after the game of Schaefer, ... sacrifice all else to "ball to ball" the... copying Ives.

Again, a disproportion of cushion-p... covers a counterpart of Slosson, and ... according to the system of the infer... perts. Then there is a lot in kn... "the right shot," and at present ev... men, for years and years lovers of bi... are really fine critics, although th... joints render impossible any ex... of the stroke when they, themselves, ... the cue.

All enthusiasts at chess or whist ca... the openings as told by the book, and ... coming to be more and more the ca... billiard players. Where an expert, af... preliminary moves at chess strikes ... himself, so also at billiards, a... one game or the other great exp... is only possible through marked... ural advantages. It having been ... in a billiard-player's mind just ... to do, in case of certain "leaves" thing... smoothly, so long as played after shot ... just right. He immediately fancies: ... can run ten, why not fifty or one hun... But then comes along a problem to be ... The driven ball has returned just ... wrong. He thinks to himself, "Never... I'll play on as if nothing had happened... finds that the next "leave" is far di... than the one expected. Then he is at s... probably misses where a count should... been easy, simply because his mind is ... to figure out why he played the shot, k... it to be the wrong one.

Learns the Reason.

By and by he learns to answer this qu... with "I could not execute the right sho..."

To make billiard balls go her... there in order to regain position ... difference between an ordinary p... sional, and one of the first ... A "10 man" will make more hard... shots in a 200-point game than do Iv... Schaefer in a week's play. And it is o... chose these experts can by massés or... particularly difficult short shots regain... trol of the spheres that other can del... easily such an expert as Slosson.

The delicacy of stroke, so essential t... class men, is possessed possibly by som... who cannot average 4, and the rough ... necessary at times is common to thous... amateurs. But it is the combination of ... effects that distinguishes the champion... poor player of nursing proclivities h... ball too easy. The blacksmith break... while the arm of the star is like a trip ... mer, adjusted to crack a hickory nut ... pound out a plate of armor for a warshi...

"But all this has been known for y... one cries, "yet it is only of late that the... of billiards has so improved." It is ... systematic course of play was first w... some twelve years ago, but only since t... vent of Ives has the game become so ga... ly studied, and this because the player... "He was a countryman and learned q... why should not I?"

Before Ives' day it was asserted that th... would be found the equal of Schaefer... now Ives is the superior player by p... accord.

Where He Learned the Game.

"He didn't bring his billiards over... Michigan," say the amateur; "he go... from Schaefer, Slosson, and others. ... fore we will try," and the conseque... seen in the records of the recent am... tournament. Yet there is not a billiard... er who can average two at fourteen-inc... line that in stroke at all resembles a... the first or second class experts. Th... to show that stroke cannot be taught. ... changed his stroke after leaving Mic... but then Ives is a wonder. But the cha... in this did not copy any man, his ... being as clearly defined as Schaefer's.

"The day is coming," says a promin... pert, "when billiards will take its pl... the head of all games and colleges wil... billiard champions as they have cha... of other sports. The rising generation... start in playing 'the right shot' and... fore will be forced to make a good a... or furnish a score replete with cipher... tice the score of the amateurs. They... in spots—which is not the ... with the poorer professionals, who... 'Keep a-going; hold your inning, no ... if the balls are widely scattered nearly ... time.' Safety play is dying out. N... Ives nor Schaefer cares where he leav... balls, and to this is due largely the ... of the record as to average. Wide pl... tails more work, and its advocate ... emplars must tire quickly as compared... the man who takes the tip of Michael P... 'Nursing is the crowning feature of th... of billiards.'"

Men of Years Play Well.

Close play has enabled men of adv... years to play billiards as well as th... youth or middle age, as illustrated by ... rice Vignaux, who is past 50 years old... body can tell how much easier one ca... an object under his nose than from ... ten feet away. Vignaux's system is t... close with the cue ball to one of the ... balls, and of course he can see it per... David Pulsifer, thirty years ago the ... pion of Massachusetts, and since kno... the owner of Tenny, the only racing ri... Salvator, still plays billiards well simp... cause he nurses well.

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ATHLETICS ARE COMING OUT AT

Changes in the Crew—Plenty of Ba... and Track Work Men.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—[S... Correspondence.]—There have been ... changes the last week on the Yale cre... any previous week since the rowing ... began, and the sight has rowed in the p... form of the season. The trouble bega... a week ago. S. R. Ives, Captain ...

GAME IMPROVES FAST

BILLIARDS BOOMING IN CHICAGO WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS.

Many Amateurs Who Play at Fast Speed by Using "The Right Shots" and "Nursing" the Balls Properly—Most of Them Employ the System of Some of the Leading Experts—Difference Between the Champions, Schaefer and Ives—Other Billiard News.

The game of billiards has taken a great boom of late and here in Chicago one frequently hears the remark: "Why, everybody plays a good game of billiards nowadays." It was only recently that an old-time player dropped into a local billiard-room and was completely bewildered while watching the different games.

"My intention was to take a cue," said he, "but I discovered that every man of the twenty engaged in play was my superior. Where in the world do they all come from? It doesn't seem possible for even nowadays I seldom meet my match anywhere outside of Chicago or some of the other larger cities."

The speed thus shown by amateur players is indeed a matter of much wonder. Even to a man who can figure out in part its development and cause a study of the method of all new players discloses their adherence to a certain system by which the balls are gathered. Of these systems there are several, and the amateur shows under what master of the game he has acquired his knowledge. Not that he has taken billiard lessons, but unconsciously from watching another's play he has imbibed his billiard ideas.

Indications of a Score.

When a man shows a score of small innings and ciphers, interspersed with large runs, it is because he is trying to play "perfect billiards" after the game of Schaefer. If he sacrifice all else to "ball to ball" then he is copying Ives.

Again, a disproportion of cushion-play discovers a counterpart of Slosson, and so on, according to the system of the inferior experts. Then there is a lot in knowing "the right shot," and at present even old men, for years and years lovers of billiards, are really fine critics, although their stiff joints render impossible any execution of the stroke when they, themselves, handle the cue.

All enthusiasts at chess or whist can play the openings as told by the book, and this is coming to be more and more the case with billiard players. Where an expert, after the preliminary moves at chess strikes out for himself, so also at billiards, and at one game or the other great excellence is only possible through marked natural advantages. It having been settled in a billiard-player's mind just what to do, in case of certain "leaves" things work smoothly, so long as shot after shot comes just right. He immediately fancies: "If I can run ten, why not fifty or one hundred?" But then comes along a problem to be solved. The driven ball has returned just a trifle wrong. He thinks to himself, "Never mind, I'll play on as if nothing had happened," and finds that the next "leave" is far different than the one expected. Then he is at sea and probably misses where a count should have been easy, simply because his mind is trying to figure out why he played the shot, knowing it to be the wrong one.

Learns the Reason.

By and by he learns to answer this question with "I could not execute the right shot."

To make billiard balls go here and there in order to regain position is the difference between an ordinary professional and one of the first class. A "10 man" will make more hard, wide shots in a 200-point game than do Ives and Schaefer in a week's play, and it is only because these experts can by massés or some particularly difficult short shots regain control of the spheres that either can defeat so easily such an expert as Slosson.

The delicacy of stroke, so essential to first-class men, is possessed possibly by some man who cannot average 4, and the rough stroke necessary at times is common to thousands of amateurs. But it is the combination of these effects that distinguishes the champion. The poor player of nursing proclivities hits his ball too easy. The blacksmith breaks his, while the arm of the star is like a trip hammer, adjusted to crack a hickory nut or to pound out a plate of armor for a warship.

"But all this has been known for years," one cries, "yet it is only of late that the game of billiards has so improved." It is true a systematic course of play was first worked some twelve years ago, but only since the advent of Ives has the game become so generally studied, and this because the player says: "He was a countryman and learned quickly; why should not I?"

Before Ives' day it was asserted that never would be found the equal of Schaefer. Yet now Ives is the superior player by popular accord.

Where He Learned the Game.

"He didn't bring his billiards over from Michigan," say the amateurs; "he got them from Schaefer, Slosson, and others. Therefore we will try," and the consequence is seen in the records of the recent amateur tournament. Yet there is not a billiard player who can average two at fourteen-inch balk line that in stroke at all resembles any of the first or second class experts. This goes to show that stroke cannot be taught. Ives changed his stroke after leaving Michigan, but then Ives is a wonder. But the champion in this did not copy any man, his stroke being as clearly defined as Schaefer's.

"The day is coming," says a prominent expert, "when billiards will take its place at the head of all games and colleges will have billiard champions as they have champions of other sports. The rising generation will start in playing 'the right shot' and therefore will be forced to make a good average or furnish a score replete with ciphers. Notice the score of the amateurs. They play in spots—which is not the case with the poorer professionals, who say: 'Keep a-going; hold your inning, no matter if the balls are widely scattered nearly all the time.' Safety play is dying out. Neither Ives nor Schaefer cares where he leaves the balls, and to this is due largely the increase of the record as to average. Wide play entails more work, and its advocate and exemplars must tire quickly as compared with the man who takes the tip of Michael Phelan: 'Nursing is the crowning feature of the game of billiards.'"

Men of Years Play Well.

Close play has enabled men of advanced years to play billiards as well as those in youth or middle age, as illustrated by Maurice Vignaux, who is past 50 years old. Anybody can tell how much easier one can see an object under his nose than from five to ten feet away. Vignaux's system is to stay close with the cue ball to one of the object balls, and of course he can see it perfectly. David Pulsifer, thirty years ago the champion of Massachusetts, and since known as the owner of Tenny, the only racing rival of Salvator, still plays billiards well simply because he nurses well.

But in speaking of ways and means whereby billiard players are improved one must not lose sight of the perfect tools with which room-keepers furnish their patrons and the introduction of the chalk, which makes a miscue a needless incident. Ives and Schaefer acknowledge that the innovation in chalk has helped their grand averages at least 15 per cent, and this estimate is too small as applied to amateurs, because their stroke is not so good, and the chalk corrects all this, enabling a man to draw a ball, where with the old chalk the cue-tip would surely slip off. Taking advice from the Englishmen Americans now iron the billiard cloth frequently, and so the cue ball comes straight into count, where formerly it had oftentimes to "jump a hurdle." One thing is to be deplored, however, about the later-day amateur—i. e., his lack of smoothness and ease of play. The student of anything is easily discernible, and this is especially true of billiard players. They are as precise as it is possible to be.

ATHLETICS ARE COMING OUT AT YALE.

Changes in the Crew—Plenty of Baseball and Track Work Men.

New Haven, Conn., March 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—There have been more changes the last week on the Yale crew than the previous week since the rowing season began, and the eight has rowed in the poorest form of the season. The trouble began just a week ago. S. B. Ives, Captain of the champion '93 crew, was up from New York. He will do the greater part of graduate coaching this year. With Capt. Armstrong, he agreed that the principal trouble was a stroke. Simpson, last year's freshman stroke, fell into bad rowing form and gave way to Bailey. He has symptoms of varioloid, and will be absent till Easter. Ives reduced the number of candidates to fourteen, and placed Capt. Armstrong at stroke. The remaining candidates are: Armstrong, Treadway, Holcomb, Coonley, Dater, Cross, Langford, Simpson, Longacre, Beard, Judd, Miller, Bailey, and Wheelwright. This has made it impossible to fill out two crews. The change has proved unsatisfactory. Capt. Armstrong is fitted with poor physical qualifications for stroke. He is short and invariably clips his stroke, and rows in uneven time. The crew has rowed as follows most of the time the last week: Stroke, Armstrong; Nos. 7, Treadway; 6, Langford; 5, Dater; 4, Longacre; 3, Beard; 2, Judd, and bow, Wheelwright. Miller has been placed at stroke when Capt. Armstrong has been out of the boat to officiate as coach.

Payne Whitney of New York has been appointed temporary Captain of the freshman crew in place of Ernest Brewer, who was forced to give up rowing through a strain. The freshmen are rowing as follows: Stroke, D. Rogers; No. 7, Marsh; No. 6, Cadwalader, No. 5, James Rodgers; No. 4, Whitney (Captain); No. 3, Wilcox; No. 2, Hitchcock; bow, McGraw.

Wednesday Capt. Rustin put the freshman baseball nine to work. He marshaled sixty class delegates Wednesday. About twenty will be lopped off. The coming week a temporary Captain will be appointed. The best will be taken in hand by Capt. Rustin, who will call the 'varsity squad together the coming week. Carter, the 'varsity pitcher, has been laboring with all the candidates for battery positions. He had twenty candidates for pitcher and sixteen for catcher, but the number was cut down to eight pitchers and six catchers. There are no stars in the lot. Peck, '96, and Smith, '97, are the best.

Capt. Hickok and Trainer Mike Murphy are busy with the candidates for the track athletic team. Most of their recent efforts have been spent in bringing out a promising sprinter, but they have not found their man. The Yale Track Athletic Association will hold its annual spring meeting in the latter part of March. Harvard and Princeton will be invited to send entries.

AMERICAN DOGS AND THE ENGLISH.

How an Expert Compares Those of This Country with the Imported.

Summing up the Westminster Kennel club's show just closed in New York a recognized expert has this to say of the dogs of America:

In pointers the country is as rich as England. Native bred ones have held their own with crack importations for some time, although our breeders would do well to be more guarded in the preservation of good necks, shoulders, and front. At the New York show the native dogs were well to the front—Lad of Kent, his sisters, Lass of Kent, Lady Gay Spanker, Springside Nell, and Ridgeview Tenny all more than held their own against their imported contestants.

Collies, thanks to the efforts of J. Pierpont Morgan, Col. Hilton, and Henry Jarrett, were one of the attractions. Imported dogs more than held their own—in fact, it will probably be a long time before this country produces two such beautiful representatives as Sefton Hero and his kennel companion, Rufford Ormonde. Mainly due to the efforts of August Belmont and the Rutherford brothers, America has something to be proud of in her native bred fox terriers. Blemton Victor II., bred by Mr. Belmont at his kennels in Hempstead, is a crack of the first water, and never in the history of the breed has there been a dog produced who could excel him in head and expression, type and character, and many other properties. Were Mr. Belmont to decide to send his favorite to England and show him he would carry all before him under most judges. Nor would the youngsters the Rutherford brothers brought out at the show disgrace the Stars and Stripes. Bulldogs, ever the most difficult of all breeds to rear, are stronger here than in their own country. This, however, is due to the importation of the best dogs to be obtained from across the water, and, as they are not prolific, England has to a great extent been drained of its cracks. His Lordship, King Orry, Leonidas, and Saleni could more than hold their own were they sent back to the land of their birth; in fact, no dog in England at the present time could beat either his Lordship or King Orry. Bull terriers are both numerous and representative. Nor are they in any danger of becoming unworthy as a collection to uphold the glory of the colors under which they sail.

Of the other breeds, Japanese spaniels are perhaps the strongest. Better specimens are exhibited here than at the kennel club shows in England.

DETROIT IS WEARY OF VANDERBECK.

Syndicate Wants to Buy the Baseball Franchise He Holds.

Detroit, Mich., March 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—Baseball prospects in Detroit for the coming season are not bright. Vanderbeck, owner of the present Western League franchise, is out of touch with the local admirers of the game, owing to his parsimonious policy, and the hope is general that he will sell to a local syndicate that stands ready to buy. Vanderbeck is sticking out for a much higher price than the syndicate is willing to offer, and it looks as if he would go through the season with a weak team and destroy all the enthusiasm for the game left from the miserable performance of last year. Vanderbeck says that he has signed Gayle, Pears, Whitehill, Gastright, Lohbeck, Gunson, Struthers, Parrot, Erwin, Gillan, Raymond, Dungan, Campau, Yorke, Everitt, and Marr, but several of these men are known to have been signed in major leagues and several of the remainder so heartily dislike Vanderbeck that they say they would rather not play at all than under his management.

THIS LEAGUE WILL BE OF SIX CLUBS.

Western Inter-State League of Baseball Clubs Meets in Bloomington.

Bloomington, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—The final meeting of the Western Inter-State League of Baseball clubs was held in this city today. Terre Haute, Joliet, and Bloomington, the original members, were present, and the applications of Aurora, Fort Wayne, and Lafayette, Ind., were accepted. It was decided to make the organization one of six clubs, and no other applications were considered. President Schmidt was ordered to call for a first assessment to cover expenses until April, when the first deposit is made. William Schneider, Terre Haute, W. A. Rourke, Bloomington, and W. R. McCaull, Joliet, were appointed a Schedule committee to report at a directory meeting about April 1. The season will open Saturday, May 4, with Illinois clubs in Indiana.

AVERAGES AT FELLOWSHIP BOWLING

Scores Made by the Club Players in the Month of February.

Following are the averages of members of the Fellowship Bowling club during the games in February, S. K. Wilson winning a tie for the monthly medal:

Player.	Games.	Av.	Player.	Games.	Av.
M. D. Willey	12	204	W. L. Grosse	12	141
S. K. Wilson	12	196	B. F. Cheshire	12	141
H. E. Shepard	12	193	R. W. Chanler	12	139
L. T. Wilson	12	182	A. T. Sanders	9	135
F. W. Edwards	12	171	W. Faymonville	12	132
G. H. Asper	12	168	J. M. C. Steele	3	129
G. M. Somers	9	155	C. W. Loring	12	122
G. V. Carroll	12	153	W. J. B. Borley	12	120

IS AXTELL WILLIAMS IN TROUBLE?

Report Out That His $50,000 Stakes Are Declared Off.

Independence, Ia., March 3.—[Special.]—Nominators in this city have received word from C. W. Williams that his $50,000 stakes at Galesburg have been declared off on account of not filling. These stakes, ten in number, were reported as well filled.

Galesburg, Ill., March 3.—C. W. Williams could not be seen tonight to explain the report about declaring off the trotting stakes.

BAD TURF OUTLOOK.

HORSE OWNERS IN NEW YORK DISTURBED BY THE SITUATION.

What the Trotting People Propose to Save Themselves from the Clutches of the Jockey Club—Big List of Entries of the Champions of the Track for Fleetwood Park's September Meeting—Monroe, Salisbury, Hamlin, and Others to Be There with Their Fast Ones.

New York, March 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—After four months of anxiety the outlook for the turf in this State is little brighter than when it was definitely known that the new Constitution, with its anti-betting clause, had been adopted. The cloud of technical objections to the manner of holding the election has been swept away by eminent lawyers who have no personal feeling against racing, but declare that pool-selling and bookmaking are now under legal ban, which cannot be removed for the next twenty years. Of the several bills presented at Albany during the last month every one breathes a friendly spirit to the racing interest, and incidentally permits trotting under the same provisions as those proposed for the government of the thoroughbreds. When it was finally agreed to let the bill presented by Assemblyman Gray represent the wishes of the turfmen the trotting horsemen began to investigate more closely. They found that the Jockey club was recognized as the supreme power in the granting of certificates for running races, and there was no mention or provision for a similar body to decide what tracks should be permitted to carry on harness racing. Seeing this danger the magnates of the running interest hastened to call on such trotting turfites as they could reach quickly and to them was suggested the formation of a body something like the Jockey club. Articles of incorporation had been drawn up for a State Trotting Board, but the real purpose of its existence was concealed under the old pretext of the Ives bill, which claimed as its object "improvement in the breeding of horses." The ostensible reason for this State Trotting Board as set forth in the application for a charter is as follows:

The particular objects and purposes of said corporation are the investigating, ascertaining, and keeping a record of the pedigrees of horses and of instituting, maintaining, controlling, and publishing a stud book or book of registry of horses in the United States of America and Canada, and the promoting and holding of exhibitions of said horses, and generally for the purpose of improving the breed thereof.

Outside of the clique which seems to be doing the will of the Jockey club there is not likely to be any support of this movement. Harness racing has flourished under the management of the National Trotting Association, which was formed in 1870 to protect the sport against the horde of freebooters that threatened to destroy it. The American Trotting Association, originally composed of tracks which seceded from the National Association, has grown to be a powerful rival of the parent association, but the latter controls all the driving parks in this State. It would probably be quite agreeable if the proposed State Board were formed under the auspices of the National Association, so that the smaller tracks could have a representation as well as the larger ones.

The breeders, owners, and trainers of fast stock have declared in favor of the metropolis as the place to exhibit their crack performers in harness. Never before in the history of trotting has there been such support for a program of speed as that accorded to the Driving club of New York for its next grand circuit meeting. First and foremost Monroe Salisbury and C. J. Hamlin, who control more record breakers than the rest of the country combined, have contracted to be at Fleetwood Park during the last week in August. This means that Alix, Robert J., Directly, Fantasy, and other sensational cracks will be shown to metropolitan spectators for the first time since they have developed into champions. Even this does not account for the host of nominations made in the nine purse events offered for the meeting. It had been known that the first lot of entries amounted to more than 300, but nobody supposed that the enormous total of 423 would be reached. The result is not only remarkable because it was obtained in the face of opposition in the Western circuit, but also on account of the conditions under which the purses were offered. The first payments are large, and at least three of them have to be made before the condition of the horses can be tested by their preliminary work. Besides that, every animal had to be named with no right of substitution, a proceeding which never has been popular with trainers. Allowing for an unusually large number of withdrawals, there will still be enough left of the original list to pay the prize money, which amounts to $22,000, and give the Driving club a handsome bonus. In other words, the horsemen including the most astute managers in the business have signified their willingness to compete for their own money and pay a large premium for the privilege. The Grand Circuit meeting held here last September was successful financially for the same reason, but the profit of some $10,000 obtained then promises to be trebled this year. The associations at Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Rochester expect to be equally well patronized by the horsemen, so that legislative enactment will have no visible effect upon the movements of the harness racers, no matter how much discomfort it may cause to the men who like to speculate on the result of their rivalry.

SCHEMES FOR RACING IN FLORIDA.

New York Capitalists Considering the Plan of Having a Track at Jacksonville.

The old scheme of establishing a winter race track at Jacksonville, Fla., has been revived. This time H. D. McIntyre, representing New York capital, is the prime mover. Mr. McIntyre recently visited Jacksonville, discussed the matter with business-men of that city, and, it is now said, a racing association will be formed there with a capital of $150,000, with racing possible from Nov. 1 to April 1. The Dwyer brothers have for several years past had the project in mind, and if Mr. McIntyre is merely their representative in the present scheme it might have some chance of success, as the combined stables of the Dwyers and Mr. Croker would furnish a large quota of the horses needed. But the old objections, in the main, still apply. Jacksonville has not a large enough population to make high-class racing pay, and if winter racing is established there its success will at the least be problematical.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S TROTTERS.

Good Lot to Be Sent to Nice for the Riviera Races.

Col. Lawrence Kip has about completed his purchase of trotting stock for his friend, James Gordon Bennett, and March 9 three of the best young trotting mares in America, with a complete equipment, will be shipped to Mr. Bennett at Nice. The trotters are to take part in the harness races on the Riviera, which will be held during the latter part of this month and the beginning of April. The trotters are not outclassed campaigners, such as are commonly purchased to race on European tracks, but they are fresh young animals that made their records in high society last season, and that can beat their present marks from two to six seconds or more. They were purchased in Kentucky during the last week. The fastest one of the trio is the bay mare Helen Leyburn—2:14.

Baseball Dates for Columbia.

New York, March 3.—The baseball candidates for the Columbia team are at work in the gymnasium, and in a week or so will begin outdoor practice. The outlook for the nine is promising. The schedule of games follows:

March 27, Princeton, at Princeton; March 30, College of City of New York, at New York; April 3, Union College, at New York; April 6, Lehigh College, at Bethlehem; April 8, New York League, at New York; April 13, West Point, at West Point; April 16, New York League, at New York; April 18, Lafayette College, at New York; April 20, University of Pennsylvania, at New York; May 4, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; May 11, Rutgers College, at New Brunswick; May 18, Lafayette College, at Easton; May 23, Oritani Field club, at Hackensack; May 30, Wesleyan College, at Middletown; June 1, Cornell, at Ithaca.

EACH SECURES A HYPHEN AND THEY RUN NOW IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

The Consolidated "Times-Herald" Makes Its First Appearance Today and Here Is How the New Title Appears.

The consolidated *Times-Herald* will make its initial appearance this morning. Its title, the old *Herald* letter being used, will look something like this:

THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD.

Fourteenth Year. Monday Morning, March 4, 1895.—Twelve Pages. Two Cents.

The *Times* office was dark and deserted last night save for the big watchman and a man down in the engine-room.

MONEY TO PAY FRED PFEFFER'S FINE.

Contrary Club of Louisville Raises It—Good Story About Von der Ahe.

New York, March 3.—[Special.]—Fred Pfeffer today received a telegram from Louisville conveying the news that the Contrary club had raised $499 to pay his National League fine. In order to give everybody a chance the remaining $1 will be taken in two-cent postage stamps, each person being limited to one stamp. A rather funny story of Mr. Freedman and Chris Von der Ahe of St. Louis is being told. Von der Ahe got tired of the way the league magnates were acting in the Pfeffer case and when he saw that it was certain that the player would be punished in some way he placed his hat within convenient reach and then arose and gave Messrs. Byrne and Brush, the leaders against Pfeffer, such a "roast" as has not been heard in the council chamber for years. He then seized his hat and said: "Shentlemen, I am going home. The whole crowd gifs me a pain of der stomach." He drew Mr. Freedman aside and in a coarse whisper said: "Dot's a tough gang in dere. Look out for your watch und money."

Entries Close Today.

The entries for the blue ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving club, July 22-27 inclusive, close today. The club offers $60,000 in purses.

THE FALL OF PRICES AT HOME.

Not an Encouraging Outlook for the People Who Toil for Wages.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The *Telegraph* has already referred to the enormous depreciation of prices in England during the last twenty years. A similar depreciation, it appears, has occurred in the United States since 1873, since which year, says the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, there has been no such sudden and great fall in prices of exports and imports, as that which has taken place during the last eighteen months. One significant fact is shown which should receive some attention from those persons who still think that the tariff agitation and legislation of 1894 was a good thing for the country: it is that dutiable goods "were so greatly affected by the uncertainty of tariff legislation that the calendar year 1894 appears almost disastrous in its total, the difference being $106,000,000 in favor of the calendar year 1891. Here, as in England, the prices of commodities, and especially of many of the most important necessaries of life, have largely depreciated since 1893. Forty-five of the staple commodities show a difference in price between 1887 and 1873 equal to 43 per cent, and it is stated that the difference now amounts to 50 per cent."

In England the wage-rate has apparently tended to increase in the two decades last past; in the United States it has similarly increased since 1873, but not in like proportion. It decreased in some industries during 1893, and so severe were the hard times in 1894 that the standard of wages was very generally lowered. It is questionable if, all things considered, wages, except those of skilled, competent artisans, will ever again be as high as they have been. Immigration, largely composed of the cheapest labor of the Old World, is so great in volume as to be certain to seriously affect the domestic wage scale. The contract labor law itself is disregarded and evaded, evasion being so easy and the profits of it so great. When the tinplate manufacturers largely reduced the wages of their employés after the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, it is charged that the employers sent their agents to Wales to bring men over to take the places of the old hands who had struck against the reduction; and the charge seems to be well supported by evidence.

In the mining districts and in the great iron and steel works, all the cheaper sort of labor is performed by aliens, chiefly from Italy, Hungary, Poland, and Russia, the imported workmen being of the lowest class of foreigners—of a class that will accept cheerfully wages upon which life cannot be decently and properly maintained. The textile manufacturers have filled their mills during the last decade with immigrants, many of whom are skilled factory operatives, knowing how to spin, card, weave, and dye. They come of generations of foreign operatives, and they work for one-half the wages that have been paid in this country to their predecessors. With regard to wages, it is simply the law of demand and supply that decides what the scale shall be. Labor organizations may do, and have done, something to keep up the wage-rate, and in some instances to increase it, but they cannot hope, except in those trades the personnel of which they very generally control, to succeed against the enormous influx of cheap foreign labor. Of course, all workmen profit by the lesser cost of the commodities of life. Paying 50 per cent less for them now than they did twenty years ago, they can afford to suffer some reduction of wages, as the one balances the other, providing the wage scale does not fall too low, as it certainly has fallen too low in those industries in which the lowest-priced labor of Europe has obtained a footing and crowded out altogether the better-paid and more respectable and worthy representatives of labor that preceded them. Another thing which has had much to do with the reduction of prices and wages during the last twenty-two years is the invention and use of labor-saving machinery. That has been the most serious factor with which even skilled labor has had to do, and the end is not yet. Overproduction is certain to follow whenever hand labor is superseded by the man-saving machine, and lower wages go with it.

SCORES OF RAISED CHECKS PASSED.

Huge Swindle on the Union Pacific and Denver Banks and Stores.

Denver, Colo., March 3.—One of the most systematic and ingenious check-raising swindles ever successfully tried in America has just been unearthed in this city, the victims being the Union Pacific railway company, nearly every bank in Denver, and several dry goods and other houses. Early last month the Union Pacific pay car left Omaha on its regular monthly trip to Salt Lake City with the wages of the company's employés. Closely following the car came a gang of check-raisers, and its members left the marks of their skill with acid, ink, and pen in nearly every town where Union Pacific employés reside, the check-raisers netting thousands by this swindle. The gang visited hotels and saloons frequented by railroad men where a large portion of the checks had been cashed and bought them. In value the checks ranged from $10 to $100, but each one was later skillfully raised to $110 and passed for that amount at banks and stores. In every instance the raised checks were tendered for some small purchase, so that the gang got nearly the entire amount in cash. The Union Pacific auditor passed all the $110 checks as "O. K." It is supposed the gang worked west to Salt Lake, and then escaped to the coast.

Story About Bismarck.

When he was a young man Bismarck was for some time an official reporter for one of the courts of justice. In those days his temper sometimes got the better of him, but upon one occasion at least his wit saved him from disgrace. This was when questioning a witness, the latter made an impudent retort, whereupon Bismarck exclaimed, angrily: "If you are not more respectful I shall kick you out of the room." "Young man," said the Judge, interrupting the proceedings, "I would have you understand that this is a dignified court of justice, and that if there is any kicking to be done the court will do it." "Ah, you see," said Bismarck to the witness, "if you are not more respectful to me the court will kick you out of the room. So be careful, very careful, sir."

The Original Dun.

A dun took its name from a celebrated bailiff of London during the reign of Henry VII. named Joe Dunn. He was extremely clever in devising ways and means to compel unwilling creditors to settle their accounts.

A Little One for His Whiskers.

Kansas City *Journal:* Senator Peffer may not be a very great statesman, but he has never disgraced his State and himself by engaging in a blackguarding contest.

TURKS KILL AND BURN

FATHER OF ALL THE ARMENIANS TELLS OF THE ATROCITIES.

Policy of Outrageous Cruelty and Oppression Has Continued for a Long Time—Priests and People Killed and Thrown Into Ditches—Inhuman Treatment of the Prisoners in Turkish Jails—Thirty-one Villages Pillaged and Burned and 11,000 People Put to Death.

[*Special Armenian Letter. Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.*]

London, March 3.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, who was sent to Armenia with instructions to thoroughly investigate the stories told of Turkish atrocities in that country, under date of Tiflis, Russia, Jan. 25, forwards an interview with the father of all the Armenians, Mgr. Khirmiran. Among other things he said:

"The massacre in the Sassoun Mountains was the result of a long period of Turkish misgovernment. In the Armenian provinces of Turkey a policy of cruelty and oppression has continued for a long time. I, myself, have been an eye-witness of all kinds of Turkish oppression. In fact, fifty years of my life have been passed in connection with the persecutions in Armenia. Among the horrible cruelties perpetrated during the massacre I will relate the following, proving the ferocity of the Turkish troops and their commander, Zekki Pasha:

"When the Armenians had surrendered, 150 of them, including three priests, were thrown into a large ditch alive, despite the fact that they were not wounded. Earth was then heaped upon them and some soldiers were sent to watch them until they all had perished. After this the massacre continued, many people, old and young, were killed, and many women and young girls were sent by the soldiers to Moosh. The bodies of the Armenians, who were killed in large numbers together, were buried in common graves, but the bodies of those who were killed in isolated places were left unburied. The Armenians who were not killed fled. Most of them came to Russia. Some of them are now in Tiflis. Some came to me in Etzchmiadzin and related to me the sufferings they had endured.

Tortured in the Prisons.

"Many Armenians are confined in prisons for 'political matters.' But what the Turk calls a political offense has not the same significance as in Western Europe. For instance, for a Christian to protect his property from plunder is considered a 'political offense' in the Turkish Empire. In prison all kinds of tortures are employed against rich and poor.

"The state of the Turkish prisons is simply dreadful; for instance, the chief monk of a monastery was fastened to a wall with nails driven through his hands and was delivered from that awful position only on admitting that he had acted wrongly, although he was really innocent. On the hands and feet of several prisoners were fastened iron chains and heavy shackles of wood, and on their heads were placed instruments resembling copper pots which were heated to a high temperature. Sometimes these tortures ended in the death of the sufferers. Sometimes, also, the torturers executed their terrible task simply to kill their victims.

"In the Sassoun district there were 114 villages and hamlets. In one of these villages lived Kaimadan, a Turkish district chief. The whole number of Armenian families, or 'hearths,' as they are called, in the district was 3,848. The Armenians, I may explain, have preserved the ancient tribal system. The minimum number to one of these 'hearths' is eight persons, the maximum number sixty or more. Taking twenty as a modest average the number of inhabitants in the district amounted to more than 70,000 souls.

Thirty-one Villages Burned.

"From the information brought to me I believe that the Kurdish and Turkish troops have burned or destroyed the following thirty-one villages, and I estimate that the number of men, women, and children killed in the Sassoun districts amounts to 11,000. These villages are: Spenk, with 1,600 inhabitants; Smal, with 1,400 inhabitants; Cleicangan, with 2,400 inhabitants; then follow Alliantz, Uktan, Aukbr, Talvarik, Akmanda, Khiloghenk, Tenalenk, P'Surkh, Hartuk, Khasmuth, Mzrdin, Keiliakenman, Berm, P'Amtank, Ceimbenin, Cramoury, Mazreina, a second village named Mazrein, Dzorair, Sp'Hgand, Teghkart, Alkhovit, Mzrain, Artukou, Kourouhan, P'Surkah, Souranham, and Hahiu."

During the interview the Associated Press correspondent asked Mgr. Khrimiran what truth there was in the story that certain Armenian revolutionary leaders induced Armenians to commit atrocities on Turks in hope of provoking outrages which would raise the wrath of the Christian world. He replied that such rumors were too absurd to obtain credence anywhere except in Turkey.

With reference to the Turkish Commission of Inquiry Mgr. Khirmiran said:

"The chief interest at present centers in the Turkish Commission of Inquiry, but I look for no results from the commission, because it will only deal with the Sassoun matter, which was only an incident in the oppression of the Armenians."

In the Village of Cleivouson, it is said, the Turks set fire to the houses, destroyed the church, and began to massacre the inhabitants. Old and young men, women, and children were tortured and put to death. Among this number were two priests, one of whom, Ter Petross, was stripped of all his clothing and pierced with twenty-five thrusts of a poniard, which caused his death.

Constantinople, March 3.—The outcome of the demand made by Alexander W. Terrell, the American Minister, that the Porte protect the American missionaries in Armenia is that orders to this effect have been sent to the Turkish authorities in Armenia. Several of the missionaries who had left Bitlis, fearing that they would be attacked, are now returning to the former place on the advice of Mr. Terrell. The greater number of the Armenians who were arrested on various charges have been liberated, nothing having been proved against them.

PASTOR W. S. P. BRYAN INSTALLED.

Formal Exercises Last Night at the Church of the Covenant.

The Rev. W. S. Plumer Bryan, successor to the Rev. D. R. Breed, was installed as pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Halsted street and Belden avenue, last night. The Rev. Robert D. Scott presided. Those who officiated were the Rev. David C. Marquis, the Rev. Hubert C. Herring, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, the Rev. John Rusk, and the Rev. John M. Fulton. Dr. Marquis delivered the sermon, Dr. Herring the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Hall the charge to the people. In both charges reference was made to the work of the Civic Federation and the necessity for church members to take an active part in civic affairs. The new pastor was for ten years a missionary in West Virginia. His first pastorate was at Asheville, N. C., and his second at the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. After three years of service with the latter church he accepted a unanimous call to the Church of the Covenant and entered upon his pastoral duties Feb. 1.

Novelty in Swindling.

London *Illustrated News:* A young gentleman applied the other day to a clergyman after church for half a sovereign that he had dropped into the collection plate by mistake for sixpence. He could not afford to give half a sovereign, he said, and should be glad to have his nine-and-six-pence back again. Curiously enough, when one considers how prone is the natural man to be generous at other people's expense, the clergyman declined to accede to his request. He examined the contents of the collecting plate and found only a very few gold pieces, the donors of which were all identified. The device in question, therefore, appears to be a novelty in the art of swindling, and must be added to the long list of "plants."

Hard Times for Willie.

"Don't bothah me, deah boy," said Willie Wishington; "I'm collecting my thoughts, don't you know."

"Rather hard work, isn't it?"

"Y-a-a-s. I find the same twouble that fathah has in his business. Collections ahe doocéd slow."—*Washington Star.*

Attuned.

"I am afraid," said the languishing sentimentalist, "that your being is not attuned to welcome sweet spring once more."

"Yes, it is," replied the practical man. "I took fifteen grains of quinine this morning."—*Washington Star.*

THE DISCUSSION ON BALDNESS.

Moral Aspect of the Question, Complicated by Divergence of Views.

St. Paul's: Through the agency of a medical journal the question of baldness has recently cropped up, and has been discussed in the papers with that variety of opinion which springs from variety of experience and from difference in the point of view from which it is considered. It is quite impossible that upon such a question society could be unanimous. The bald men generally will be found favoring a theory of baldness which is not accepted by such of their contemporaries as happen to have a good growth of hair. Among the latter baldness is commonly regarded as a sign of profligacy; the bald men, on the other hand, are almost unanimous in ascribing their defect to dyspepsia, ill-fitting hats, or excessive mental activity. By some curious dispensation of Providence, which nobody professes to explain, women are very seldom afflicted with baldness, though their resort to hairpins, curling-papers, curling-irons, and the wearing of pads of false hair would seem to favor that condition. They may, therefore, be considered tolerably impartial observers of the phenomenon, and the question of baldness in its moral aspect is complicated by the extraordinary divergence of their views upon it.

Is baldness a becoming condition to a man of 50? It is hard to say, because the great tribunal of feminine opinion to which we might appeal is not agreed upon the point. I have been assured by bald-headed men that their social success dated from the advent of their so-called affliction; and I have no doubt that at a shareholders' meeting a bald head on the directorate would inspire more confidence than one adorned with its natural covering. Some vague perception of this truth probably inspires the remark of the *British Medical Journal* that "the increasing prevalence of baldness may plausibly be ascribed to the general betterment taking place in our social condition." Age being equal one would certainly expect a bald-headed man to be better off than his shock-headed neighbor. There are probably more bald heads in Bayswater and Belgravia than there are in the corresponding population of Whitechapel and Clerkenwell; and there is some show of truth in the contention that, while baldness is increasing, it is only doing so in proportion to the growth of the material wealth of the community.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[Note—The Tribune will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Of Interest to Presbyterian Ministers.

Chicago, March 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The decision has been lately made by an excellent Justice of the Peace, John C. Everett of this city, that a clergyman in good and regular standing, who, in obedience to his ordination vows, prefers charges to the session of a Presbyterian church against any of its members, but who, himself, is not under the jurisdiction of said session (an absolutely impossible relation in our ecclesiastical polity), may be held to the grand jury as criminally libelous.

Upon our own responsibility we add, if such a minister cannot, as we readily did, obtain bondsmen, or is not favored, as we are, to appear upon our own recognizance, he will be doomed to sleep in jail, where domesticated surfeited bugs and Market street gang thugs hold high carnival.

J. S. Hanna.

How Jackson Was Shot by His Own Men.

No. 390 North State Street, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 28, 1895.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Many accounts of the wounding and death of "Stonewall" Jackson have been published, but the story of "Private," Company B, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, in your issue of Feb. 26 is surprisingly new to me, a Confederate soldier. It is the first time I ever heard that Gen. Jackson was shot by Federal soldiers. It was too well known and lamented by Lee's army at the time of the event that Jackson was shot accidentally by his own troops for that point to have been questioned then. All the circumstances of the affair were current and accepted as the truth by the army when it happened. Indeed, the identity of the troops of Jackson's command who fired the fatal bullets was afterwards discovered but kept secret by the few who knew it for obvious reasons. Now, as bearing authoritatively on this subject, if you deem it of further interest to your readers, permit me to recall the fact, now generally forgotten, that some eighteen years ago, I think, there was published in a Sunday paper, the *Herald* or *Gazette*, at Washington, D. C., a long and carefully prepared article on how Jackson was shot, written by Capt. Winn or Wing, I am uncertain as to the name, who was present with Jackson when he was wounded and helped to carry him off the field. As the account was interesting and the testimony of an eye witness to the occurrence, and its attending incidents in minute detail, I preserved the paper for a long time, but unfortunately lost it. No doubt it can be found in files in Washington or Richmond, for if my memory is not at fault the article was printed originally in a Richmond paper. The main facts of the narrative were about as follows, as well as I can recollect: At dusk in the evening of the first day at Chancellorsville, after the fighting was over, Gen. Jackson, attended by his staff, rode out beyond his lines some distance to reconnoiter, as the Federal line was not far away, not more than a few hundred yards. None of the enemy, however, were seen by the party, as it was growing dark. In a little while they turned back through the woods and the trampling of the horses in the brush no doubt sounded like the approach of cavalry, and consequently a body of Confederate infantry concealed in the woods on outpost duty naturally supposing it was an advance of the enemy, as it came from their direction, and they were known to be dangerously near, fired a volley into the horsemen. The flash of the guns, as the narrator says, revealed the infantry, the front rank kneeling and the rear rank standing as prepared for an attack by cavalry. Gen. Jackson was shot and several others killed and wounded. The consternation of the party may be easily imagined. The first thing to do was to get Jackson as quickly as possible out of reach of capture by the enemy, who might advance at any moment, attracted by this firing. But owing to the darkness and the woods moving a wounded man was difficult and slow. And to make matters worse just as the party was crossing the old plank road from Fredericksburg a Federal battery up the road, alarmed probably by the previous musketry, opened a furious fire, which swept the road so that all had to lie down to escape destruction. When this stopped the escort started with Jackson again. A litter had been improvised, but it was hard work going through the brush. Then to cap the climax suddenly another volley was poured into the little party by a body of infantry. Jackson was hit a second time and one of the litter bearers was shot in the wrists and dropped the litter, and Jackson fell on the ground, causing him to groan with pain. The situation of the party was then terrible, but they must go on. Fortunately they soon met A. P. Hill's division moving to the front. That General at once dismounted when he learned what was the matter, and was greatly surprised and shocked to find Jackson in such a condition. The passing soldiers were attracted to the scene, judging by the attention paid that some one of distinction was the object. But it was of the highest importance to keep the knowledge of Jackson's hurt from his men, so all their inquiries were cut off. One man, however, a tall old veteran, peering over the heads of the escort inclosing the wounded man, recognized who it was by the glare of the pine torches which had been procured and sadly exclaimed as he turned away: "My God, boys, it's old Jack hurt, I do believe." The General and his faithful attendants were now in safety, and, pushing on without further mishaps, at last reached a camp where Dr. McGuire, his Surgeon-in-Chief, could be summoned and Jackson placed in his hands. This ended a most trying and distressing night to all concerned. Jackson died several days after. Capt. Wing carried the news to Gen. Lee, reaching his tent toward daybreak. The General was greatly affected by the intelligence. He made the bearer take some sleep in his tent and share his breakfast, which some farm-house in the neighborhood had provided. I have sent this communication of Wisconsin "Private," clipped from The Tribune, to Maj. Kyd Douglas, now Adjutant-General of Maryland, residing in Hagerstown, who was on "Stonewall" Jackson's staff and of course is familiar with the manner and incidents of his death, even if he was not present at the time he was shot. Your subscriber was a private in the Army of Northern Virginia. Respectfully,

Jno. B. Tyler.

Abyssinia to Have a Coinage.

Abyssinia is about to have for the first time a coinage of its own. Hitherto the only coin current has been the Maria Theresa thaler. The new silver coin is of the same value and bears on one side the head of King Menelik crowned with the tiara, with the legend "Menelik II., King of Kings of Ethiopia"; on the other side is the figure of a crowned lion holding a cross in his paw with the inscription, "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah," as Menelik asserts that Abyssinia is the Sheba of the Bible and that he himself is descended from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. On the rim of the coin is inscribed, "Ethiopia lifts her hand to God alone." The design was made by Lagrange of the Paris mint. There are also two other coins for small change.

International Mining Exposition in Denver.

Denver, Colo., March 3.—It has practically been decided to hold an International Mining Exposition in Denver in 1896. D. H. Moffat, J. K. Choate, M. J. McNamara, W. S. Ward, J. B. Grant, and W. D. Lord constitute a committee to select fifty persons as a Board of Managers. It is proposed to erect a building for the exposition which shall contain an auditorium capable of accommodating 10,000 people. Appropriations will be asked from the State Legislature and from Congress in support of the exposition.

FIRE LOSS A MILLION.

DEPARTMENT AT TORONTO, ONT., UNABLE TO COPE WITH FLAMES.

They Rage Practically Unchecked and Destroy a Large Number of Buildings—Strong Suspicion That the Fire Was of Incendiary Origin—List of the Places Burned and the Insurance Covered—Loss at Salina, Kas., Will Reach $300,000—Other Destructive Fires.

Toronto, Ont., March 3.—The fire which began early this morning in Robert Simpson's six-story dry-goods store caused a total loss of $1,000,000. The department was unable to cope with it. The pressure from the mains was insufficient to throw the water high enough or in sufficient quantities to check the raging furnace. The heat was so intense the firemen were in deadly peril.

Fanned by a light breeze from the southwest the fire was driven across Queen street to the north side, and Jamieson's large tailoring establishment was soon a victim. The flames extended to the portion of Eaton's dry goods establishment, a departmental store, facing on Queen street. By the exertion of the firemen, aided by a private hose in the establishment, the flames were prevented from entering the main building. From Jamieson's the fire extended north to Sutcliff's dry-goods store and burned it to the ground. Meanwhile the intense heat from Simpson's building set fire to the Imperial Bank on the opposite side of the street, but only the top flat was destroyed, the bank itself escaping.

Milne's hardware store, next south of the Imperial Building, was soon in flames, and Henderson's auction room was next burned, while Duffield's tailoring establishment and the Black Horse Hotel were destroyed. The progress of the fire farther south on this street was checked. Next to Simpson's, on the south, Wanless' jewelry store was destroyed, and on the west of Simpson's, on Queen street, the flames communicated with Knox Church, one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the city, and the spire was destroyed, falling with a crash. The main body of the church was only slightly damaged.

At 3 o'clock the fire was at its worst. The north and east walls of Simpson's store had fallen, and the flames mounted high, carrying burning brands into the air, which fell upon the roofs of the adjoining houses. Meanwhile the buildings on Yonge street, north of Queen, were burning fiercely. The fire was raging on the east side of Yonge south of Queen.

The watchman in Simpson's said he made his rounds last night as usual. He was in the packing-room about 12 and all was right, but upon his return, in half an hour, there was a huge bonfire of the empty packing cases and other inflammable material, with the flames darting up the shaft. An incendiary origin of the fire is more than suspected. The following are the estimated losses and insurance:

R. Simpson, loss $350,000, insurance $300,000; J. Wanless, loss $42,000, insurance $41,000; Jamieson, loss $25,000, fully insured; Sutcliffe, loss $90,000, insurance $74,000; Milne & Co., loss $20,000, insurance $20,000; Tremont Hotel, loss $50,000, insurance $5,000; Knox Church, loss $50,000, insurance $20,000.

In addition to this there are large unascertained losses caused by smoke and water, destruction of street car tracks, and the tearing down of trolley and electric light wires, roughly estimated at $500,000, making a total loss of $1,000,000, with insurance of $470,000.

Three firemen were seriously injured during the fire and had to be taken to the hospital. R. Simpson effected an extra insurance yesterday morning on his stock for $35,000.

HEAVY LOSS IN THE SALINA FIRE.

Total in the Burned District Will Be $300,000—Other Fires.

Salina, Kas., March 3.—[Special.]—The total loss by the fire early this morning will reach $300,000. The firms whose places of business were destroyed are: E. W. Ober, general merchandise; J. Duncan and E. R. Holmes, real estate; Burch & Burch, attorneys; J. W. Cameron, dentist; the printing plants of the *Daily Republican Journal* and the *Weekly Herald*, the *Irrigation Farmer;* S. S. Tobey, boots and shoes; Vernon Bros., music; Buell Bros., palace bakery; W. H. McDowell, druggist; and Mrs. Plumley, millinery. The mercantile stock of E. W. Ober was one of the largest in Central Kansas and had just been foreclosed yesterday by Farwell & Co. of Chicago, who are represented here by H. J. Liggett of that city.

Buffalo, Wyo., March 3.—[Special.]—Fire this morning destroyed the building and entire stock of general merchandise of Robert Foote's store. The loss is $40,000; insurance, $34,500. Foote will build a new store.

Ottawa, Kas., March 3.—[Special.]—Fire this afternoon destroyed S. B. Rohrbaugh's Opera-House, known as the Auditorium, and several adjoining buildings. Two other residences and a barn were partly burned and three or four more residences and the goods in them badly damaged by water. The total loss is about $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

How to Make a Mirror.

A simplified process for silvering glass is described by MM. Auguste and Louis Lumière in the *Journal de Physique*. Take 100 parts by volume of a 10 per cent solution of nitrate of silver and add, drop by drop, a quantity of ammonia, just sufficient to dissolve the precipitate formed, avoiding any excess of ammonia. Make up the volume of the solution to ten times the amount by adding distilled water. The reducing solution used is the formaldehyde of commerce. The 40 per cent solution is diluted to a 1 per cent solution. The glass to be silvered is polished with chamois leather, and the bath is made up immediately before use by mixing two parts by volume of the silver solution with one of formaldehyde. The solution must be poured right over the surface without stopping. After about five or ten minutes, at a temperature between 15° and 19° C., all the silver in the solution is deposited on the glass in a bright layer, which is then washed in running water. It is then varnished if the glass side is to be used or polished if the free surface is required for reflection.—*Nature.*

Dumas and His Dogs.

Fondness for dogs has been a marked characteristic of many famous men. Of the great romancer Dumas it is told that he once had a dog as hospitable as was his master, and that the dog once invited twelve other dogs to Monte Cristo, Dumas' palace, named after his famous novel. Dumas' factotum-in-chief wanted to drive off the whole pack.

"Michel," said the great romancer, "I have a social position to fill. It entails a fixed amount of trouble and expense. You say I have thirteen dogs, and that they are eating me out of house and home. Thirteen! That is an unlucky number."

"Monsieur, if you will permit me, there is nothing left for me do. I must chase them all away," said the servant.

"Never, Michel, never," replied the great writer. "Go at once and find me a fourteenth dog."—*Harper's Young People.*

Waverley BICYCLES.
HIGHEST OF ALL HIGH GRADES.
EASY PAYMENTS—$5.00 cash, $2.00 per week.
RETAIL BRANCH, 184 Madison-st.
INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

WINDSOR STERLING FALCON Bicycles.
We carry the largest and most complete stock in Chicago. Can suit everybody, both in price and quality. 40 STYLES.
Sieg & Walpole Mfg. Co., 285 Wabash-av.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 86 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT.

EXPERIENCE OF ONE WOMAN LOOKING FOR A HOUSEKEEPER.

Advertises Four Times and Tries Two Employment Agencies—Answers from 315 Persons, Not One of Whom Is Competent to Fill a Thoroughly Desirable, Even Enviable Position—All Sorts and Conditions of Help Reply—Need of High-Grade Trained "Domestics."

The household servant question is as serious as ever and shows no signs of improvement. The demand for capable, trustworthy help is far greater than the supply. Household drudges can be obtained, but desirable, high-class female servants are scarce. How scarce they are is shown by the experience of a South Side woman.

The woman in question is a thorough housekeeper herself, but is not strong. She decided to employ a woman who in a measure would take her place in the household. The house is on one of the avenues and has gas range and furnace, electric lighting, and every modern convenience. The family consisted of husband, wife, and three children, 13, 9, and 6 years old. There are three servants—a cook and laundress, second girl, and nurse for the children. The housekeeper was expected to take her meals with the family, and her room, which she was to have to herself, was one of the pleasantest in the house. She would be treated kindly and considerately, and the position was one free from the usual household drudgery. The wages were to be not less than $25 a month.

The first advertisement read as follows:

HOUSEKEEPER—A CAPABLE, INTELLIGENT middle-aged woman as housekeeper in private family.

This advertisement brought seventy-four answers, and out of them all there were only eight or ten worth answering. Upon investigation these proved worthless. Another form of advertisement was then decided upon. One stating age and all the duties and requirements of the position was prepared as follows, the intention being to put it so clearly that only those who were capable would apply:

HOUSEKEEPER—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG woman who understands and has had experience in housekeeping to take full charge in private family; must be experienced in ordering, sewing, and in directing servants; economical, neat, and willing to do anything in the house; only those having actual experience need apply; give particulars; references required.

First-Class Offer.

Here was a first-class offer. There could be no danger in apply for the position. It was a private family, and unmistakably respectable. To this there were over 100 answers. The majority of them were not worth considering, many coming from the same persons who answered the first advertisement. Twenty finally were selected, and appointments were made for the writers to call at the house. Notwithstanding the specification as to age, the first applicant admitted she was 65 years old and not in particularly good health. She also admitted her experience consisted of having kept her own house and doing her own work, with the exception of the washing for herself and husband. As for references, she had letters from several secret societies, of which her husband was a member while living. She considered these highly satisfactory, and yet she had no personal acquaintance with any of the writers.

This was a discouraging case, but not half so annoying as the next. She had written a good letter stating her qualifications and experience. She said she had held the position of housekeeper in the family of a prominent South Side physician, where she had had the entire responsibility of all the work. How long had she lived there? Four months. What were her duties? She had cooked the doctor's meals and taken care of the office while the house practically was closed, the family being out of town. This constituted her experience as housekeeper.

Many of the applicants did not even write their own letters, thereby misleading the advertiser and sailing under false colors until the fact was discovered. Some wrote the letters, but signed an assumed name. They did not want any one to know they were looking for work.

Want to Bring the Family.

One woman who seemed to understand housekeeping—at least she talked intelligently on the subject—was anxious to come, but wanted to bring her 14-year-old daughter, who was to be allowed to take music lessons and practice two hours a day. She also had a son whom she wanted to spend Saturday and Sunday of each week with her. It was impossible to make this woman understand such an arrangement would not be desirable. Another woman wanted to bring two children, and there were three women who expected to bring their husbands.

There seemed to be a wide range of opinion as to the meaning of the term "young woman." It had been the intention of the advertiser, by expressing it in this form, to reach women between 25 and 40 years old, as those who answered the first advertisement in response to a call for "middle-age" had been anywhere from 48 to 68. But now the other extreme was reached in an 18-year-old German girl whose English was so broke n it was almost impossible to understand her. Her qualifications for this position of housekeeper and general manager consisted of two years' experience as a nurse girl. Another girl 19 years old declared she could do anything specified in the advertisement and more too, although her knowledge of housework was confined to the work in her own home, where no servant was kept.

Out of the twenty, one was finally selected, a woman 35 years old, who seemed refined and intelligent. This person professed entire ability in the way of directing servants, ordering meals, sewing, etc. Although she could not furnish references, as the family with whom she had lived was out of town, she seemed a desirable person. As a housekeeper was greatly needed she was engaged. After a trial of three days, during which every allowance was made for the strangeness of the new position, she proved herself so incapable and was getting the house so hopelessly out of order she was paid for the full week and asked to depart.

Results of a Fourth Advertisement.

The position of the advertiser was now the same as in the beginning, over two weeks before, when the first advertisement was printed. As this method of obtaining help was proving anything but satisfactory, two downtown associations were tried, but the results were about the same. Then a third advertisement, similar to the second, was printed the following Sunday. This time there were sixty-two answers, and another week was spent in writing letters and interviewing applicants, resulting in the same demonstration of incapability as before. One more effort was made in a fourth advertisement, and in answer to this a woman applied for the position who seemed to fill every requirement. She was unmistakably a woman of refinement and education and showed a thorough appreciation of what was required. She talked well and said there was nothing about a house or pertaining to homemaking or the care of children that she did not fully understand. In case of sickness she would be an excellent nurse. If the cook left she would take her place without the slightest hesitation, and if she would only be allowed to do it she would gladly give one of the children music lessons. In the face of these abundant virtues it seemed absurd and almost insulting to ask for references. She showed no anxiety, however, when the subject was approached, and said all her experience had been in the homes of friends and mentioned a North Side woman for whom she had kept house for some time. She was engaged at once to come in three days. More for the sake of being assured of the perfections of this treasure than to hear any possible shortcomings a visit was made to the North Side friend, and this was the recommendation:

"If you want a housekeeper I advise you not to take her under any consideration, as she is entirely incompetent to manage servants or to do the necessary ordering. She is a nice woman, but she hasn't the slightest conception of the first principles of housekeeping."

Incompetence of 315 Woman.

Another woman who could not talk so well, but who possessed a written recommendation from a family living out of the city, was offered the position. Before making the final arrangements she was asked if she desired a permanent place if everything was satisfactory. She said she did. Above all things she wanted a permanent home. She came, and in less than a week failed in every effort she had made in directing the servants or ordering meals. She even recognized her own inability, but said she had hoped to hold the position long enough to earn sufficient money to buy her little girl some clothes. And this was the woman who longed for a permanent home.

Over a month had been spent, likewise the time of one person in advertising and receiving applicants. Three hundred and fifteen answers were received in reply to the four advertisements, but the advertiser had made no progress in procuring a desirable housekeeper. Yet there was not a single instance where the applicant was not anxious to get the position or was not perfectly satisfied with the wages. Here was a woman thoroughly skilled in domestic affairs, kind and considerate of every servant in her house, offering a position which insured a permanent home, kindly treatment, and good wages, and yet there was not one of all the 315 who was capable of taking that position and doing the work as it should be done.

Every now and then some one breaks out in print with a solution of the servant girl problem. It generally consists in the application of the "Golden Rule," and the writer argues that all that is necessary is more consideration by the mistress for the maid. Such a solution would not prove of much help in cases like the present.

SOCIALISTIC FEDERATION FORMED.

Representatives of Many Labor Unions Join the New Body.

Eight hundred Socialists of Chicago met at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall yesterday afternoon and organized what is to be the Socialistic Federation of Chicago. The gathering was the culmination of a number of meetings which have been held in various parts of the city since the first of the year. Forty out of the forty-five socialistic societies in the city were represented at a meeting held last Sunday at No. 54 West Lake street, and it was decided at the meeting that three delegates from each society should meet at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall and complete the organization. The speakers were: Richard Braunschweig, Henry Weidenpesch, Secretary Central Labor Union; Robert Steener, William Mutesko, Bookkeeper Cigarmakors' Union No. 1; and Thomas Morgan. As the speakers filed upon the stage they were greeted with applause. Richard Braunschweig, who was Chairman, spoke in German, and in a few words explained the object of the meeting. Speeches were made in German, Polish, Bohemian, and English, and were loudly applauded. Thomas Morgan made the closing speech and through the entire hour which it consumed he attacked in vigorous language both Democratic and Republican parties, labor leaders and capitalists, and referred to the Civic Federation as a set of men who were shouting reform and patriotism today and tomorrow would send their agents into the City Council and buy franchises. The announcement that the majority of members of the Paris Council were Socialists and that forty labor leaders in Great Britain had declared themselves for socialism brought out loud applause. At the close of the meeting the delegates from the different trades unions came forward and joined the federation. They are:

The Central Labor Union, Brotherhood of Carpenters Nos. 1, 690, 419, Cook County Union of Carpenters No. 1, International Carpenters' Union, Bakers' Union No. 264, Independent Union of Painters and Decorators, Machinest Union No. 20, Furniture Makers' Union No. 1, Brewers' Union No. 18, Cooper Union, Bartenders' and Waiters' Union, Typographic No. 9, German Musical Union, Garment Cutters' Union No. 2, Furworkers' Union, *Arbeiter Zeitung* Publishing company, Cigarmakers' Union No. 15, and the following turners' societies: Voran, Columbia, Fortschritt, Eiche, Freiheit, Freisinnigegemainde, Plaitdeutscher Delattir Club No. 1, nine ward clubs of the People's party, and seven Plattdeutsche Geldenworkers Unions.

TUOHY TAKES ONE IN EACH HAND.

Patrolman Puts an End to a West Madison Street Fracas.

Martin Nemin, late of Carlstadt, Sweden, and a friend from Stockholm were walking peaceably along Madison street last night when they ran against John Murray and Patrick O'Hara, who were returning from a Democratic ward meeting full of enthusiasm and the inspirations thereof. Fifteen seconds later the best blood of Sweden and Ireland was flowing on the street and a huge crowd was gathering to see the battle. Mr. Nemin received a tremendous blow on the proboscis from Mr. Murray and sank to the ground. Officer James Tuohy arrived from the east and two gigantic Newfoundland dogs came tearing in from the west. The policeman seized Mr. Nemin, the dogs fell on Mr. Murray, and the other combatants pounded dogs, officer, Swede, and Irishman with impartial courtesy. For three minutes nothing could be seen but fur and fists, with the policeman's star glittering from beneath the pile. Then Officer Tuohy arose with Mr. Murray in his right hand and Mr. Nemin in his left. The dogs' owner came up and dragged them away; the wagon arrived from Harrison street, and peace settled down. Mr. Nemin orated vigorously on his rights as a citizen, and declared that the palladium of American liberty forbade the arrest of a man whose nose had been previously punched by another man who had got away. Officer Tuohy was unmoved by his pleadings, and rammed him into the wagon. "Disorderly" was the charge against both Mr. Nemin and Mr. Murray.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Opening Display and Advance Sale of

"Shoes for Spring."

Complete lines of colored Oxfords in rich designs. Fashionable, original styles in Colored Walking Boots.

Our Choicest Novelties *are: Black and colored side lace (button-hole stitched eyelets) Boots, decollete styles, plain patent leather tips —Colored Kid Boots, new front lace, French heel, new stitched toe.*

The extreme styles are in the needle toe lasts.

Special Advance Sale:

Ladies' New Spring Boots—button and laced—
Ladies' New Oxfords—in laced and buttons— **$3, $4, and $5**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We announce *a special Clearing Sale at greatly reduced prices* of "Evening Wear," "Crepes," "Grenadines," "Chiffons," etc., in our

Lace Department.

The following extreme bargains indicate to a degree the remarkable strength of that section of our Lace Dept. The quantities are large, but they will quickly disappear at these quotations!—We offer!—

800 yds. Gauffre Crepes—in all shades—*former prices 75c and 65c yd.*, **reduced to 48c and 37c.**

600 yds. Novelty Grenadines—44-in. wide—black and col'd grounds, embroidered in fancy colors—*former price $1.50*, **reduced to 75c yd.**

500 yds. Noblesse Crepon—48-in. wide—extra fair quality—late styles—*former price $2.50*, **reduced to $1.48 yd.**

SPECIAL NOTICE: We show this morning for the first time "ARIEL CREPON," an entirely new texture of a very delicate, durable weave—It is certain to be greatly used in producing the new, stylish dresses and waists this spring. . . . It is shown in Cream, White, Black, and many colors—It is also shown to great advantage in those much in demand but scarce shades, "Merange," "Hilos," "Chandon," "Epsom," and "Paillette." It is in extraordinary demand in Paris, and will be at our most reasonable prices, most popular in Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Opera Gloves — In all Lengths

at Extraordinary Low Prices.

We offer today a Complete Line of Opera Gloves in all lengths and including all new shades and tints.

12-button lengths at $1.75 per pair.
16-button lengths at $2.25 per pair.
20-button lengths at $2.75 per pair.
24-button lengths at $3.25 per pair.
Good elbow length at $1.50 per pair.

We also display the latest novelties in

4-button Glace Gloves at $1.35 per pair.
4-button Glace Pique Sewn Gloves at $1.50 per pair.

NOTE—These Gloves are made in *new spring shades and have latest embroideries* and *trimmings*. They are of qualities and styles which are usually sold elsewhere at $2.00 pair.

Our enormous February sales in this dept. indicated plainly that our "New Systeme Jay" and "Alexandre New Cut" Gloves are appreciated.

Men's Street Gloves.

We offer several early spring bargains in latest Novelties.

Men's Light Gray and Slate—*stitched in black*	**$1.50** (*usually $2.00*).
Men's Dogskin Gloves—good street shade—Pique Sewn	**75c** (usually $1.25).
Men's Street and Driving Gloves—Tans, Eng. Reds, Browns	**$1.00** (usually $1.50).
Ladies' 4-but. Dogskin Gloves—Pique, Tans, Eng. Reds, Browns	**75c** (usually $1.25).

Remnants | Wash Goods White Goods

So great has been our sale of these Remnants (advertised Friday last) that we have added more counter space to the sale. *They will probably be closed out today.* PRICES ARE VERY LOW.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Black Goods.

In our early spring opening of Dress Goods, Silks, and other Dress Fabrics, our *Black Goods Department* becomes at once conspicuous owing to its magnificent stock of the very choicest of this season's goods. Every novelty, every staple weave is represented, and

At Prices Always Emphatically the Lowest.

We also name several extremely attractive special items:

46-inch French Serge (*regularly 75c*)	**50c yard**
44-inch French Diagonal (*regularly 85c*)	**50c yard**
50-inch French Serge (*regularly $1.25*)	**75c yard**
German Novelties, *special* (*regularly 75c*)	**50c yard**

We direct particular attention to the very large variety of beautiful *Crepons* shown in this department.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special Sale of "C. B." Corsets

We offer in Branch Corset Department—in Basement Salesroom—*at an extraordinarily low price*, a quantity of "C. B." Corsets. These Corsets are made of an excellent quality of French Coutil—they are of extra length and *their regular value is $1.50*— **95c**

We also offer a *broken line* of Ladies' and Misses' Corsets—formerly sold at 1.00—to close at **50c**

Children's "Ferris" Waists—at 25c upward

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our 6th Great Annual Sale of Silks

For this great Sale we are magnificently prepared. . . In the *Black Silk Section* our stock is *double its usual size* and we are prepared to show the largest variety of Plain and Fancy Weaves *in all grades*, from the highest to the least expensive *desirable* qualities, at prices which in every instance will prove our claim that *"they are the lowest quoted in Chicago on equal values."*. . Our *Novelty Silk* department is *three times* as large as usual and we are confident of our ability to meet the most requiring demands—both in *originality, exclusiveness,* or *beauty of pattern*, and also in *economy.*

Added to our usual grades of medium priced Novelties we now place on exhibition the many very latest ideas from best makers of Silks in France and Switzerland, in style "positively exclusive" and shown nowhere else—a number of them having been made to order for us upon our own designs. Included among these beautiful Novelties are:—

Taffeta Faconne Marbre,
Taffeta Broderie Broche,
Poult de Soie Broderie,
Taffeta Piquete Imprime,
Taffeta Quadrille Piquete,
Taffeta Chine Faconne,
Taffeta Haitienne Faconne,
Clan Plaids,
French Plaids,
Pekin Stripes, etc., etc.

Our Section of *Evening Silks* is much more thoroughly complete than ever before. We have added to it very largely in *Novelties of medium and less expensive grades.* We call attention to this, the largest assortment of Fancy Silks in Chicago, as being especially prepared for the approaching Opera Season. . . One of the strong specialties in this department is our very beautiful line of "White Satin Duchesse" for "Wedding Dresses." They are *by all means* the best values of their kind in Chicago.

We offer better and more decided bargains during this present sale than ever—Bargains which we are confident are by far the most desirable obtainable in this city—as for example:—

40 pieces 26-in. Black Imperial Twill—**Sale price 75c**—(*recognized value $1.15.*)
30 pieces 24-in. Black Satin Figured Pongees, in all newest designs—**Sale price 75c**—(*regularly $1.00.*)
25 pieces Pekin Reps Satin Duchesse—**Sale price 87½c**—(*regular value $1.25.*)
40 pieces Figured Louisiene Taffeta, in White, Cream, Rose, Ciel, Cardinal, Mais, Heliotrope, Nile, Grey, and Mode—**Sale price 50c**—(*usually 75c.*)
6,000 yds. Fancy Stripe and Large Plaids and Checks Kaikai, our own special styles and *the very best goods*—**Sale price 25c**—(*worth fully 50c.*)
1,000 yds. Crepes, Gauffres, Crepe du Chine, Fig. Crepes, etc., in widths from 20 to 30 in.—**Sale price 50c**—(*value up to $1.00.*)
1,000 yds. Colored Satin Duchesse, in street shades only—**Sale price 75c**—(*recognized value $2.00.*)

In our Basement Silk Department—which department quotes the year through the *lowest prices* on the less expensive, desirable grades of Silks—we offer:

40 pieces Black Satin Figured Taffetas, choice designs (*regular 75c quality*)—**Sale price 50c yd.**
2,000 yards Colored Gros Grain Taffetas and Glace Taffeta, for skirts and skirt linings—all desirable street shades (*regularly 75c*)—**Sale price 50c.**
2,000 yards Fancy Taffetas, Pekin, Ombre, and Canaille Stripes (*regularly 75c and 85c*)—**Sale price 50c.**
3,000 yards Black Ground Colored Swivels, Colored Moires, Colored Failles (street and evening shades), Taffeta Faconne, Plaid Taffetas, Black Satin Figured Duchesse (*values up to $2.00 yd.*)—**Sale price 75c**
2,000 yards Colored Bengaline Centenoine—all street shades—(*value up to $1.50 yd.*)—**Sale price 50c.**

In Velvet Department—we offer:—

1,000 yards Colored Silk Velvets (*regular value $1.50*)—**Sale price 60c yd.**
2,000 yards Colored Silk Velvets and Colored Silk Velour—colors: navy, seal, caster, silver—*high grades*—usually sold at $4.00 and $5.00 yard, and especially adapted for the new style capes—**Sale price $2.00 yd.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our Spring Opening and Sale of Dress Goods occurs this week.

The beautiful assortment of FINE Dress Fabrics, which we are today prepared to offer the buying public of Chicago is, we believe, not surpassed in completeness nor in variety in all America. *It is certainly by far the most perfect in Chicago* . . . and the fact that on January 1st we invoiced a very small stock, *every yard of which has been sold since then*, makes it possible for our present stock to appear absolutely clean and free from any last year's goods.

We have selected with great care from best makers of France, Germany, and England. . . . We have bought more freely than ever before . . . Many of the patterns are confined to this department and are not shown elsewhere in the United States, and here only in single patterns. Exclusiveness may therefore be depended upon.

A Few of the Very Many New Effects which we display are:

Crepons: In every unique weave and coloring—every combination—every new thought from the greatest designers of Europe.

Suitings: Complete lines of Cloth Royal—a new two-toned fabric. Scotch and English Tweeds (light and medium weights). Parisian—a bright Silk and Wool fancy for Misses, etc.

Challies: All wool Navy and Crepe effects, Figured and Stripe designs, Silk and Illuminated Stripes—latest ideas worked out in this class of fabric.

The low prices which we have marked upon these goods make them conspicuous as bargains.

Our 16 Dress Goods Tables are filled full of special items of extreme merit—as, for example:

Good, reliable German and **English Tweed Suitings**—style and durability combined—new styles—new weaves—50 in. wide— **$1.00**
Pengaline (seeded effects), **Cheviots** (silk and wool checks), **Fancy Coverts**—46 to 50 in. wide— **75c**
Plaids—*bright and beautiful*—all-wool and silk-barred— **50c, 75c, and $1.00**

Great quantities of the less expensive grades of Dress Goods at unquestionably the lowest prices in Chicago are shown.

In Our Basement Dress Goods Dept.

100 pcs. Black Imported French Novelties and Mohair Figures— **75c yd.**
46-inch All-Wool Black Crepons— **75c yd.**
50 pcs. Black Figured Crepe Poplin and Armure Ground— **50c yd.**
50 pcs. Black Plain All-Wool Fr. Storm and Cheviot Serges, 46 and 50 in— **50c yd.**

--A great opening of Wash Goods in Basement Salesroom:

200 pcs. Fine Dimity—plain, neat Dresden figures, 32 inches wide— **Special 15c yd.**
1,000 pcs. Wash Fabrics, including Dimity, Lawns, Jaconet, Percales, Pique, Ducks, Chambreys, Fine Zephyr Ginghams— **Special 12½c yd.**
Fine Ginghams—A large and beautiful assortment, in checks, plaids, stripes, and shot effects— **Special 25c yd.**

VOLUME LIV.—

STANDS BY THE

Mayor Approves Og
and Amends Cosmop

ACTS ON "THE M

Attempts to Fight the
Measures Throttl

BOTH READY FOR SIG

Civic Federation Committ
Go to Pieces.

COUNSEL PALMER MAY

Amid curses and shouts of rib
the Ogden gas ordinance last ni
the official sanction of Mayor H
the Cosmopolitan Electric ord
passed with the addition of
nmendments suggested in
read by the Mayor. The



THE MAYOR READS HIS MES

were absolutely brutal an
With the assistance of the Mayor
gag rule at the start and they g
Mann and every other objector w
scene jeers and vile epithets as f
shame their previous performance
rection.

The gang was even stronger tha
day night. Where then the me
able to muster but 38 votes in fa
ordinances last night 43 put t
down on "the roll of dishonor."
list:

YEAS.

Epstean,	Engel,	Fhle
Cough in,	Knowles,	Mef
Best,	Kamerling,	Bra
Smith,	Keats,	Mu
Wall,	Ryan,	Sch
Deist,	Lammers,	Kel
Reed,	Kunz,	Lar
Martin,	Schermann,	Pec
O'Neill (7th),	Gosselin,	Cer
Cooke,	O'Connor,	Kle
Morrison,	Brennan,	Con
Siepicka,	Mahony,	Big
Rohde,	Powers,	Mul
Dorman,	Hage,	Mer
Chadwick,		

NAYS.

Ballard,	Gallagher,	Nob
Bidwill,	Chapman,	Mar
Kent,	Finkler,	Shep
Watson,	Sayle,	How
Campbell,	Utesch,	O'N
Kahler,	Francis,	Ma
	ABSENT.	
Madden,	Stanwood,	Car
Hepburn,	Butler,	

New Men on the List

Ald. Schlake said afterward tha
in the affirmative when his name
but the record does not show tha
Mahony, Brachtendorf, Conway,
who were recorded among the abs
the roll was called a week ago, vo
affirmative. Ald. Ryan, who was
when the ordinance was consider
time, also voted in the affirma
five and the thirty-eight who voted
fore make the forty-three.

The committee appointed Su
noon by the Civic Federation t
have presented repealing ordinan
do its work. At least no such



THE MAYOR TO ALD. MANN—"WE
JUST WAIT!"

were introduced; and as quickly
after its "orgy of municipal d
the Council adjourned, leaving th
to be accepted the first thing this
their yet mysterious backers or
who represent them.

But the fight made against the
has not been without its immed
one of them, given out about
Chamber, that Corporation Co
Mayo Palmer would present his r
the Mayor. Mr. Palmer worked
day in the preparation of vet
for the Mayor. In an
printed yesterday morning M
kins indicated he would
guided by Mr. Palmer's opinion.
the Corporation Counsel took th
sages to the Mayor yesterday m
said he was given scanty hear
that suggestions were made of
regard to the preparation of
messages. At any rat
certain his advice was
disregarded, and Mayor Hopkins
night with great pride a roll of m
his own handwriting which, he d
the original draft of his messag
that it was full of erudite and cl
sions seemed rather to increase
his alleged production. Mr. Palm
says he has no intention of resign

Hisses for McGillen.

The crowd which gathered to
do its preordained work was late
the side of his partner in the ga
ness and former colleague in
Ald. Powers, sat "Senator Bill
Over at the back of the room
Lanehart, father of the Ogden ga
The galleries were packed, and